"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably rain today; Friday clearing; fresh south winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,642. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT in Greater New York. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere

AMERICAN SHIP SINKS SUBMARINE WITH FIRST SHOT

Steamer Mongolia's Navy Gunners Score Clean Hit at 1,000-Yard Range.

SHELL SMASHES PERISCOPE

U-Boat Appears Ahead, Dives and Is Destroyed on Emerging for Attack.

CAPT. LAUDS MARKSMEN

"First Gun of War" Fired Off the British Coast on Anniversary of Lexington.

LONDON, April 25.—Captain Rice of the American steamship Mongolia, which has arrived at a British port, told The Associated Press today that the Mongolia had fired the first gun of the war for the United States and sunk a German submarine.

The submarine, Captain Rice said, was about to attack the great steamship in British waters on April 19. He declared there was absolutely no doubt that the U-boat was hit, and that there was every reason to believe it was destroyed.

The periscope was sighted dead ahead on the last afternoon of the voyage. The Captain gave the order for full speed ahead with the intention of ramming the submarine. The periscope disappeared, and a few minutes later reappeared on the ship's broadside. The gunners fired, hitting the periscope squarely and throwing up a mountain of water.

Clean Hit at 1,000 Yards.

The naval gunners on board made a clean hit at 1,000 yards. The periscope was seen to be shattered.

The most pertinent fact as regards the ultimate fate of the submarine was that the shell disappeared immediately after the hit was made. The Captain said that a shell always ricochetted in the waters and could be seen again unless it found the mark. Oil also was seen on the water after the submarine disappeared.

The Mongolia was going at full speed and was a long distance away when the spray and foam subsided, but from the bridge the officers observed the spot through their glasses, and they are confident the submarine was sunk.

Captain Rice outlined the incident with modesty, but could not quite conceal the pride he felt in the achievement of his ship. He paid a high tribute to the gunners, and especially to the manner in which they were handled by the officer who directed the firing of the telling shot.

Captain Describes Sinking.

"For five days and nights," said Captain Rice, "I hadn't had my clothes off, and we kept a big force of lookouts on duty all the time. It was 5:20 o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th that we sighted the submarine. The officer commanding the gunners was with me on the bridge where, in fact, we had been the most of the time throughout the voyage.

"There was a haze over the sea at the time. We had just taken a sounding, for we were getting near shallow water, and we were looking at the lead when the First Mate cried, 'There's a submarine off the port bow.'

"The submarine was close to us, too close, in fact, for her purposes, and she was submerging again in order to manoeuvre in a better position for torpedoing us when we sighted her. We saw the periscope go down and the swirl of the water. I quickly ordered a man at the wheel to put it to starboard, and we swung the nose of the ship toward the spot where the submarine had been seen.

"We were going at full speed ahead, and two minutes after we first sighted the U-boat it emerged again about 1,000 yards off. Its intention probably had been to catch us broadside on, but when it appeared we had the stern gun trained full on it.

"The Lieutenant gave the command and the big gun boomed. We saw the periscope shattered and the shell and the submarine disappeared.

"Fine Exhibition of Efficiency."

"I can't speak too highly of the cool mannner in which the Lieutenant handled his crew of gunners. It was a fine exhibition of the efficiency of American naval men. The Lieutenant knew before the shell struck the submarine that its aim was accurate. There is no guesswork about it, but a case of pure mathematics.

"Taking the speed at which the Mongolia was traveling at the time and the speed which the submarine undoubtedly would make, and computing these figures with the distances we were from the submarine when it was first sighted and when it appeared the second time, it can be shown that the Lieutenant had his gun sighted to the inch. And it must be remembered that the whole affair took only two minutes.

"I assure you we didn't stop to reconnoitre after the incident, but steamed away at full speed, for it was not improbable that there was another submarine about. The one I got undoubtedly had been lying on the bottom at this spot waiting for the ship and came up when it heard our propellers. I im-

Continued on Page 6.

Germans Again Raid Dunkirk; Sink a French Destroyer

PARIS, April 25.—Dunkirk was bombarded by German destroyers early this morning. British and French patrol ships engaged the Germans, one of the French torpedo boats being sunk, according to an official announcement tonight. The statement reads:

"A German destroyer flotilla bombarded Dunkirk between 2:15 and 2:25 this morning. The coast batteries replied and British and French patrol ships engaged the enemy, who retreated in the direction of Ostend at great speed. One of our torpedo boats was sunk in the brief action. The enemy's losses are not known."

$200,000,000 LOAN ON BRITISH NOTE

McAdoo Hands Treasury's Largest Warrant to Governor of the Bank of England.

CASHED BY BANK HERE

Morgan Firm on Handwritten Check Gets 20 Slips for $10,000,000 Each.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, this morning handed to Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, a Treasury warrant for $200,000,000. In return Lord Cunliffe gave to Secretary McAdoo a note on behalf of the British Government, thus completing the formalities attending the first loan made to any Entente Government under the new $7,000,000,000 war finance measure.

It had been announced that America would cut red tape in meeting the pressing necessities of the Allies. There was no red tape about the simple transaction this morning in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. The transfer was made in the presence of Federal Reserve Board, Treasury, and British Embassy officials.

Lord Cunliffe at once took the Treasury warrant to the British Embassy, where it was delivered to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. With Lord Cunliffe were Sir Richard Crawford and Sir Samuel Hardman Lever, Under Secretary of the British Exchequer.

Sir Cecil indorsed the warrant over to the United States Treasury with a request that the amount be deposited in the Federal Reserve system to the credit of his Government.

The fund, it is understood, is to be employed to meet payments for war supplies already delivered or soon to be delivered by manufacturers in this country under contract to the British Government. There are now due on such contracts fully $100,000,000.

Britain Gives Her Note.

The evidence of the debt on part of Great Britain is in the form of a single note for the full amount made payable June 30 and bearing a like rate of interest with the United States Treasury certificates, 3 per cent. This rate is a distinct saving in interest for the British Government, whose war paper is ordinarily taken at 4½ to 5 per cent.

The warrant for the loan is the largest check ever drawn on the Treasurer of the United States in the history of the financial operations of the United States Government.

Probably it is the largest ever drawn in this country on any occasion.

In completing the transaction the Federal Reserve Bank in New York City late today paid a check for $200,000,000 drawn on it by the representative of the British Government to a representative of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The loan made today to Great Britain will take the place of a private loan which Great Britain had contemplated obtaining from J. P. Morgan & Co. on securities of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Arrangements looking to the issue by Morgan & Co. had been under way for some time when Secretary McAdoo requested that they be deferred, and indicated that the Government would meet Great Britain's immediate needs.

Belgium May Be Aided.

It has not yet been decided by Treasury officials whether Great Britain, Italy, France, Russia or Belgium—for Belgium is to have money if she wants it—is to get the next loan. All except Belgium have presented their applications for relief to the American Government. Secretary McAdoo expects to spend the next ten days or so in studying the situation in each country, as represented by the visiting officials here, with a view to co-ordinating their requests, formulating a definite program, and ascertaining just what sum will be needed in the first offering of bonds soon to be placed before the public. It was said tonight that France might get the next loan.

Secretary McAdoo is constantly receiving subscriptions for the Treasury certificates. He received a dispatch today from a private banking house asking if any but members of the Federal Reserve banking system could participate in the loan, and stating that, if permitted, the concern would be glad to take $5,000,000 of the certificates. The inquiry was promptly answered with the information that not only national banks but all private banking institutions, trust companies, and private individuals could buy the certificates to any amount. The volume of subscriptions for these certificates now exceeds $300,000,000.

RESERVE BANK HERE PAYS $200,000,000 CHECK

Morgan Firm in Exchange Takes Twenty Paper Slips Calling for $10,000,000 Each.

An ordinary sheet of white paper, measuring 6 by 8 inches, bearing in handwriting an order for the payment of $200,000,000, was presented yesterday at

Continued on Page 2.

GERMANS MASS FOR BIGGER BATTLE BEFORE NEW LINE

Despite Terrible Losses, Will Make Desperate Attempt to Save Douai.

GROUND HEAPED WITH DEAD

British, Too, Suffer Heavily, but They Are Pressing Slowly Forward.

8 ATTACKS ON GAVRELLE

Fierce Onslaughts Show Importance of British Capture of This Danger Point.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, April 25.—The battle which is still in progress east of Arras is developing rather like the early days of the Somme battles, when the British fought stubbornly to gain or regain a few hundred yards of trenches in which the enemy resisted under cover of great gunfire and to which he sent up strong bodies of supporting troops to drive the British out by counterattacks.

In the ground east of Monchy, between the Scarpe and the Sensée Rivers, the situation is exactly like that, and, as I said yesterday, the line of battle ebbed to and fro in an astonishing way, British and German troops fighting backward and forward over the same ground with alternating success. The attack made by the Scottish troops yesterday afternoon and English troops at 3:30 this morning re-established the line on this side of the two woods called Bois Vert and Bois du Sart, and on the further side of Guémappe.

Parties of British troops who had been cut off, and were believed to be in the hands of the enemy, were recovered yesterday, having held out in the most gallant way in isolated positions. Among them were some of the Argyils and men of the Middlesex regiment. The British barrage preceding an infantry attack actually swept over them, and they gave themselves up for lost, but escaped from the British shells and German shells which burst all around them and seemed in competition for their lives. A similar case happened with a party of Worcester men, recovered last night. They were cut off in a small copse, and lay quiet there for several days, surrounded by the enemy. They had rations with them, and lived on them until they were gone. They were then starving and suffering great agony for lack of water, but still would not surrender, and last night they were rewarded for their endurance by seeing the enemy retire before the advancing waves of English troops, the enemy suffering big losses, but replacing them each time by fresh battalions.

The fourth division of Prussian Guards has now been brought up against the British, among several other new divisions. They continue to show determination to hold the British back from a nearer approach to the Hindenburg line, in spite of the frightful casualties already suffered.

Ground Covered With Dead.

It is impossible to estimate the German losses during the last three days, but successive counterattacks were smashed by shell fire, machine-gun fire, and rifle fire, so that the ground was heaped with their dead. There have been no fewer that eight counterattacks already upon the village of Gavrelle, and not one of them reached the British front line; but they have been broken and dispersed.

In the first counterattack upon the British line opposite Monchy between 2,000 and 3,000 Germans left Bois Vert, but after many hundreds had fallen they retired to reorganize. The second attack was in greater numbers and rolled back the British line for a time, but has now been foced to retire to its old position in the woods, which the British kept continually under an intense fire, so that the slaughter there must be great. The guns never cease their laboring night and day, shelling the enemy's infantry positions, batteries, lines of communication, railheads, and crossroads, so that no troops may move except under the menace of death or mutilation.

Nevertheless, faced by the great peril to his main defensive lines, the enemy is massing troops rapidly for a battle on even a bigger scale. The British troops are passing through fiery ordeals with that courage which is now known to the whole world, so that I need not labor to describe it—a patient courage in great hardships, great self-sacrifice in the midst of great perils, sane and unbroken in spite of horrors upon which the imagination dare not dwell.

From a Colonel of an English South Country battalion I heard today a narrative which would surely make angels weep, but although just out of the infernal ordeal he told it calmly, and his hand only trembled as he pointed on his trench map to the positions which his men had taken and where they had most suffered. His story deals with only a small section of the battle front. His losses were greater than those of most battalions, and all the fighting which he directed had for its object certain trenches which would mean nothing if I gave their names.

His battalion headquarters were in a dugout actually in the front trench line from which his men attacked, and it is

Continued on Page 6.

All China but President Is Overwhelmingly for War

PEKING, April 25.—At a conference of Provincial and Military Governors, at which the Premier presided, it was voted unanimously that China should enter the war against Germany.

A canvass shows that Parliament is overwhelmingly in favor of China declaring war, but President Li Yuan Hung is still undecided on the question.

CUTLASSES USED IN DOVER BATTLE

British Fought as in Days of Old to Repel a German Boarding Party.

WARSHIPS LOCKED IN FIGHT

British Rammed, Torpedoed, and Swept Foe's Decks at Close Range.

LONDON, April 25.—A story of the engagement between British and German destroyers in the English Channel off Dover on the night of April 20, compiled by the British Admiralty from accounts of officers and men who participated, was issued tonight. It is an exciting and graphic story of a boarding encounter with cutlasses and bayonets, recalling the days when wooden warships came together and the men fought on the decks.

The British destroyers Swift and Broke, on patrol duty, were steaming on a westerly course. It was intensely dark, but calm. The Swift sighted the enemy at 600 yards, and the Germans instantly opened fire. There were six German destroyers, according to German prisoners. The Swift replied and tried to ram the leading enemy destroyer. She missed ramming, but shot through the German line unscathed, and, in turning, neatly torpedoed another boat in the enemy line. Again the Swift dashed at the leader, which again eluded her and fled, with the Swift in pursuit.

In the meantime the Broke had launched a torpedo at the second boat in the line, which hit the mark, and then opened fire with every possible gun. The remaning German boats were steaming furiously for full speed.

The Broke's commander swung round to port and rammed the third boat fair and square abreast the after funnel. Locked together thus, the two boats fought a desperate hand to hand conflict. The Broke swept the enemy's decks at point blank range with every gun from main armament to pompom, maxim, rifle, and pistol.

Fights Off Boarding Party.

Two other German destroyers attacked and poured a devastating fire on the Broke, whose foremost gun crews were reduced from eighteen to six men. Midshipman Donald Gyles, although wounded in the eye, kept all the foremost guns in action, he himself assisting the depleted crews to load. While he was thus employed a number of frenzied Germans swarmed up over the Broke's forecastle out of the rammed destroyer and, finding themselves amid the blinding flashes of the forecastle guns, swept aft in a shouting mob.

The midshipman, amid the dead and wounded of his own gun crews, and half blinded himself by blood, met the onset single-handed with an automatic revolver. He was grappled by a German, who tried to wrest the revolver away. Cutlasses and bayonets being among the British equipment in anticipation of such an event, the German was promptly bayoneted by Seaman Ingleson. The remainder of the invaders, except two who feigned death, were driven over the side, the two being taken prisoner.

Two minutes after ramming, the Broke wrenched herself free from her sinking adversary and turned to ram the last of the three remaining German boats. She failed in this object, but in swinging around, succeeded in hitting the boat's consort on the stem with a torpedo. Hotly engaged with these two fleeing destroyers, the Broke attempted to follow the Swift in the direction she was last seen, but a shell struck the Broke's boiler room, disabling her main engines.

The enemy then disappeared in the darkness. The Broke, altering her course, headed in the direction of a destroyer, which a few minutes later was seen to be heavily afire, and whose crew, on sighting the British destroyer, sent up shouts for mercy. The Broke steered slowly toward the German, regardless of the danger from a possible explosion of the magazines, and the German seamen redoubled their shouts of "Save! save!" and then unexpectedly opened fire.

The Broke, being out of control, was unable to manoeuvre or extricate herself, but silenced the treachery with four rounds; then to insure her own safety, torpedoed the German amidships.

Rescue Sailors from Sinking Craft.

Meanwhile, the Swift continued her pursuit, but slight injuries which she received earlier in the action prevented her from maintaining full speed, so she abandoned the chase and sought fresh quarry. Sighting the outline of a stationary destroyer, from which shouts were heard, the Swift approached warily with her guns trained, to find that it was the destroyer which had already been rammed by the Broke. The Germans were bellowing: "We surrender."

Fearing treachery, the Swift waited, and presently the destroyer keeled over and sank stern first, the crew jumping into the water.

As no other enemy was visible, and the action, which had lasted approximately five minutes, appeared to be over, the Swift switched on her searchlights and lowered boats to rescue the swimmers. Those who remained of the crews of the Swift and the Broke, after exchanging details of the action, cheered each other until they were hoarse.

The British casualties are set down as comparatively slight, and the spirit of the wounded is illustrated by the

Continued on Page 6.

GERMANY URGED TO STATE FRANKLY HER AIMS IN WAR

Tageblatt Declares It Was a Mistake to Ignore Request That Wilson Made.

CHANCELLOR IS ATTACKED

His "Unintelligible, Artificial" Statements Declared to be Harmful to the German People.

AUSTRIA READY TO QUIT?

London Hears She Would Break with Germany—Reichstag Session Ends in Disorder.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 25, 5:10 P. M., Released by German Censor 7:50 P. M., (via London.)—The Delphic remarks of the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung on German war aims have raised protests in the organs of all parties, from the Vorwärts to the Kreuzzeitung. Nobody is satisfied, while everybody finds some consolation in what remains unsaid in this semi-official statement.

The Tageblatt describes the situation created in political circles by the Zeitung's article as follows:

"We, too, consider these utterances anything but a masterpiece. It is deplorable that all declarations of the German Government regarding the question of war aims are unintelligible, artificial, indistinct, and of many meanings. We have remarked this nearly every time the Chancellor has spoken on this subject. In all these cases we have protested that such language was more harmful than beneficial to the cause of the German people; that it confirmed or permitted to continue unchecked annexationist aspirations which must afterward be disappointed; that in foreign countries it could not win us the goodwill of the pacifists, but would be used against us by our war-mad enemies.

"It was also a mistake, as it since has been proved, that President Wilson's direct question concerning our war aims was evasively answered by the statement that they would be communicated the moment we should be seated at the green table with the representatives of the Entente.

"No doubt all this hesitation on the part of the Government was caused by apprehension that those party organs and annexationist agitators who were filled with the spirit of Pan-Germanism might raise too great a row. But these circles and papers cannot possibly make any more noise than they have thus far, and these matters are so serious that one should not stop at such a consideration.

"We for our part have always held that Scheidemann's status quo peace would prove most unsympathetic not only to the German masses, but to all the nations concerned, and therefore would have little chance of becoming a fact. That after such a war everything should remain as it was before seems most repugnant to the imagination of all peoples.

"The only peace possible must be based on a business compromise. Only such a peace seems calculated to reassure the whole world. Instead of manipulating with confusion phrases and platitudes of many meanings the German Government ought to set down its program and say frankly how its peace looks."

AUSTRIA MAY QUIT CENTRAL ALLIES

Is Seeking Way to Cast Off German Fetters, Well-Informed London Circles Say.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 25.—From specially well-informed sources THE NEW YORK TIMES representative learns that there is some ground for believeing that the days of the Quadruple Alliance are numbered. No statement of the kind can of course be predicted definitely, but it is believed to be certain that Austria is looking around for ways and means of shaking off the German fetters which bind her to a continuation of the war, from which she can expect no solid gain.

A clear distinction is drawn between the secret move by Austria in the direction of freedom from German shackles and the illusory "peace moves" which Berlin is generally ready to foster with the object of opening up divergences between the Allies. There is no danger, for instance, of Italy accepting proposals from Austria without the fullest consultation and agreement with the other signatories of the London agreement. The terms and spirit of that document will be most loyally adhered to. The London agreement, however, while precluding any Entente Power from making separate peace does not prevent the Entente Powers together making peace with separate members of the Central Alliance.

It is unnecessary to go into details of the reasons which may be presumed to be actuating Austria, for the changes which the revolution in Russia and the entrance of America into the war have brought about in respect of territorial

Continued on Page 2.

Better Dental Plates Eliminate clumsiness, imperfect fastening, etc. Explained in Illustrated Booklet sent free. Steinfeld, 231 Fulton St., Brklyn.—Adv.

JOFFRE AND VIVIANI ARE WELCOMED BY CHEERING THRONGS IN WASHINGTON; PRESIDENT WILL GREET THEM TODAY

55 British Merchantmen Sunk By U-Boats Last Week; 27 Unsuccessfully Attacked; 9 Fishing Vessels Lost

LONDON, April 25.—The weekly statement of vessels sunk, as made public this evening, shows that forty vessels of over 1,600 tons each were sent to the bottom by mines or submarines. The statement reads:

"Sinkings, by mine or submarine, over 1,600 tons, 40, including 2 sunk in the week ending April 15; under 1,600 tons, 15, including 1 sunk in the week ending April 1.

"Vessels unsuccessfully attacked, 27, including 1 attacked the week ending April 8.

"Fishing vessels sunk, 9, including 1 sunk the week ending April 15."

This shows the greatest number of vessels reported sunk since the British Government has issued its weekly statement of shipping losses. The previous reports were:

	1,600 Tons. Over	1,600 Tons. Under
Feb. 28	15	6
March 7	14	9
March 14	13	4
March 21	16	8
March 28	18	7
April 4	18	13
April 11	17	2
April 18	19	9
April 25	40	15
Totals	170	73

The report also shows that more vessels were successful in evading attack, the figure being 27, as against 19, the previous high figure.

London Papers Issue Grave Warning on Increase in Sinkings by U-Boats

"Tell British People the Whole Truth," Is the Cry — Efforts at Shipbuilding Could Be Greatly Increased, One Writer Asserts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, April 26.—The naval correspondent of The London Times says a study of the figures given in the official return of the ships sunk last week does not conduce to optimism. They do not give the tonnage of the losses, and without these only an approximate idea of what has been destroyed can be obtained. The fact that the arrivals and sailings have been more numerous does not diminish the gravity of the situation. In these vessels all nationalities are included. The Times, in an editorial, says:

"If fuller details were furnished, the case would be found still worse. We see no good, but on the contrary much harm, in trying to shirk or minimize the facts. It does not deceive the enemy, who sees in it a sign rather of weakness than of strength, and it tends to produce a sense of false security among our own people. We do not suggest for the moment that the returns as given are intended to produce this effect, but we know they do produce it. If the people do not realize the magnitude of the loss because they only see that about 2,500 ships or more arrived and sailed, and that some fifty-odd were lost and the proportion looks comfortably small. People think to themselves: 'Yes, the Germans get a certain number, but they will have to go on for a very long time before they make a serious hole in the total.'

"It is vain for Sir Edward Carson, who himself always has been very frank about the submarine menace, or for other members of the Government, to tell the public that the situation is increasingly serious, when reassuring figures are issued week by week and accompanied by complacent comments. It would be far better, as Runciman said, to tell the whole truth and to let the country realize what is before us. Everything in this country depends on the intelligent comprehension by the public of the real situation."

The Daily Mail says:

"This week's return is very grave. Even so it does not show the full extent of the damage done by the German submarines. Its figures, of course, are truthful as far as they go, but they refer only to the British ships, and the result is they give a false impression.

"They do not include, French, Italian, American, and neutral vessels, all these being sunk, as well as British ships. We have reached a point of the war where we rely to some extent upon neutral tonnage to bring us our supplies; thus the loss of Norwegian and of Spanish ships trading to this country affects us, although it makes no appearance in our returns.

"The second point which must be remembered is that these losses are cumulative. They are felt more and more severely as they continue, just as the turns of a thumbscrew are little felt at first, but when they increase they grow increasingly painful."

The Daily Telegraph in an editorial says:

"The gravity of our position has not yet, we fear, been realized in spite of the speeches of First Lord Sir John Jellicoe and others. Sir Edward Carson has admitted the menace. He said: 'It is grave, it is serious, and it has not yet been solved.' Jellicoe, speaking in the early days of this year, declared it was then 'far greater' than at any period of the war. The condition is worse to day that it was when the First Sea Lord spoke, as the latest Admiralty returns of ships sunk at sea prove. The Germans are striking at our most vulnerable point, and they are reaping full advantage of ruthlessness unparalleled in modern warfare. They armed themselves with weapons of great scientific perfection and, let it be confessed, they have caught us at a disadvantage. The Germans must be denied a 'quite speedy victorious ending of the war,' which they profess to believe the submarine will bring them. They realize that Britain isolated, with her sea communications cut, would be Britain starving and therefore defeated. Every man, woman, and child in the United Kingdom is dependent upon ships for existence, and a country suffering from economic weakness cannot fight.

"It is not easy at the moment, when cheerful news is coming from the other side of the English Channel and other theatres of war, to form a correct appreciation of the position at sea and its economic effects. No success on land can offer compensation for failure by sea. The Germans realize that condition, and for that reason they are devoting vast resources of skilled labor, material, and man power to their submarine operations. They are suffering losses, but so far those have not been so considerable as to deflect them from their purpose. Let us dismiss from our minds the belief that the price is too great for Germany to pay, and that the submarine campaign will be abandoned. The only sound policy in war is to hope for the best and to prepare for the worst.

"What must be done the Prime Minister has told us: 'The road to victory, the guarantee of victory, the absolute assurance of victory, is to be found in one word, ships, in a second word, ships, and in a third word, ships.' The other day the Parliamentary Secretary for the Ministry of Shipping stated that the output in March had been at the rate of 1,000,000 tons a year, but every one who is familiar with the shipbuilding districts is aware that the efforts which are being made are quite inadequate in view of the situation which is daily becoming worse. There is a shortage of labor. Thousands more skilled or semi-skilled workers could be employed. A shortage of material also exists, in some measure, at least, owing to the colossal production of munitions—useless without ships—and we fear to a partial failure on the part of the Admiralty to realize the significance of the First Sea Lord's declaration that without a mercantile marine the navy, or indeed the nation, cannot exist.'

"The position brooks no delay. Not only this country but the whole empire and the allied cause are imperiled so long as the losses at sea are in excess of the production of new ships. It is useless to lean on America, anticipating that she will solve the problem for us. That country is short of labor and short of material, as is officially admitted, and she is now confronted with new demands on both owing to the decision to raise an army for service in Europe. America will assist, but nothing she can do can save us from the consequences of want of effort on our own part."

ADMITS THE GRAVITY OF U-BOAT WARFARE

British Food Controller Warns That Shipping Losses May Force Rationing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 25.—A definite statement that official rationing of at least two food staples is contemplated by the Government, and that plans to that end are in preparation, at least, was made today by Lord Devonport in the House of Lords. Reports that rationing was on the cards have been current for some time, but have been received by the general public with much skepticism, chiefly because of the idea, which unfortunately has been allowed to obtain wide prevalence throughout the country, that the food situation was being painted in unnecessarily dark colors. Conflicting statements made occasionally by various officials of the Food Control Department have added to the confusion in the public mind.

Lord Devonport's dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES on America's entry into the war put in brief form one of the main ideas at the back of his mind in regard to the problem with which he has to deal. England has not yet realized how narrow is the margin that in the near future is likely to lie between a sufficiency of certain foods and great scarcity, not to say famine. While voluntary rationing has done something to widen that margin, it has not yet been sufficient to make it a margin of safety. Hence, unless within the next few weeks voluntarism reduces consumption in much greater measure,

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Dining Tonight Delightfully Today at Cafe Lafayette and Hotel Brevoort.—Advt.

RECEPTION DELIGHTS ENVOYS

Hero of the Marne Smiles and Salutes as Crowds Wave Tri-color.

STREETS LINED FOR MILES

French Visitors Arrive on the Mayflower and Receive Military Honors.

CHILDREN JOIN IN GREETING

Joffre Impressed by Salute from Mayflower as She Passes Washington's Tomb.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—France was made to understand today that America's traditional affection for her had not waned—the France personified by men who placed foot this afternoon on American soil as the representatives of that partnership of democratic nations just joined by the United States. Viviani, the statesman, and Joffre, the soldier, heads of the French war mission to this Government, realized before they went to bed tonight that their cause was America's cause.

It was a great day even for Washington, surfeited as this ceremonial city is with spectacles and inclined to be indifferent, a day whose incidents made a deep impression on veterans of public life used to patriotic or partisan thrills. From the moment that M. Viviani, Vice Premier and Minister of Justice, and Marshal Joffre, the man who commanded the forces that stopped the German advance at the Marne and turned the tide against autocratic government of the world, stepped ashore on the territory of their new ally from the official yacht of the President of the United States, at one of the great naval workshops of the Government, where men in jeans were busily engaged in turning out huge guns that may yet throw their thunderbolts into Germany's forts or fleet, they found themselves among friends anxious to pound home the stirring truth that America is in the struggle for democracy with the intention of seeing it through.

In appreciation of the French Government's action in sending to the United States as members of its mission such distinguished citizens, Secretary Lansing today issued this statement:

"It is very gratifying to this Government and to the people that we should have as our guests such distinguished representatives of the French republic as arrived this noon. In sending men who so fully represent the French Government and people we have the very best evidence of the spirit and feeling of France toward the United States. We can assure the French people that we reciprocate this spirit which induced them to send these Commissioners, and rejoice that the two great nations are battling side by side for the liberty of mankind."

Tomorrow morning M. Viviani, Marshal Joffre, Admiral Chocheprat, and the Marquis de Chambrun, acompanied by the staff officers, will call upon Secretary Lansing. Later M. Viviani, Marshal Joffre, and Admiral Chocheprat will cross with the Secretary from the State Department to the White House, where they will be received by President Wilson. Then Marshal Joffre will call upon Secretary Baker, and Admiral Chocheprat upon Secretary Daniels. Mr. Viviani will go to the Capitol to call upon Vice-President Marshal.

In the afternoon the entire party will be taken for a motor trip in the parks in and about the city. They will be guests of honor at a dinner at the White House in the evening. The military, naval, and financial experts expect to hold several preliminary conferences with American officials during the day. They hope to get down to the serious business of their mission by Friday.

No plans for the members of the commission to visit other cities of the United States have yet been made. It is regarded as probable, however, that several trips may be made before the party returns to France.

Whole-Hearted Greetings.

The welcome that the members of the French mission received was not a whit less enthusiastic—perhaps more so—than that given to Arthur J. Balfour and the representatives of the British Government who arrived here last Sunday. The British representatives were more fortunate, if that is the correct word, in the inspiring sunshine of a glorious Spring day. But when the French representatives rode through the wide and shaded streets of the national capital, the overcast skies were forgotten in the warmth of their greeting. And Washington never looked more beautiful. Clouds that obscured the sun and threatened rain, a chill that suggested late Autumn and made overcoats desirable, did not stand half a chance by comparison with the riot of growing green trees and plants in parks

Bevo, Brooklyn Beverage—Not a substitute, but a most faithful drink.—Advt.

and gardens on each side of the broad avenues reminiscent to the French visitors of their own Paris.

Washington's Spring dress seemed even more becoming than ever, for blended with the customary green were the bright colors of the two nations whose destinies have been joined by their battle in behalf of humanity. Viviani and Joffre rode for miles through a lane formed by tens of thousands of cheering Americans. The demonstration in their honor was all the more remarkable because those cheering people had received scant notice of the coming of the distinguished Frenchmen, and the town had no holiday from its ordinary occupations.

Passed Tomb of Washington.

It has been a day of emotions for the French visitors. They had come up Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River on the Mayflower from Hampton Roads, where they arrived yesterday from their own country; had passed the tomb of Washington this morning under circumstances that were deeply impressive, and had received greetings from the river city of Alexandria and industrial plants near by that might have warned them of what was to come. But the Washington welcome was so sincere, so demonstrative of a real affection, and so wonderful in the number of those who participated that nothing that had gone before could bear comparison with it.

The Mayflower, bearing the French Commissioners and the members of the official reception party sent to greet them by this Government, arrived at the Washington Navy Yard soon after noon. As the graceful yacht manoeuvred for a landing, those gathered ashore easily picked out the commanding figure of Marshal Joffre from the group of men in conventional black or bright military garb who were gathered around him and M. Viviani. On the broad landing stage were assembled a company of marines and two troops of the Second Cavalry, with the Marine Band at hand to play appropriate music, all these military contingents in blue dress uniforms with service facings. The members of the French Embassy staff were there also. Spectators were comparatively few, for admission to the yard in these war times had been restricted. It was a silent crowd, evidently deeply impressed with the real meaning of the occasion, and its only demonstration was a round of handclapping when the yacht drew near enough to enable it to recognize by their features the distinguished statesman and the great military strategist who headed the mission.

Band Plays "The Marseillaise."

The Mayflower's landing completed and the lines made fast to the pier, Secretary Lansing, accompanied by Frank L. Polk, the Counselor of the State Department; William Phillips, the Assistant Secretary of State, and Colonel W. W. Harts, U. S. A., the President's aid, walked up the gangplank to extend a welcome to the French Commissioners in the nation's name. As Mr. Lansing reached the deck of the ship trumpeters gave him four flourishes and the Mayflower's band played a few bars of a ceremonial march. The greeting of the Secretary of State was first extended to M. Viviani, and then to Marshal Joffre, and was of an extremely cordial character. Only a few minutes were spent in exchanging felicitations, however, and then the whole party, French and American, came ashore, while the Marine Band played "The Marseillaise," the marines and troops saluted, and the spectators applauded.

Those who had gone from Washington to greet the members of the French mission, included M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador; Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of State Long, Major Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff of the army, and Rear Admiral Usse, representing the navy. General Scott and Admiral Huse wore the uniform of their service and rank, while the French Ambassador and the American officials were attired in conventional civilian dress.

The group gathered on the quarterdeck of the Mayflower and walked toward the gangplank as the Mayflower's band began playing "The Marseillaise" as a tribute to the tricolor that floated from a masthead of the vessel. The French officers halted suddenly, their heels clicked together, their hands came to the salute at the cap. The civilians halted also and doffed their top hats. It was a salute to the flag of France.

Viviani Shakes Hands.

M. Viviani led the way down the gangplank, followed by Secretary Lansing. On the pier alongside were Rear Admiral Glennon, Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, and his staff. The Commandant saluted formally, but the French Minister of Justice would have none of it. He insisted on shaking hands. Then came Joffre. Big, sturdy, showing a vigor that denied his more than three score years, he was the figure with which Washington and all the country had become so familiar through newspaper photographs and moving pictures. The famous Marshal of France wore the familiar red hat, with its wealth of gold embroidery and its low visor. A military great coat, with a cape, covered the uniform jacket. The overcoat was of Grenadier blue, that stood out prominently among the uniforms of the American officers. The heavy white moustache could not conceal the smile upon his lips.

With Marshal Joffre came the French Ambassador and General Scott.

The welcome given to the French envoys as they had been outlined, although solemn. Some of those who participated in it said afterwards that they were too deeply impressed to cheer. But solemnity changed to outstanding en-

Marshal Joffre In Washington

Photo (c) Central News Service.

The Distinguished French Visitor, with Secretary of State Lansing and General Hugh L. Scott.

thusiasm when the procession left the yard and entered the city.

Flanked by Cavalry and Police.

Mounted policemen led the way. Behind them came a squad of cavalry. The line of motor cars was flanked by cavalrymen and cycle police, and another squad of cavalry protected the rear. The leading cavalrymen set a fast pace. They went up Eighth Street from the yard gate at a sharp canter that soon became so rapid that the thousands of spectators lining the way had difficulty in getting a good glimpse of the distinguished visitors as they were whirled past. Scattered groups of school children along this initial stage of the journey cheered as the cars dashed by.

Half a mile or so from the yard gate the procession turned into Pennsylvania Avenue Southeast, not that portion of Washington's great broad thoroughfare familiar to visiting witnesses of inauguration parades, but the section away from "downtown," seen by very few from other places. At the turn is old Wallach School, and a group of other school buildings. Here were gathered hundreds of children and Viviani and Joffre got their first understanding of the enthusiasm of which young America is capable as they reached this point. The youngsters had provided themselves with flags—a few carried the French tricolor, but the great majority bore the Stars and Stripes. Their shrill cheers, accompanied by the frantic waving of the banners, brought M. Viviani's top hat off in acknowledgement, and Marshal Joffre touched the familiar cap in formal salute while a pleased smile came to his lips. The cavalrymen and the motor cars dashed by, but from that time on it was a continuous ovation all the way to the residence in the extreme other end of the city where they are to be quartered during their stay here.

Pennsylvania Avenue was lined with spectators rows deep along the curbs on both sides of the great thoroughfare. Everybody seemed to have a flag, the Stars and Stripes or the tricolor. Some carried both kinds. The cavalry was still going at a good pace, but not so fast as to prevent the people from having a real look at the visitors. In the first motor car rode M. Viviani, with Secretary Lansing and Colonel Harts. In the second were Marshal Joffre with Ambassador Jusserand, General Scott, and Counselor Polk. In each of the other motors was some member of the French mission with an official of the United States Government. The members of the staff of the French Embassy were in the cars at the end of the procession.

It was a continuous ovation for M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre. They were kept busy acknowledging the salutes given in the waving of flags and cheers of the crowds. Washington has the reputation of seldom getting enthusiastic. It belied that reputation today. It crowded the windows of business places, dwellings, and big Government department buildings; it stood in thousands along the route of the procession, and made known to the French visitors that they were very welcome. The motor cars that lined the way—and they were many—kept up a continuous din with their horns.

Around the Treasury Department Building, through East Executive Avenue, that lies between the White House and the Treasury, up Madison Place to H Street and out H to Sixteenth Street, the procession went along at the same sharp pace. Sixteenth Street, lined for the most part by residences of well-to-do people, was a sight to delight the eyes of the Frenchmen after their long ocean voyage. The trees that made an arch for nearly its entire length were heavy with foliage and blossoms. Hardly a house lacked some bit of patriotic color. The American, British, and French ensigns flew side by side from many of them. The roadway was lined thickly with motor cars. Spectators crowded wherever there was space.

Up this beautiful street the procession proceeded, followed by scores of automobiles containing newspaper representatives, and enthusiastic people who couldn't get satisfaction enough from merely seeing the French visitors go by. School children were more numerous than ever.

Saluted by Balfour

The most interesting incident of the hurried progress of the visitors came near their journey's end. In front of Henderson Castle, the mediaeval-looking residence of Mrs. John B. Henderson, was a big motor car. A tall man in it became very enthusiastic as the motors containing Viviani and Joffre approached—so enthusiastic that he attracted their attention. They became enthusiastic also. The tall man and the two distinguished visitors bowed and saluted. The tall man was the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British mission. When the procession had passed Mr. Balfour's carriage started for the MacVeagh residence, which he is occupying. He was recognized by the crowds and cheered wildly.

The crowds increased as the procession approached the residence of Henry White, former Ambassador to France, which will be occupied by the French Commissioners while they are here. Washington High School Cadets, with bare arms, stood at salute as the visitors passed.

Mme. Jusserand, wife of the French Ambassador, welcomed the French envoys as they entered the White residence. A short time only was spent in exchanging felicitations and in refreshments, and then the people of Washington to the visitors, and then Secretary Lansing and the American officials took their leave, while M. Viviani, Marshal Joffre, and the others of their party went to the French Embassy for luncheon. Viviani and Joffre had to appear on the balcony of the embassy to acknowledge the enthusiastic greetings of throngs of school children who had gathered outside.

When the Mayflower this morning approached Mount Vernon, the home and tomb of George Washington, fourteen miles below this city, the crew lined the rails at salute. As the ship was tolled, and the French visitors and the Reception Committee stood at attention, while the bugles sounded "taps." Marshal Joffre was particularly impressed by this ceremony. As the yacht drew away from Mount Vernon he walked to the very stern of the vessel, and stood silently watching the Washington Mansion until it was hidden from view.

NEW YORK TO GREET ENVOYS.

Broadway and Fifth Avenue to be Ablaze with Color.

Mayor Mitchel's Committee on Decoration, of which Cass Gilbert, the architect is Chairman, is planning to make Broadway, Fifth Avenue and Riverside Drive "a blaze of color by day and of light by night" when the members of the British and French War Commissions come here after the conferences in Washington. It was announced yesterday that the committee was working on a broad scheme of decoration for the principal thoroughfares and public squares, and that an appeal would be made to citizens to co-operate in carrying out the color scheme decided upon.

A list of some of the "landmarks and public squares" to be decorated and the men in charge of the work was given as follows:

Bowling Green, Ernest Peixotto and Herbert Grossbeck; City Hall Square and City Hall building, Grosvenor Atterbury; Washington Square, Horace Moran; Union Square, Harold Greenley; Madison Square and Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Ernest Lewis; Public Library, Mr. Fairbanks; Plaza at Fifty-ninth Street, Robert Aitken; Columbus Circle, John Gregory; Joan of Arc Statue, Eugene Savage; Grant's Tomb, Frank C. Jones, aided by Sherry Fry and Julian E. Garnsey.

Appeals will be made to representatives of all churches, clubs, hotels, and business houses to decorate the facades of the buildings, and artists co-operating with the committee will be at their disposal. All citizens are requested, as far as possible, to display the British and French flags with the Stars and Stripes on their residences and places of business. Flags of all the other allies may be used also and photographs of the leaders of the allied Governments displayed in store windows and draped with flags.

The Committee on Illumination, headed by Henry S. Thompson, has decided that apart from a "golden way" along Fifth Avenue from Washington Square north, the public illumination will be mostly by the flood light system used in lighting the Statue of Liberty. The owners of tower buildings, such as the Woolworth, Singer and Metropolitan Buildings, will be asked to furnish special lighting, and the committee will urge that a public request be made in the name of the Mayor that along specified routes blinds shall be pulled up during the evening and all lights left burning.

The flood lighting system will be used at Grant's Tomb, City Hall and on all statues of American, French and British heroes. A big electric sign will be erected on the City Hall showing the flags of the three nations.

A badge has been designed for the committee which shows the three flags joined together in a bow and surmounted by the cap of liberty. A medal also is being struck bearing on one side the "Liberty" of Saint-Gaudens used on the latest $20 gold piece, and on the reverse the design of the Franklin penny, to symbolize that this country is with the Allies from its first penny to its last dollar.

URGES ALLIES TO USE IDLE NEUTRAL SHIPS

Paris Writer Suggests Taking Over Vessels Held in Harbors Because of U-Boats.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 25.—Means of partially solving the transport question and tiding over the interval till the United States can build a fleet of wooden ships and repair the German vessels seized in American ports, is suggested in a leading article in the Petit Parisien. The writer advises the Allied Governments to buy up the neutral shipping now in their ports, which is immobilized for fear of submarines. He says:

"Before Germany inaugurated the new submarine campaign, that is, before Feb. 1, she indemnified neutrals for ships sunk by submarine. In former times belligerent powers never hesitated to appropriate neutral shipping. Germany did so in 1870, invoking an old maritime law known here as the "Droit Angarie." She seized English vessels on the Seine, although she had given permission for them to use the river. These vessels the German military authorities sank to block Seine navigation.

"By a new application of this law the Allied Governments could arrange to take over all immobilized neutral shipping which at present is of no profit to the owners. If the boats are sunk the neutral owner would be sure of an indemnity. On the other hand, it is not likely these indemnities would be excessive, as the vessels turned over to the Allies would be armed, and it has been proved that amply armed merchantmen run comparatively little risk from submarines. The measure, if applied at once, would certainly alleviate the shortage."

SEEK NO ALLIANCE, BALFOUR ASSERTS

Declares No Treaty Could Increase Britain's Unbounded Confidence in This Government.

ANSWERS DOUBTING CRITICS

Allied Envoys Not Here "to Inveigle the United States Out of Its Traditional Policies."

KNOWS WE ARE IN TO STAY

"If There Is Anything Certain in Human Affairs, That Is Certain," Says British Secretary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25. — Arthur J. Balfour, the leader of the British mission in Washington, today disclaimed any intention on the part of the Entente powers to obtain a formal alliance with the United States in the prosecution of the European war. He asserted that, aside from any other consideration, no written treaty was needed to add to the strength of the community of interest which now binds America to Great Britain and France in a single cause.

"No treaty," he said, "could increase the undoubted confidence with which we look to the United States, who, having come into the war, are going to see the war through. If there is any certainty in human affairs, that is certain."

The statement was made in the course of a talk today to a group of newspaper correspondents. Mr. Balfour made it plain that he was seeking to set at rest once and for all any suspicion that Great Britain and France were seeking through their international commissions to draw the United States into an "entangling alliance."

"I am told," he said, "that there are still some doubting critics who seem to think that the object of the mission of France and Great Britain to this country is to inveigle the United States out of its traditional policy, and to entangle it in formal alliances, secret or with European powers. I cannot imagine any rumor with less foundation, nor can I imagine a policy so utterly unnecessary. Our confidence in the assistance which we are going to get from this community is not based upon such shallow considerations as those which arise out of formal treaties."

Mr. Balfour's talk was filled with the utmost confidence in the solidarity of the American nation behind the cause for which it has enlisted, and with appreciation of the great assistance which America can give to the prosecution of the war. The whole-hearted character of the assurances of American aid which he has received from President Wilson and Secretary Lansing could be inferred from many of his remarks.

"No man who has had the opportunity which I have enjoyed in the last few days," he said, "of seeing, hearing, and talking to leading members of your State can for one moment doubt the full determination of the American people to throw themselves into the greatest conflict which has ever been waged in this world."

His talk made it evident that his stay in America had assured him that there was no danger of this nation wishing to make a separate peace, and also that a formal pledge to that effect was unnecessary.

The British leader spoke informally, and while he held in his hand a paper containing a few notes, he glanced at it only once. He received the newspaper men in the drawing room of the MacVeagh house, which he is occupying here, standing straight before the fireplace throughout the interview, with his audience in a half-circle about him. He spoke simply, with no effort at studied effect, yet many times those who heard him were obviously moved by the feeling in his voice.

Mr. Balfour's Statement.

When the newspaper correspondents had been presented, Mr. Balfour said:

"Gentlemen, I am very much obliged to you for coming here today and giving me the opportunity of expressing to you personally, and through you to the great American public, how very deeply we, who belong to this mission sent from Britain, value the kindness, the enthusiasm, the warmth of welcome which we have received in this capital city of the United States. All our hearts are gratified and touched personally. We are even more deeply touched by it as being the outward and visible manifestation of sympathetic emotion in carrying out and responding to a great call, which is the real security for our success.

"No man who has had the opportunity which I have enjoyed in the last few days of seeing, hearing, and talking to leading members of your State can for one moment doubt the full determination of the American people to throw themselves into the greatest conflict which has ever been waged in this world. I do not suppose that it is possible for you—I am sure it would not be possible for me were I in your place—to realize in detail, in concrete detail, all that the war means to those who have been engaged in it for now two years and a half. That is a feeling which comes, and can only come, by actual experience. We on the other side of the Atlantic have been living in an atmosphere of war since August, 1914, and you cannot move about the streets, you cannot go about your daily business, even if your affairs be disassociated with the war itself, without having evidences of the war brought to your notice every moment.

"I arrived here on Sunday afternoon and went out in the evening after dark, and I was struck by a somewhat unusual feeling which at the first moment I did not analyze; and suddenly it came upon me that this was the first time for two years and a half or more when I had seen a properly lighted street. There is not a street in London, there is not a street in any city of the United Kingdom, in which after dark the whole community is not wrapped in a gloom exceeding that which must have existed before the invention of gas or electric lighting. But that is a small matter, and I only mention it because it happened to strike me as one of my earliest experiences in this city.

The Tragic Side of War.

"Of course, the more tragic side of war is never, and cannot ever be, absent from our minds. I saw with great regret this morning in the newspapers that the son of Bonar Law, our Chancellor of the Exchequer, was wounded and missing in some of the operations now going on in Palestine, and I instinctively cast my mind back to the losses of this war in all circles, but as an illustration it seems to me impressive. I went over the melancholy list, and, if my memory serves me right, out of the small number of Cabinet Ministers, men of Cabinet rank who were serving the State when the war broke out in August, 1914, one has been killed in action, four at least have lost sons, and now that Bonar Law's son is wounded and missing—not, I hope, lost to us, but still in a position from which he may not return to his friends. That is the sort of things that have happened in quite a small and narrowly restricted class of men, but it is characteristic of what is happening throughout the whole country.

"The condition of France in that respect is evidently even more full of sorrow and tragedy than our own, because we had not a great army, we had but a small army when war broke out, whereas the French army was of the great continental type, was on a war footing, and was, from the very inception of military operations, engaged in sanguinary conflict with the common enemy.

"We have today amongst us a mission from France. I doubt not—indeed, I am fully convinced—that they will receive a welcome not less warm, not less heartfelt, than that which you have so generously and encouragingly extended to us. That was and certainly will be increased by the reflection that one member of the mission is Marshal Joffre, who will go down through all time as the general in command of the Allied forces at one of the most critical moments in the world's history.

"I remember when I was here before there was a book which was given out in the schools called 'The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World.' I do not know whether they all quite deserve that title, but there can be no doubt or question whatever that among the decisive battles of the world, the Battle of the Marne was the most decisive. It was a turning point in the history of mankind, and I rejoice that the hero of that event is today coming among us and will join us, the British nation, in laying before the people of the United States our gratitude for the sympathy which they have shown and are showing, and our warm confidence in the value of the assistance which they are affording the allied cause.

Seeking No Formal Alliance.

"Gentlemen, I do not believe that the magnitude of that assistance can by any possibility be exaggerated. I am told that there are some doubting critics who seem to think that the object of the mission of France and Great Britain to this country is to inveigle the United States out of its traditional policy, and to entangle it in formal alliances, secret or public, with European powers. I cannot imagine any rumor with less foundation, nor can I imagine a policy so utterly unnecessary.

"Our confidence in this assistance which we are going to get from this community is not based upon such shallow considerations as those which arise out of formal treaties. No treaty could increase the undoubted confidence with which we look to the United States, who, having come into the war, are going to see the war through. If there is any certainty in human affairs, that is certain.

"Two years and a half have gone since the war began, and the great public on this side of the Atlantic has been watching, with deepening interest, the bloodstained drama going on across the ocean, and I am well convinced that as each month has passed, so has the conviction grown among you that after all it is no small or petty interest that is involved in this war, it is no struggle for so many square miles of territory, for some acquisition, some satisfaction of small national ambition. It was nothing short of the full consciousness that the liberties of mankind are really involved in the issue of the struggle that was animating the allied countries.

"With such a cause the American public has always been in full sympathy, and now, after watching it through all these months, you have found yourselves impelled to join in the conflict. I feel perfectly certain that you will throw into it all your unequalled resources, all your powers of invention, of production, all your man power, all the resources of that country which has greater resources than any other country in the world, and already having come to the decision, nothing will turn you from it but success crowning our joint efforts.

"This expresses the sentiments with which I have been animated ever since I came to this city—my sentiment of gratitude, my sentiment of hope. I do not hope that I have anything of value to add.

"Allow me to thank you most heartily again for having come here for this brief interview, and to express my gratitude for what you have done and my firm confidence that all of you will, wielding the great power you do, exercise it in the convincing cause of justice, truth, and peace."

It was learned today that some members of the British mission have been disturbed over some unjustified interpretations which have apparently been placed on published reports of their activities and statements. It was reiterated emphatically today that the mission wishes it understood that they have confined themselves, and will confine themselves, solely to discussing British experience, and must not, in any sense, be interpreted as seeking to suggest courses of action to America. In laying before the American Government the facts which they have brought with them they are leaving the Government and people of the United States to draw their own conclusions and plan their own course without gratuitous advice.

BALFOUR AT ITALIAN EMBASSY

Has Luncheon There and Dines at the British Embassy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25. — Official Washington was so fully occupied today with welcoming M. Viviani, Marshal Joffre, and the other members of the French mission that little time was afforded today for business conferences between the British and American officials. Aside from a visit which Mr. Balfour paid to the Treasury Department today to confer with Secretary McAdoo, and some informal conversations on the shipping question, no business was transacted by the British visitors.

Mr. Balfour took luncheon at the Italian Embassy, and this evening he, with the other members of the British party, dined at the British Embassy. The dinner was followed by a diplomatic reception at the embassy, at which the diplomatic corps greeted the British guests. Mr. Balfour and the other British leaders had intended to call this afternoon on the members of the French mission after their arrival, but postponed the visit when they learned that the Frenchmen wished to have the whole day to rest after their long trip.

Now that the French are here, at least another day or two probably will be occupied in the social requirements of the visit before either commission can really begin detailed work. It was made plain today the British intended to act jointly with the French, just as they have pooled their interests in Europe, although the two missions probably will touch on different subjects in their dealings with the United States. Each mission is particularly qualified to discuss different phases of the war problem, and it was said today that two years' experience had made it possible for the two nations to interlock in conferences of this kind without friction or overwapping each other's work.

MORE BRITISH ARRIVE.

Munition and Ordnance Experts Here to Aid Balfour Mission.

Seven British officers and war experts arrived in New York yesterday and proceeded to Washington to join the British commission, there which is headed by Mr. Balfour. There were about thirty members in the party, composed mainly of experts on munition work, ordnance, commissary supplies, and medical work. They were accompanied by a Sergeant and five orderlies of the Scots Guards in uniform to act as orderlies to the members of the commission.

Among the members was Judge M. S. Amos, who devised the plan of subletting munition contracts from one contractor to another. It is known as the "priority" scheme and is said to have proved of great value to the British Government in keeping a continuous supply of munitions pouring into the Government arsenals and depots.

Other members of the party were Colonel Thomas Goodwin, ordnance expert; Major Langhorn, gunnery; Surg. Major Heron, army medical expert, and Captains B. P. Sheldon, J. A. Leeming, and James McGowan.

Captain M. E. De Jarny of the French army arrived on the same steamship to join the party of army officers who arrived a week ago from France to instruct the students of Harvard University in the art of modern warfare.

CUTLASSES USED IN DOVER BATTLE

Continued from Page 1.

conduct of the Broke's helmsman, Seaman William Rowles, who, though hit four times by shell fragments, remained at the wheel throughout the action, and finally only betrayed the fact that he was wounded by reporting to his Captain, "I'm going off now, Sir," and fainted.

A number of the wounded only presented themselves in the sick bay the following day, one stoker giving the surgeon the ingenuous excuse: "I was too busy, Sir, clearing up the rubbish on the stokers' mess deck."

Captain Evans, commander of the destroyer Broke, is the well-known antarctic explorer and was the last man to see Scott when they parted 145 miles from the south pole.

The German Government has issued another statement regarding the fight, reiterating its claim to having destroyed British ships. This is again denied by the British Admiralty. The German statement says:

"The sinking of the enemy leading destroyer, which was mentioned in our official report Saturday, was clearly observed by the crews of the whole group of our torpedo boats. The enemy vessel was hit by a torpedo amidships and sank stern foremost within five minutes.

"Five minutes later a heavy explosion occurred on another British destroyer, followed by an outbreak of flame, probably due to torpedoing by one of our torpedo boats, which has not returned. Judging from the severity of the explosion, which was observed by the crews of several of our torpedo boats, it is highly probable that this vessel also was sunk.

"Another British destroyer, which passed astern of our torpedo boats, received a big hole forward from our gunfire. Its bridge was in pieces, so that it hung over the vessel's side. Its stern was afire.

"Another leading vessel, which broke through about twenty meters behind one of our vessels, received two artillery hits just behind the bridge. Another British destroyer was hit beneath the bridge."

The British Admiralty appends the following note to the foregoing:

"This fantastic story should be read in conjunction with the account of the action now being circulated. There was no loss on our side."

Homes Needed for Jewish Children.

The Children's Home Bureau of the Department of Public Charities has issued an appeal for homes for Jewish children. The bureau wishes foster parents for some children until their own parents are able to take care of them, while for other children permanent homes are wanted. Payment of $18 a month is made for the care of each child. In the last six months the bureau has cared for over 500 children in private homes. This includes Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant children, each being placed in a home of the same faith.

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RESERVE BANK HERE PAYS $200,000,000

Continued from Page 1.

its history. Early in the morning messengers from various banks flocked to the bank's office with checks in payment of subscriptions to the Treasury certificates of indebtedness. Every half hour or so letter carriers dropped in with heavy bundles of registered letters containing remittances from out-of-town institutions. Very little cash, however, had to be handled because practically all of the subscribing banks sent their cashiers' checks, which will be paid through the Clearing House this morning. The New York Reserve Bank received in all 210 subscriptions. In some cases New York institutions made payments for their out-of-town correspondents and for local savings banks which are their customers. In cases where the Reserve Bank received payment for subscriptions made by banks outside of the New York district the Reserve Bank made telegraphic transfers to the Reserve Bank of the district in which the subscribing institution is situated. These transfers from one Reserve Bank to another are adjusted through the Gold Settlement Fund in Washington.

Bankers praised the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Banks for the smoothness with which the transaction was handled. They were particularly pleased that the arrangements were such that the payment of subscriptions to the Treasury certificates and the payment of the $200,000,000 to J. P. Morgan & Co., Great Britain's fiscal agents, were made on the same day, permitting an offset of one against the other in Clearing House transactions of the following day. By this arrangement even a temporary dislocation of funds was averted. When the transfer of funds is completed this morning, after the day's clearings, the local banks will be in substantially the same position as they were at the opening yesterday, excepting that the ownership of part of the money will stand in the name of the Morgan firm as agent for the British Government.

Not knowing exactly the procedure that would be followed, some of the Wall Street banks were reluctant to put out money on call on Tuesday, and in fact some of them called loans in anticipation of the withdrawal of funds yesterday morning in payment of their subscriptions to the Treasury certificates. It was for this reason that call money rates advanced to 4 per cent. on Tuesday afternoon. This was the renewal rate yesterday morning, but when the banks learned of the payment made to the Morgan firm and were advised that under the circumstances the two transactions would go through the Clearing House the same day, they became to lend more freely. Some demand loans were made as low as 2 per cent., and the closing quotation was 2½ per cent.

It is understood that the British Government will use part of the $200,000,000 to pay off some of the current demand loans which have no fixed maturity, and that part will be used for the payment of current purchases. It is expected that gradually all of the demand loans will be paid off, but it is not believed that there is to be an immediate liquidation of this form of indebtedness.

It is said to be the intention of the British Government to take advantage [illegible] Government for advances made [illegible] it, and furthermore, that it is considered desirable to limit all borrowings to advances made under the bond and short-term certificate arrangement provided for under the American $7,000,000,000 war loan.

About two years ago, when Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, visited England and France, he undertook to make arrangements for the designation of the Bank of England and the Bank of France as agents of the New York Reserve Bank. This plan has been under consideration by the Federal Reserve Board in Washington, which has given its approval. For several months negotiations have been going on between the institutions, and at one time it looked as if the reciprocal arrangements would not be put into actual operation until after the war, but now that the United States has entered into the world conflict and Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, is in this country, it is quite likely, bankers say, that the final details will be worked out in the very near future.

URGE LIMIT FOR INCOMES.

New Yorkers Propose $100,000 for the War Period.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Members of the American War Finance Committee came here today to lay before the Ways and Means Committee of the House figures to support their propaganda to permit no income of more than $100,000 a year during the war. A list of twenty-four corporations compiled by the committee shows average increases of 500 per cent. in profits in 1916 as compared with 1914. A statement prepared by the committee said:

"The recent increase in the crop of millionaires and multimillionaires is equally striking. The number of persons with incomes of a million a year and over doubled between 1914 and 1915. It has probably doubled again this year. If the increase in incomes can be compared with the increase in net earnings of corporations this year, probably $1,500,000,000 could be secured to the Government for war purposes from taxes on incomes."

The committee was composed of Sumner Gerard, Alexander M. Bing, and Amos Pinchot of New York City.

"Do you mean to say that you have come here asking to be taxed?" inquired Chairman Kitchen when the committee appeared.

"Yes, that's it," replied the delegation's spokesman.

"Well, I don't know," said Mr. Kitchin. "I've been here more than twenty years and I never heard of anything like this before. Have you the money?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Bing. "I think Mr. Longworth will testify that I belong in the class known as the predatory rich."

Mr. Kitchin, still doubtful that he understood the proposal, promised the committee that he would do the best he could for it.

CANADIANS DEMAND IRISH HOME RULE

Mass Meeting Adopts Resolution Moved by Laurier—To be Debated in Parliament.

OTTAWA, April 25.—The Canadian Parliament will debate the Irish home rule question. The subject was brought forward today by Senator Cloria, who placed on the list of business a resolution declaring that the time had come "when it is the duty of the British Parliament to concede to the Irish people the rights and powers of self-government."

Great interest in home rule is shown in the Canadian capital. Last night there was a large mass meeting in which conspicuous members of Parliament participated. It unanimously adopted the following resolution, which was moved by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Canadian Liberal Party, and seconded by Senator W. C. Edwards:

Resolved, That, with a view to strengthening the hands of the Allies in achieving the recognition of equal rights for small nations and the principle of nationality against the opposite German principle of military domination and government without consent of the governed, it is, in the opinion of this meeting of Canadian citizens, essential without further delay to confer upon Ireland the free institutions long promised her.

Speakers included Charles Murphy, ex-Canadian Secretary of State, and C. A. McGrath, Chairman of the joint International Waterways Commission, who spoke as a "representative of Ulster." C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice in the Dominion Cabinet, telegraphed indorsing the sentiments of the resolution.

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CLARK IN DEBATE OPPOSES DRAFT

'Conscript' and 'Convict' Alike to Missourians, He Says—His Own District for Draft.

SHERLEY ANSWERS SPEAKER

Quotes Watterson Against Volunteers—Poll Shows Conscription Majority.

SENATE DELAYS A VOTE

Hope Now to Reach One on Saturday — Reed, Vardaman, and Sherman Oppose Draft.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Although Speaker Clark took the floor in the House today and aroused great enthusiasm among opponents of the Administration army plan by his vigorous denunciation of the selective draft and defense of the voluntcer system, champions of the unmodified measure still were confident tonight that it would pass not later than Saturday virtually as approved by the President.

The House remained in session until 10 o'clock tonight. Representative Gardner announced before adjournment that he and a number of others had polled the House and had found 237 members in favor of the draft, 113 opposed, and 80 noncommittal.

Its passage in the Senate, where discussion of the bill was continued today, is considered assured and unanimous consent to vote on it there by Saturday will be sought tomorrow. Minor changes made in one House or the other probably will necessitate a conference, so that the bill is not likely to become a law for a week or more.

Speaker Clark spoke for more than an hour. Most of the House membership and many Senators heard him plead in characteristic fashion that the volunteer system be tried again and declare that in the minds of the people of his State the word "conscript" is classed with "convict." Applause frequently interrupted him.

Deploring that he could not stand by the President, whom he declared unreservedly wrong on the question, the Speaker pleaded that an opportunity be given to young men to offer their services voluntarily.

"I protest with all my heart and mind and soul," he shouted, "against the slur of being a conscript placed upon the men of Missouri! So far as Missourians are concerned, there is precious little difference between a conscript and a convict."

The Speaker made a defense of Congressmen who in the face of attack have stood by the volunteer plan.

Champions the Volunteer.

"For several years," he said, "there has been a systematic effort in Congress, in many newspapers, by some public speakers, and in sundry magazines to belittle, depreciate, and minimize the American volunteer. I resent such performance in the name of the living and the dead; in the name of the brave men who gave us our freedom and who have maintained it—in the name of the volunteers who have shed imperishable lustre upon American arms and upon the American Republic.

"The volunteer has done most of our fighting. Under young George Washington he saved the remnants of Braddock's army from destruction. In the French and Indian war he fought side by side with the British regulars. From the day when minute men fired the shot heard round the world down to the last shot in the Spanish-American war the American volunteer has been a very present help in every time of trouble.

"If this stupendous war continues long conscription may become necessary, but in the light of history of English-speaking peoples we contend that it is not necessary now. Conscription has always been repugnant to men of our blood.

"Why do gentlemen doubt the courage and the patriotism of the present generation of Americans? There is not a scintilla of evidence that we are a race of cowards or mollycoddles. As for myself, I love to think well of my countrymen."

Speaker Clark in conclusion announced that his son, Bennett Clark, House parliamentarian, was going into the army, "in any capacity in which he can be useful, either as an officer or a private."

"I hope and pray," said he, "that he may go into battle, not by the side of the slackers and loafers whom the advocates of this bill say they desire to reach, but shoulder to shoulder with free men who serve gladly—willingly—to fight for the honor, the safety, and the perpetuity of this Republic."

Sherley Replies to Clark.

Representative Sherley of Kentucky, who replied to Speaker Clark, read a telegram Henry Watterson of The Louisville Courier-Journal had sent to the Speaker, declaring the volunteer system was as much a relic of the past as is the stage coach, and that his vote against conscription would weaken his usefulness to the country.

Mr. Sherley declared that there was no attempt on the part of conscription proponents to underestimate the bravery or effectiveness of the volunteer soldier, but that modern scientific warfare made the draft system necessary in order to obtain the best results from the whole citizenry.

"The fact to keep in mind here today," he said, "is that we are spokesmen for the nation and not for the individual. The need of the nation and not the wish of the individual is paramount."

Chairman Dent of the committee, leading the volunteer advocates, asked Mr. Sherley why the navy was on a volunteer basis and the army proposed to be on a draft basis.

"Why," asked Mr. Dent, "is it, if you believe we should use the selective system to defend the country, that the navy, the first line of defense, is not selected in the same way?"

"It is one thing," replied Mr. Sherley, "to be able to furnish 300,000 men over a course of years, as ships come into commission, and to get them by the volunteer system, and it is quite another thing to organize a million of men by the volunteer system with the uncertainties of enlistment and of volunteering."

"Does not the gentleman realize that the majority of the Military Committee authorizes the President to proceed with his program?" insisted Mr. Dent.

"Yes," retorted Mr. Sherley, "I appreciate the fact that the gentleman's bill is really built on a repudiation of the principle for which he contends. The principle of volunteering looks to volition of men and not to any system of acquiring of units."

"You certainly do not contend," asked Mr. Dent, "that if the majority bill is adopted the President cannot get everything he asked for?"

"Oh, no," replied Mr. Sherley, "but he has to get it after the trial and tribulation of finding that the volunteer system is inadequate, and after trying a system that puts upon men the very stigma you say you want to keep from the citizenship."

Huddleston's List of Conscriptionists.

Members on the floor and visitors in the galleries broke into cheers at the outset of the day's debate when Representative Huddleston of Alabama, who opposes the selective draft, read a list of names of men who, he said, favored it. Among them were Henry P. Davison, Frank A. Vanderlip, Frank A. Munsey, Theodore N. Vail, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Elihu Root, and J. P. Morgan. Mr. Huddleston declared that most of the pleas for war and conscription came from members of such organizations as the Harvard, Yale, and Union League Clubs, and not from the working people of the country.

"Everybody who is familiar with industrial oppression and reaction in its most vicious form," he said, "will recognize the men named. They and their associates are the men who rule the nation. They rule it through their newspapers and their wealth."

Representative Bankhead of Alabama followed Huddleston, declaring strongly for conscription.

Representative Byrnes of South Carolina quoted from a history written by President Wilson, depicting the rioting and bloodshed throughout the country that attended the drafts during the civil war.

"Do you think the spirit of the people has changed?" he asked. "It has not, and when conscription is attempted, especially under the infamous and unequal lottery proposition that you have here, you are going to inspire more domestic insurrection and rioting and internal warfare than you imagine."

Representative Tilson of Connecticut, speaking for conscription, said it was not the volunteer he condemned, but the volunteer system. He urged conscription as the only efficient means of raising the army.

Representative Meeker of Missouri, speaking for the draft, said that thousands of men who had come into service in haphazard way through a volunteer system in the European war had gone to unnecessary death. He favored drafting men from 21 to 50 and exempting men under 21.

Proceedings in the Senate.

When the Senate began its fourth day's consideration of the Army bill, Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Committee, sought unanimous consent for a vote tomorrow afternoon. Several senators thought that too early, and Senator Chamberlain withdrew his proposal, promising to re-submit it later. He said he would be satisfied if the final vote could be reached Saturday.

"The whole preparation for the defense of the country is up in the air until Congress acts on this bill," he said. Mr. Chamberlain will present his request to fix a time for voting tomorrow and is hopeful it will be agreed to. He said tonight there was no indication that many more long speeches would be made.

Senators Reed, Vardaman and Sherman were the speakers of the day. All three opposed the selective draft and upheld the volunteer system. Senator Reed spoke for nearly four hours and attacked the bill in almost every detail. Conscription he denounced as undemocratic and in violation of all American traditions. Also he denied that the bill was a "universal service" measure.

Telegrams from several State Adjutants General declaring that the War Department would not permit increasing the National Guard units were read by Senator Reed.

Senator Vardaman said he would never vote for compulsion until he had been shown that the volunteer system would not work. He criticised the pending bill as another exhibition of the tendency to get away from the principles of democracy.

Senator Sherman declared that he would not "abdicate his power for any Chief Magistrate, Cabinet, or War College." He said England for a thousand years had got along and fought her wars successfully without resort to conscription. The Illinois Senator said "the metropolitan newspapers" which were largely responsible for bringing on the war had not succeeded very well in bringing in recruits. On April 9, he said, there were more recruits in Muncie, Ind., with 35,000 people, than in New York, with 6,000,000.

Senator Curtis introduced an amendment, giving individuals subject to draft an opportunity to volunteer before the draft section operates upon them.

CLARK'S OWN DISTRICT STRONGLY FOR DRAFT

Representative Poll Shows Entire State of Missouri 5 to 1 That Way.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—Missouri, and especially Speaker Champ Clark's district, favors conscription, according to a poll of the largest communities of the State completed today. The sentiment generally in the various cities is five to one against the volunteer plan and in favor of a compulsory draft. Ten leading citizens were interviewed in each place.

Mexico, the largest town in the Ninth Congressional District, which is represented by Speaker Clark, was unanimously in favor of conscription so far as the men interviewed could speak for the popular sentiment. The remainder of the district was as strongly in favor of the President's plan as the other sections of the State.

The most notable opponent of the measure is Moberly, a railroad town was a population of about 11,000. There was a pronounced sentiment against conscription there, most of those voting being in favor of giving the volunteer system a trial before resorting to the other. A very few were opposed to having the United States take any part in the war whatever.

INDIANA EDITORS FOR DRAFT.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 25.—Editors of Indiana newspapers overwhelmingly favor President Wilson's plan of selective conscription for the army. A poll taken by The Indianapolis Star showed that among 162 editors of State papers who voiced their sentiment, 135 were unconditionally in favor of the draft, while only 6 stood unreservedly opposed to it.

Fifteen favored the volunteer system, but several admitted that they supported conscription when the volunteer system had had a thorough test. Six were undecided or non-commital.

The Star took this test of sentiment throughout the State, believing that many of the representatives in Congress who stood opposed to the President's wishes had been misinformed as to the popular opinion.

CASUALTIES OF AMERICANS.

OTTAWA, April 25.—Casualties among Americans with the Canadian oversea forces, reported by the War Records Office here tonight, were:

Wounded—K. L. Corcoran, St. Joseph, Mo.; C. P. Grey, San Antonio, Tex.; J. Huggins, Caney, Kan.; A. E. Lilliaman, East Moline, Ill.; H. A. Baylis and H. A. Dawley, Lincoln, Neb.; C. Meyer, Chickasha, Okla.; H. Wickey, Chicago; A. W. MacCauley, Duluth, Minn.; O. E. Whitman, Oklahoma City, Okla.; J. MacDonald, New York City; Beauregard, Detroit, Mich.; J. Dasey, Blue Mounds, Wis.; J. T. Seguin, Ray, Minn.; A. Lesard, Minn.; B. Anderson, Gonvick, Minn.; A. F. Riddell, Lincoln, Neb.; C. A. Neary, West Point, Neb.

PEASANTS SEIZE LANDS IN RUSSIA

Soldiers Home from Army Lead Them in Attacks on Estate Owners.

DISREGARD FOOD BOARDS

Grand Committee of Peasants' Alliance Urges Those at Front to Stay There and Fight.

LONDON, April 25.—Dispatches from Petrograd report that the revolutionary spirit is manifesting itself in the rural districts of Russia, bringing the long-standing agrarian troubles to a head. Notwithstanding the organization of food committees, which are doing their best to make the peasants understand that the land question cannot be wisely settled until the Constituent Assembly is elected, the peasants are inclined to take the matter into their own hands.

Soldiers visiting their rural homes, with or without leave, spread the news of the revolution and lead the peasants against the landowners. This is chiefly the case in the Saratov Government, where the people are often inclined to be turbulent. The peasants here, after passing resolutions of confiscation, have proceeded to take possession of the lands and drive the landowners away.

The peasants announced that they would undertake the Spring sowing themselves, but owing to lack of seed this is said to be impossible. In consequence the sowing is likely to be much delayed and a serious shortage of crops is feared. The authorities are taking the matter in hand and hope to prevent such a misfortune.

Peasants' conferences, to which delegates are sent from even the smallest communes, are being organized in every province in Russia to discuss peasant needs. The already-held have insisted on a proper distribution of land. One characteristic resolution demands that all land which private landowners cannot sow must immediately be surrendered temporarily to the peasants, soldiers' wives to receive shares free, and others at moderate rent, to be fixed by the local community.

Considerable ill-feeling is shown in some districts toward landowners. Bessarabian peasants in one instance sacked a country house and estates belonging to a rich family. The peasants of the Tambov Government surrounded the houses of the landowners and compelled them to sign documents surrendering their lands. In many districts the peasants have taken no action, waiting for the authorities to act. In some parts of Bessarabia the country people are highly reactionary and in one district especially the military authorities have taken strong measures to suppress a counter-revolutionary movement. The Grand Committee of the Alliance of Peasants has addressed the following petition to the peasants at the front:

"Do your duty. Do not fear that the lands will be divided without you. This decision cannot be made by isolated villages, for that would provoke internal quarrels by which the enemy might profit. Only the Constituent Assembly, wherein you will be represented, will decide this important question."

At a conference held at the offices of the Minister of Commerce to discuss the question of a Government coal monopoly, it was proposed to place all mineral combustibles at the disposal of the Government and regularize their distribution. No objection was made by coal representatives at the conference, and it is believed that the scheme will be put into effect about the middle of May.

2,000 JEWS TO BE OFFICERS.

Race Defended at Great Russian Army Congress at Minsk.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 25, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—At Minsk a great army congress is being held. Officer and soldier delegates are present from all parts of the army and also representatives of the Council of Workmen and Soldier Deputies and of the Duma Executive Committee. The conference was opened by Rodzianko and great speeches were made by Cheidze, Tzeretelly, Skobeleff and other prominent labor leaders. On the Jewish question Skobeleff said:

"It is the shame of the twentieth century to have to raise this subject. I, as a Russian am insulted when I hear it said, 'Shut out the Jews from the universities or they will take all the first places in science.' The Jewish question was one of the chief tools of the autocracy. Russia must be rid of this nightmare."

In June this year over 2,000 Jews will be promoted Lieutenants. Until now no Jews has had the right to hold officer's rank.

Yesterday evening a meeting of the Anglo-Russian Society was held, at which the British Ambassador made a speech, saying that the ideals for which the Allies were fighting were liberty, nationality, restoration, and peace.

Regarding the question of the detention of emigrants, he explained that the emigrants were being held back till their passports were in order. In this connection, M. Milukoff addressed a decisive request to the British and French Governments not to make any distinction between political emigrants returning to Russia, but to afford all of whatever opinions, every facility for travel. This should do much to calm the labor classes, which have been roused against England by the incitements of the extremists.

Of course Lenine and his followers will continue to attack England, but by their violence they have spoiled their own game. Lenine has broken away from the Social Revolutionary Labor Party, whose views were too moderate for him, and formed a new group, under the title of the Party of the Communists.

The English Socialist delegates are enjoying great popularity in Petrograd. They are now going to Moscow and then to the front. They are exerting great influence in Socialist circles here, especially as regards the war.

The conference of the Labor Party has passed a resolution supporting the Provisional Government and condemning all attempts to undermine its authority. The conference recommends that further representatives of Socialist parties should be admitted to the Government. As regards the war the resolution says:

"With convictions that the relinquishment of the aims of conquest will greatly forward the cause of peace, the Labor Party will use all its authority to support every measure of the Government directed to the earliest possible conclusion, in agreement with our allies, of an honorable peace without indemnity, and based on the right of all nationalities to determine their own fate. At the same time, in view of the undoubted danger at the front threatening the country and its newly won freedom, the Labor Party considers one of the fundamental duties of organized democracy to be the mobilization of all forces for decisive resistance to the aims of conquest of the German imperialists, which do not meet with sufficient opposition in Germany."

GERMANS MASS FOR BIGGER BATTLE

Continued from Page 1.

lucky, for after the troops had gone forward the enemy's barrage fell behind them and destroyed the ground. The Colonel, with his Adjutant, his Sergeant Major, and his servant, shared this battle headquarters with the commanding officer and staff of another battalion, but not for long. Heavy German crumps were smashing around them and the enemy's barrage fire swept up and down searching for human life. The Colonel of the other battalion was wounded and two of his officers killed.

The Colonel, who was left to record this history, could tell very little of what happened to his men there in the battle less than a thousand yards away. A wounded Sergeant came back and said that the left company was holding out against German counterattacks. Later two young officers came back with a party of men and said they had been ordered to retire by a strange Captain. The Colonel rallied his men, and they went back and retook a trench nearby. Messages came down that the men were half mad for lack of water. The Colonel sent up water by a carrying party, but he believes they delivered it to the enemy, who crept up through the darkness which had now fallen.

Through the day on each side of this Worcestershire Colonel great bodies of troops were fighting forward under an intense shell fire. He saw the enemy's massed counterattacks slashed by the British shrapnel and machine-gun fire and the field batteries galloping to forward positions, but he could see nothing of his own men after once they had gone forward down the sloping ground. His runners were killed or fell senseless from shell shocks. He himself was buried by a shell and dug out again by his Sergeant Major. In the night he was left quite alone, surrounded by dead.

That is one experience in the great battle. There are not many quite so tragic, perhaps, but thousands endured and are enduring dreadful things in the fierce fighting and under the intense fire. Once out of it they are calm and self-controlled, as I saw many of them today just as they had been relieved, and the strongest expression they use is, 'I was unconscious, sir,' or, 'I didn't think I should come back.'"

The wounded are marvelous. The slightly wounded have a long way to walk, hobbling for miles down unsafe roads. Many of them walked back through Monchy when it was a flaming torch, weary and exhausted, they came to a casualty clearing station not even now beyond the range of shell fire, so that the men who escaped from the battlefields, waiting to have their wounds dressed, hear the old shrill whistle of the approaching menace, but do not heed it. It is only by such courage that the British can gain their ground from the enemy, and it is such courage that beats back all those great counterattacks which the enemy is now hurling against them up by Gavrelle and Monchy on the hill.

Fighting on the Somme Outdone.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, April 25, (via London.)—The town of Monchy-le-Preux, which lies about five miles east of Arras, will stand out in history as one of the bloodiest spots of the world war. The fighting north, east, and south of this little Artois village, perched upon a high knoll, has exceeded in intensity any of the individual struggles of the Somme. Efforts of the Germans to retake the village apparently have subsided on account of the sheer exhaustion of their available forces, and the British advance eastward of Monchy continues slowly but surely.

The ground around Monchy, as far as the eye can reach, is covered with the dead, the Germans at times having employed their old tactics of attacking in mass formation. Letteds taken in the last two days from German prisoners, written in front of Monchy, say they regard the situation as worse than it was on the Somme, while the casualties are mounting up as at Verdun. In one of the letters the opinion is expressed that what has made the fighting difficult has been the fact that the opposing forces have not occupied fixed lines but are scattered in half-built trenches on this part of the front.

During one German counterattack on Monday a force of 700 Germans took one bit of trench from a British outpost. The Germans continued to press forward, not noticing that they were passing an isolated trench section on their right. When they were well beyond it several hundred British soldiers poured out of this trench section and the Germans, trapped between two khaki lines, were absolutely wiped out in the fighting which followed. It was a general melée, in which the cries of the men engaged hand-to-hand could be heard plainly.

British Losses Not Excessive.

LONDON, Thursday, April 26.—Correspondents at the front say there is no question that the German losses in the Arras battle are immensely greater than the British, which "are, indeed, small, compared with those of the enemy." One reason for this is said to be that the British advance columns are always thin compared with the masses of the German counterattacking forces.

It is recalled that the German General von Arnim said that German counterattacks "cost much blood," and this, it is added, was never more completely verified than in the attempts to capture Gavrelle. In some of these counterattacks as many as 5,000 or 6,000 men were employed, with the result that the slaughter was so terrible that it amounted almost to a massacre. One correspondent writes:

"The phrase 'the dead lie in heaps before our position' has doubtless been used more often than it was justified, but in this case it is true in a literal and natural sense. Body lies upon body where our fire caught the successive waves."

39 ALLIED AIRPLANES LOST.

Berlin Recounts Successes in Two Days' Fighting on West Front.

BERLIN, April 25, (via London.)—Since yesterday morning, says the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters Staff, fighting has continued for possession of the village of Gavrelle, six miles north of Arras. On Monday, the statement adds, 650 British soldiers were taken prisoner.

Twenty airplanes were brought down by the Germans on Monday and nineteen Entente machines were accounted for yesterday on the western front.

Heavy artillery fighting is again in progress over the front of the French offensive. Attacks by the French near Hurtebise in the vicinity of Brimont and west of the Suippe are said to have been unsuccessful.

The statement follows:

Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: On the battlefield of Arras the fighting has continued since early yesterday morning for possession of the village of Gavrelle. Apart from this the enemy has not repeated his attacks north of the Scarpe.

South of the Scarpe, in the lowlands, the battle again flared up in the afternoon on both sides of the Arras-Cambrai road. British divisions brought forward in deep echelons by way of Monchy and Wancourt attacked on a wide front. As a result of our fire and violent hand-to-hand fighting the assault broke down everywhere with very heavy losses.

In connection with Monday's operations, the number of British dead or wounded lying in front of our lines, according to reports from aviators and men in the trenches, is unusually high. In counterattacks 650 prisoners were taken by our infantry and several tanks were destroyed.

BRITISH ON SCARPE MAKE SLIGHT GAINS

Advance Their Lines in Face of Heavy Resistance—15 More Airplanes Downed.

LONDON, Thursday, April 26. — The British continue to push forward their lines east of Arras in spite of the determined resistance of the enemy. The War Office announces tonight that slight gains have been made south of the Scarpe River, all positions being consolidated as soon as they are won. This evening's report emphasizes the heavy losses suffered yesterday by the Germans in this area. Many thousand German dead are lying on the battlefield. Over 3,000 prisoners have been taken since Monday.

South of the Bapaume-Cambrai road the British extended their line from the village of Trescault to the hamlet of Bilhemion on the northeast.

Many air raids were carried out today, the Germans losing fifteen machines and two observation balloons. Six British airplanes are reported missing.

The early statement follows:

In the area east of Havrincourt Wood during the night we captured the hamlet of Bilhem, northeast of Trescault Village.

Fighting took place early this morning along our front between the Cojeul and Scarpe Rivers. Further progress has been made by us, and the ground gained has been secured.

The number of prisoners captured by us since Monday morning is 3,029, including fifty-six officers.

The text of the night statement follows:

Our line has been advanced slightly during the day south of the Scarpe. Two German field guns were captured by us yesterday in the course of the fighting in this neighborhood.

Many thousand German dead are lying on the battlefield we now occupy. Telegraphing from the British Army Headquarters in France today, Reuter's correspondent says:

"Yesterday afternoon we attacked with considerable forces beyond Monchy and cleared various troublesome points of the enemy. The Germans continued to mass in the Sart and Vert woods, but throughout yesterday and last night our batteries maintained a searching fire, and it is certain that these massing places are strewn with enemy dead.

"The morale of the Germans is becoming distinctly worse, notwithstanding that they fight doggedly. The fact that a Sergeant of the First Guards, a prisoner, could say for his division was that that men were not quite so demoralized as were the men of another corps which he mentioned."

FRENCH GIRL OF 19 MUST DIE AS SPY

Convicted of Gathering Military Information for Her German Employer.

PARIS, April 25.—A courtmartial has condemned to death as a spy Emilienne Rose Du Cimitière, a 19-year-old girl.

She was convicted of gathering military information at Geneva, Lyons, and Paris on behalf of a German by whom she had been employed as a servant.

AUSTRIA MAY QUIT CENTRAL ALLIES

Continued from Page 1.

questions, particularly concerning Austria-Hungary, are obvious.

There was a period of the war when it was the common boast of Germany that her Austro-Hungarian ally was a dead weight around her neck. Austrian defection now would be calculated to create a different feeling which might translate itself into an attempt to employ in a "punitive" expedition such as the German military mind rejoices in, against the former ally that strategic reserve of which Hindenburg boasted and which in the view of some people here is already being drawn upon to repair the wastage on the western front.

REICHSTAG IN ROW, ADJOURNS TO MAY 2

Muzzles Ledebour, Who Demands Discussion of the Food Situation.

LONDON, April 25.—The adjournment of the Reichstag until May 2, after a brief session yesterday, is reported in a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. Philipp Scheidemann, Socialist leader, expressed regret that the Reichstag should be convoked, and then adjourned almost immediately.

Georg Ledebour, leader of the Social Democrats, said that regret was not enough. He demanded that the Reichstag should meet today for discussion of the food problem.

"Thousands of workmen," he said, "have been forced to abandon work owing to their distress."

Herr Ledebour's words caused an uproar. Permission to continue his speech was refused.

A Copenhagen dispatch says that the German Reichstag Committee for the Revision of the Constitution will meet for organization May 2. The parties interested in the immediate beginning of the reform work had hoped that the committee would organize yesterday, but the Conservatives and other parties playing for time delayed the selection of their representatives on the committee.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 25.—Philipp Scheidemann, the Socialist majority leader, in a speech in the Reichstag yesterday lamented the fact that the House was about to adjourn, saying that he considered it imperative to thrash out all internal and foreign policies.

"In New York, St. Petersburg, Paris, and London," he said, "war against autocracy is preached. People talk of another year of war. We do not fear it, but it is necessary."

The Rheinish Westfälische Zeitung, speaking of the report published in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the first hundred armed merchantmen would be ready by the first of May, puts the question "Are our boats afraid of American armed merchantmen? If only Roosevelt does not undertake to command this armada."

Militarists Now in Control.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, April 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The strong rally of the reactionary forces in Germany favoring peace with annexation and indemnity has exercised so great a pressure on the Government that the Kaiser's Chancellor has now thrown over Scheidemann, the leader of the Socialist majority party, which has hitherto given the Berlin Government considerable support. So the junkers have triumphed, and so the Socialist policy has been doubly and directly condemned officially.

This triumph of the agrarian junkers and jingoes is announced in no half-hearted fashion by the Pan German press. The official North German Gazette contains what must be regarded as the Government's reply to the Socialist peace resolution of last week. Its statement is that the Government has been pressed from both sides to declare its war aims. On the one hand the Socialists ask it to make their peace policy—no annexation and no indemnities—the official policy of the Government.

On the other hand, the Conservatives demand that the Government shall denounce the Socialist program. But the Government is not to be drawn into any exact definition of its war goal. Public opinion has had freedom to express itself, and the Government, having said its say over matters, has nothing to add, says the official newspaper. It will go ahead uninfluenced by either side.

"The task of the Government," this statement goes on, "is to bring the war to a favorable end as soon as possible. To that is opposed the senseless war demands of our Western enemies. The enemy press works certainly under a severe censorship; but, despite that, it remains noteworthy that it has not reduced in the very least its nonsensical demands, both with regard to annexation and war indemnities.

"Lloyd George draws the Hindenburg line on the Rhine, and the French press suns itself in the thought that Wilson of America will help to win the Rhine frontier. We have not heard any contradiction of that from America."

Hints That Socialists Were Bribed

AMSTERDAM, April 25, (via London.)—The recent strike movement in Germany was discussed at a meeting of the Reichstag Auxiliary Service Committee at which Count von Westarp, leader of the Conservatives, welcomed General Groener's declaration that further attempts to interfere with munitions work would be ruthlessly suppressed. Count von Westarp insinuated that money had played a part in the strike and accused the Socialist minority of playing the game of Germany's enemies. He denied that the trouble was caused by lack of food.

The Socialists indignantly denied the insinuation that bribes had been used, and placed the blame for the strike on the administration of the Spandau works, the fact that the bread ration had been decreased, and on the agrarian policy. One speaker declared that the agrarians, owing to the high price of cattle, fed them with bread and corn, which the munition workers could not obtain.

Count von Reventlow, commenting in the Tageszeitung on Congressman London's cablegram to the Russian Socialists urging them to discountenance the idea of a separate peace with Germany, says:

"It is an interesting and valuable confirmation that the feeling that prevails in all parties in America is that the only acceptable peace is one that will ruin Germany. Thus all the Socialistic elements in the enemy countries are arrayed against us, and German Socialists who dicker with them connive at the ruin of the Fatherland."

The Tageszeitung reprints elsewhere a mass of comment from the Conservative and National Liberal press on the growing Socialistic influence on the Government. It introduces this comment with the remark: "The feeling increases that we are drifting toward an abyss if a strong hand does not steer the German ship of state clear of Scheidemann's course."

GERMAN PRESS ASSAILS WILSON'S 'CORRUPTION'

Asserts That He Is the Tool of Multimillionaires Who Rule America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 25.—The German press continues to attack America and President Wilson daily. Having exhausted their imagination on the subject of the navy and army, the newspapers now attack American politics and finances, making them responsible for the entrance of the United States into the conflict. Such headlines as "Wall Street Wants War." "Why Wilson Builds Business for Wall Street," and "What Strong Pressure Was Brought to Bear on Wilson to Continue the War," apparently appeal to their readers.

The Kölnische Volkszeitung asserts that President Wilson declared war in order to continue war profits for Wall Street, and prints two columns of statistics, with the names of corporations, intended to show that Wilson's private interests were responsible for his desire to be elected during the war. The Volkszeitung, however, says that America is so busy with the making of munitions and other war industries that it has no time to occupy itself with the foreign markets which it intended to control, or to capture those in neutral countries. With the freedom of the seas assured, it predicts, Germany will not have such competition after the war, even from America, as she feared.

The Tageszeitung says that the corruption of political life has drawn America into the war, and that arbitrary and unscrupulous multimillionaires have, in spite of the democratic electoral system," led America into the fray because they feared that Germany's submarines would prevent the further export of munitions to Europe. The history of the last hundred years, it continues, shows that the capitalists of America control their politics. This paper predicts their downfall as the result of a Congressional inquiry and exposure, and says it is a tragedy that such men as the Astors, Goelets, and Rhinelanders turn against their own ancestors. Perhaps, it says, English capitalists have helped; but in any case it is clear that plutocracy dominates American politics, which are ruled by the multimillionaires' trust of industrial magnates who decided on a war "that is for the freedom of humanity."

Certain Berlin papers publish commercial supplements urgently warning German firms to be on their guard against American financial and commercial competition in the eastern Mediterranean, especially in Turkey and the Balkan States. The American concerns against which warning is given are the United States Steel Corporation the American International Corporation, "the Studebaker Harvester Consolidation," the United States Rubber Corporation, the Western Electric Company, and the Corn Products Company.

TROELSTRA HOPES FOR PEACE.

International Chief Wants Minority Socialists at Conference.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, April 25.—Pieter Jelles Troelstra, President of the International Socialists' Bureau, who has arrived in Copenhagen, says in an interview appearing in the Socialdemokraten that he wants the Socialist minorities represented at the conference at Stockholm, and that, following negotiations he had with the German Foreign Minister, he feels convinced that passports also will be furnished to the minority delegates.

He predicts that the conference will lead to most satisfactory developments, and has reason to believe that Austria is ready to free Serbia and, furthermore, to admit that Serbia should have a seaport. He also thinks Germany is willing to give up Belgium. It is high time, he says, that Germany and Austria should give unequivocable publicity to their war objects, but that it is the duty of Socialists in the allied countries to induce their Governments to amend their peace formula.

He argues that as soon as all the powers take the same standpoint as the Russian Government there will be no reason to continue the war, and he considers that under these circumstances it is impossible that the French and English Socialists will decline to take part in the conference.

All the parties belonging to the International Bureau are invited as well as the Socialist minorities which have been formed in the belligerent countries during the war.

Troelstra tomorrow will continue his voyage to Stockholm.

WORK FOR PEACE WITH RUSSIA

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 25.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns from a well-informed source that, despite Philipp Scheidemann's statement that a separate peace is impossible, the German military party, which has completely recovered control of the situation, is now encouraging efforts to obtain a separate peace with Russia on the assumption of the gradual dissolution of Russian army discipline.

JEWISH BUND FOR WAR.

A cablegram was received in New York yesterday from the Central Committee of the Bund at Petrograd, one of the influential Russian revolutionary bodies composed of Jews, stating unqualifiedly that the bund was opposed to a separate peace with Germany. The message was sent to representatives of the bund here who, on April 17, sent this query to the Central Committee:

"Alarming rumors circulating in America that bund advocates separate peace with Germany. We are anxious to know exact position. Cable immediately in detail whether this can possibly be your attitude."

Here is the answer of the Central Committee:

"Replying to your cablegram, the Central Committee of the Bund declares that rumors that the bund is advocating a separate peace between Russia and Germany are false. The general convention of the bund which has just closed unanimously adopted a resolution emphasizing the necessity of fighting for peace by all belligerent countries on the basis of a renunciation of annexation of territory and of indemnities.

"The resolution also pronounces in favor of the right of self-realization by the various nationalities of Russia, and calls upon workingmen the world over to join in the struggle. Until such a peace is obtained foreign danger threatens the Russian revolution. Conference calls for organization of forces to defend revolutionary Russia against that danger."

A SOLDIER in Europe attracts no attention—there are too many of them. I am so accustomed to turn out perfectly fitting clothes at $20 to $45, that, maybe, I don't blow the bugle loud enough about my body-gracing fit.

Said a customer the other day: "Never at twice the price have I been fitted like this." It is due to my personal attention and to the uncopyable drape of real merchant-tailoring woolens. Come to be measured, or send for Cloth Clippings and my Portfolio of Custom Styles.

Golf Suits, $25 to individual measure.

Clemons Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
18 Years On This Corner

ADVERTISEMENT.

TURKEY AND THE WORLD WAR

The Freedom of the Arabian, Armenian, and Jewish People.
The Bagdad Railroad.
America and the Economic Development of Asia.
Illustrated Lecture by Sadik Bey Gourdji, from Bagdad, former President of the Ottoman Telegraph Agency.
AEOLIAN HALL.

Metric Shirts Cut Out Over-Seasoning

IN what you wear, as in what you eat, it is the correct thing this season to avoid the highly seasoned. You won't meet ultra-fancy stripes in Metric Shirts, nor large checks that are overdrawn.

Colors and patterns were carefully chosen by me to tally with the fashionable *subdued shades* in Spring Suitings and Cravattings—$1.50 to $9.

Oxweave (White Oxford Basketweave), with attached collar or collarless, is for men who relish simple, substantial fare—$1.75.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

From New York to Nankin

A short while ago, forty-two young college men, graduates from twelve representative American Colleges, were sent to China to serve the interests of the Standard Oil Company in the Flowery Kingdom.

Those forty-two college graduates were outfitted by the Franklin Simon Men's Shops, as to clothing, furnishings, shoes, and evening attire.

But the most significant circumstance is that there should have been such unanimity of opinion!

Forty-two *ayes* for Franklin Simon & Co. and not even "a willful twelve" to dissent!

Only the $7,000,000,000 Bond issue can touch it!

Men's Suits and Topcoats
$25 to $50

HAND-TAILORED
at the price of those that are not

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
Clothing Furnishings Shoes
FIFTH AVENUE

'Phone 6900 Greeley and we will call for your overcoat or fur overcoat and put it in storage.

Germany Blames Our Money and Munitions for Great British Attack East of Arras

By KARL ROSNER.

The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger Dispatches.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GREAT GERMAN HEADQUARTERS ON THE WESTERN FRONT, April 24.—America's money, labor, munitions, and guns worked more havoc in its wrathful threat against the German lines to do this time what was found impossible by the first assault a week ago. And this morning British humanity in khaki flooded the whole country in front of the German trenches at Loos and Arras.

It was the most gigantic infantry effort ever made by the British. Between Hulluch and Lens they formed a living battering ram and thus succeeded in taking about a kilometer of the German first trench. But a German counter-attack, following immediately, not only ejected them from the trench but left every British soldier on the battlefield.

The troops welcomed an infantry attack as relief from the rain of iron that the British artillery is pouring on them incessantly.

The German soldiers who had for days been exposed to the hell of gunfire never lost their nerve one moment when the human sea in khaki threatened to swamp them.

On the Aisne and in Champagne, too, a sanguinary struggle around the hills continues as bitterly as in the last eight days. Evidently the French have received fresh munitions and replaced tired divisions by new formations, since the comparative calm of a few days was followed by a fierce cannonade yesterday and several terrible, though futile, onslaughts of infantry.

The position northeast of Condé, which was evacuated by the Germans, was one of the centres of yesterday's operations. From here the French seek to assault the Siegfried position.

Yesterday afternoon the whole line of the Aisne and Champagne front was enveloped in the thunder, steam, smoke, and dust of battle. As on previous days, Craonne bore the brunt of the assault. From the woods of Ville au Bois, the only ground captured by the French during all these days, and still held by them, they sought to gain headway in a northwesterly direction by the route nationale, but had to pay heavily for their attempt without gaining a single meter.

North of the ancienne chaussé leading from Rheims to Suippe the French managed to gain the hill position around Nauroy, which would have affordes their artillery better aim at Brimont, and at the same time served as protection for Rheims. Again the French had to retire unsuccessfully, leaving many dead and wounded on the battlefied and prisoners in German hands.

There was also f

PUBLISHERS CALL FOR A FREE PRESS

Declare That Only Restrictions Needed Are Upon Messages Leaving the Country.

ASK DEFEAT OF CENSORSHIP

General Bridges of the British Army to Attend Dinner at the Waldorf Tonight.

The American Newspaper Publishers Association, in annual convention assembled at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, passed a resolution urging upon Congress the elimination of the press censorship provision from the Espionage bill now pending. The vote was unanimous.

With but three dissenting votes the association adopted a resolution advocating the passage of the Administration bill "providing for the enrollment of all men capable of bearing arms in this conflict." Copies of both resolutions were telegraphed to President Wilson, Speaker Clark, Vice President Marshall, and to the Secretaries of the Departments of State, War, and Navy, respectively. The resolution with regard to the censorship provision follows:

Against Censorship.

The American Newspaper Publishers Association, representing the daily newspapers, requests Congress to eliminate the press censorship provision from the Espionage bill now pending.

The proposed legislation strikes at the fundamental rights of the people, not only assailing their freedom of speech, but also seeking to deprive them of the means of forming intelligent opinion. It is drastic, yet vague, in its terms, providing the severest penalties for acts the criminal quality of which is to be defined hereafter under a delegated authority. Its possible consequences in restricting the liberty of the press are full of peril to free institutions.

The censorship proposed is believed to be a violation of the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits Congress from "abridging the freedom of speech or of the press." An effort to suspend this constitutional guarantee, whether ultimately sustained or not, is sure to be followed by grave injury to the rights of the people, whose one great safeguard in time of war is an untrammeled press.

A voluntary censorship, suggested by the Government, is being carefully observed by the newspapers of the United States, and no loyal newspaper will knowingly print that which would give aid to the enemy. Any newspaper that willfully publishes information of military value to the enemy can and should be prosecuted under the law of treason.

Established means of communication, carrying messages ordinarily regarded as private, will be used by an enemy for the transmission of information, and every proper purpose of the proposed legislation would be served by the control of outgoing messages by mail, telegraph, cable, et cetera, and by search of the effects of persons traveling from the United States to foreign countries.

In war especially the press should be free, vigilant, and unfettered. The American people are entitled to a full and frank statement of all that occurs, whether it be good or bad. There can be no justification for a restriction that abridges the liberty of the press, for the people must have confidence that they are getting the truth.

The defeat of this objectionable legislation, therefore, is most earnestly urged upon Congress.

Enroll All Who Are Fit.

This is the resolution with regard to universal service:

Whereas, our country is in a state of war with Germany, and

Whereas, the responsibility for the successful and honorable prosecution of the war rests on the President, and

Whereas, he and the General Staff have devised and are advocating the passage of measures deemed by them necessary in carrying out the grim business committed to them, and these measures are now pending in Congress, therefore, we, the members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, assembled in convention, believing that duty in this hour calls for support of the President and for willingness to share in all responsibility which American citizenship imposes, whether in bearing arms in the present crisis or preparing to the end that future emergencies may be averted, do hereby

Resolve, That we pledge our hearty and undivided support to the Administration in its plans for military preparedness, and, believing that the failure of the Administration measures for the raising of land and naval forces would be regarded at home and abroad as a severe blow to the effectiveness of our arms, and would, in fact, result in giving aid and comfort to the enemy, we urge the Congress to pass without delay the bills supported by the War Department and indorsed by the President, providing for the enrollment of all men capable of bearing arms in this conflict, and any measures necessary for the future creation and maintenance of an effective military force.

With the exception of the press censorship provision, the great gathering of editors and publishers expressed themselves as in full accord with the military measures proposed by the President and the General Staff. Although the selective draft was not mentioned, the resolution on military service was considered an indorsement of it. This resolution caused some discussion and was criticised at length by one of the publishers, who was in favor of the volunteer system; but only three of the three hundred members present at the opening session of the three-day convention voted against it.

The introduction of the censorship resolution was preceded by speeches, both at the meeting and at the luncheon of the Advertising Bureau of the association, which reflected the desire of the publishers to render every assistance possible to the Administration in its preparations for, and its conduct of, the war, and at the same time to avoid the blunders in England at the beginning of the war.

Clark's Son-in-Law Votes No.

Pomeroy Burton, manager and director of The London Daily Mail and other British newspapers, admitted frankly in a speech at the luncheon that England had made a "colossal error" in adopting such a close censorship that the public was "uninformed and misinformed during the first stages of the war," and a warning against a repetition of this mistake in the United States was made by many other speakers.

Major E. B. Stahlman, publisher of The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, made a speech against the service resolution, asserting that the volunteer system was best for the country. His argument, in general, was that a man who did not volunteer to fight for his country would not be of any great value if compelled to enlist, and that the nation should not attempt compulsion until it had first tried the effect of persuasion. This contention failed to win many converts, and when President Rogers called for a standing vote the negligible opposition of three was disclosed.

One other who spoke against the resolution was James M. Thomson, Speaker Clark's son-in-law, publisher of the New Orleans Item. He opposed it not because it advocated conscription, but because it attempted to "tell Congress what it should do."

R. R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, who is a Major in the First Illinois Cavalry, had risen to his feet to reply to Mr. Thomson and Major Stahlman, but a motion for the previous question shut off further discussion.

Although the two resolutions bearing on the war were of greatest popular interest, the publishers transacted a great deal of business at their first meeting which was of vital importance to the members of the association. They listened to reports on the news print situation and on labor problems, and discussed details for the dinner which is to be held at the Waldorf tonight.

General G. T. M. Bridges, who is in Washington with the Balfour mission as the chief representative of the British Army, has accepted an invitation to attend the dinner.

On Tuesday he waived military convention to talk informally with newspaper correspondents on British experience in raising and training armies. Although he is only 46, he holds the rank of Major General. He was fighting in France two days before the British party left England.

President Rogers called the convention to order promptly at 10 o'clock in the morning, and in his annual address he commented at length on many of the problems of importance to newspapers resulting from the entrance of the United States into the war.

Of the proposed censorship, he said:

"The people are entitled to any and all news which does not endanger the welfare of the country, and to the right honestly to criticise any one who may not be acting for the best interest of the country. The only censorship which can be defended is a censorship which is necessary to keep from the enemy information which might aid in locating our ships, our troops, our munitions and our war supplies.

"Every other kind of censorship, including that of statements showing the condition of our troops, arises from an anti-democratic distrust of the newspaper and of the people, and, being illegal, will not serve to keep the news from the people so long as the newspapers are here to speak for them."

Applause greeted this statement and Mr. Rogers had to wait for it to subside before continuing.

"It is in such serious times as these," he went on, "that the newspapers can and do demonstrate by their faithful service to the public, their willingness to help toward a successful termination of this most horrible war; which termination is to be successful only through the active co-operation of all the people in their willingness to be universally trained and to be sent where, in the opinion of those in power, they can best serve the interests of the country, the country's allies, and the cause of liberty and peace for which we are all now fighting."

Reports submitted by committees after the convention was well under way showed that the association had added many new members during the last year, and that more than 500 editors and publishers either belonged to it already or had sent applications. On Jan. 1, 1916, it had a membership of 359, which had been increased to 406 by Jan. 1, 1917. The applications and new members received since then raised the total to more than 500.

The attendance at yesterday's first session was therefore the largest in the history of the organization, but it is expected that there will be additional arrivals before the dinner tonight.

Today, the convention will begin its second session at 10 o'clock, the election of officers being set down for 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Rogers having served only one term, and as it is customary for the Presidents to have at least two, members of the association asserted that there was no doubt of his re-election.

The election of officers may be postponed until tomorrow because of the great amount of work confronting the delegates, and especially because they are to discuss this morning the details of the report submitted by the Paper Committee.

PUBLISHERS EXPECT EASIER PAPER MARKET

Committee Reports Large Increase of Output in Sight—Measures for Future Supply.

Extensive preparations for increasing the supply of news print paper were reported to the American Newspaper Publishers' Association by its Paper Committee at the convention yesterday. F. P. Glass of The Birmingham (Ala.) News, one of the Vice Presidents of the association, is the Chairman of this committee.

Mr. Glass said that largely through the efforts of A. G. McIntyre, an experienced paper engineer of Canada, a very large increase in the output was assured for this Fall, and that an even greater store would be on hand in 1918. His committee recommends the operation of mills by the Government.

"At an early date your committee entered upon three measures of relief in the paper situation," his report read in part. "The first was to insure economies in consumption through urging publishers to stop returns, to cut off all sorts of free circulation, to hold down size of papers, and to conserve the paper supply in every way.

"The second measure was to co-operate with the Trade Commission in demonstrating the facts in the manufacturing industry, and to obtain through Government power and publicity all the restraint possible upon the oppressions of many of the manufacturers.

"The third measure was for final and permanent relief through the establishment of mills under the ownership or control of newspapers, which will be a large factor in maintaining the competitive conditions that may be brought about by other influences.

"In all of these directions your committee believes much has been accomplished. Waste of paper has certainly been curtailed to a large extent.

"New mills are under way, and a large aggregate of new tonnage is in prospect. Abundant publicity has been obtained. Governmental investigation has established the justice of our cause, and has softened the market. The prospect of substantial relief seems near at hand.

"The leading facts lately developed at Washington are familiar to you. The Trade Commission found such a serious situation and such deliberate violation of the Sherman law that it felt obliged in the public interest to turn its evidence over to the Department of Justice. The costs published in the report of the Federal Trade Commission showed that extortionate prices were being charged by the manufacturers, and that prices had no relation to cost of manufacture or to the natural law of supply and demand; that there was artificial restriction in trade and a tendency to curtail the production."

Here followed a history of the fight waged by the publishers against the manufacturers through the Department of Justice, resulting in the indictment of some of the manufacturers and the postponement of the action against them on their promise to obey the law and to refrain from further manipulating the market.

"The Canadian Dominion and Provincial Governments have offered every inducement," the committee reported, "for development of that country by bonuses, tax exemptions, and everything to favor the manufacturer, even going so far as to prohibit the export to a foreign country of raw materials. There are ample timber resources in the United States for the development of all the newsprint paper mills required on a competitive and economical basis as well.

"The timber resources of the West Coast and of Alaska are now available to the entire territory of this country, including the Eastern seaboard, under competitive rates and conditions. Reforestation in Eastern and Central territory will in time overcome the handicaps now existing.

"The southern part of this country must always depend on the East, West, and North for its supply of newsprint paper, as the woods in the South are not adapted to the manufacture of newsprint paper as spruce and fir are.

"It is, of course, from a publisher's point of view, desirable to have these mills developed in this country, particularly in view of the fact that all of the equipment required must be built in the United States, and where mills are developed in Canada at a very excessive duty it is always a charge against production and operation.

"We must, therefore, realize in our efforts for future development that the Northwest and Alaska must not be overlooked. The Government timber resources of these areas are incalculable. They are situated tributary to large rivers, and available for transportation economically to the East through the Panama Canal and across the continent as well. The very much lower cost of production in mills in these districts would more than compensate for the long haul."

The report goes on to say that publishers should co-operate in the support of mills and in assuming part of the risk of transporation. Attention is called to the fact that many publishers have suggested that the Government should go into the paper manufacturing business, and the committee admits that "governmental operation of industrial enterprises in many countries has not been very successful."

"This country, however, is not in that condition," the report goes on. "If there is any department of the Government which is efficient, it is the Department of Agriculture, particularly its Forest Service.

"No citizen of this country need fear that any mill operated under the direction of the Forest Service of this country would be anything but economical. The Paper Committee is inclined to feel that publishers should urge such a step on the part of the Government for broader reasons than their own supply of paper. A paper mill owned and operated by the Government of the United States under its Forest Service, conducted as its other departments are being conducted, would be a model of business efficiency and manufacturing enterprise, and an inducement to capital to share the benefits, which would be accurately demonstrated."

The report calls attention to the fact that at the end of 1916 the stocks reported on hand by the Newsprint Manufacturers' Association were only 49,000 tons, or a little less than a ten days' supply. According to the report of the manufacturers, only 42,000 tons were on hand on Jan. 1, 1917, although, the committee suggests, many more tons probably were in the hands of jobbers.

"The stocks reported for March were 32,261 tons, compared with 51,562 for March, 1916," the report states.

The Paper Committee recommends that all publishers "interest themselves in mills in some manner, either by partial ownership, long-term contracts, or co-operation in construction. Representatives of the Paper Committee will be glad to arrange such a mill connection for any member upon application," the report concludes.

ADVERTISING AS WAR FORCE.

Pomeroy Burton Urges Us to Profit by Britain's Errors.

Some of the blunders committed by England in the early days of the war were pointed out by Pomeroy Burton, manager and a Director of The London Daily Mail and other English newspapers, in a speech yesterday at the third annual luncheon of the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association at the Waldorf.

"The advertisers have it in their power greatly to increase the efficiency of this country for war," said Mr. Burton.

"Surely, in the present situation, this country should profit by England's experience. The advertisers now have it in their power to create an immense amount of patriotic sentiment. Agents should ask all their clients to devote 10 per cent. of their contract space to strictly war purposes. Advertisers should be induced to write their copy in a patriotic strain, making war spirit, so far as possible, run through all their advertisements."

Other speakers at the luncheon were Percival S. Hill, President of the American Tobacco Company; George W. Perkins, Henry C. Brown, advertising manager for the Victor Talking Machine Company; William A. Thomson, Director of the Bureau of Advertising; John M. Imrie, manager of The Canadian Press Association, and Percival H. Sisson, Assistant Chairman of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee. John F. McKay was the toastmaster.

All of them urged the advertisers to join with all other citizens of the nation in a united effort to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

MR. STONE RE-ELECTED.

Officers Chosen by the Directors of The Associated Press.

The Board of Directors of The Associated Press at a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Frank B. Noyes, Washington Star; First Vice President, Ralph H. Booth, Muskegon (Mich.) Chronicle; Second Vice President, E. P. Adler, Davenport (Iowa) Times; Secretary and General Manager, Melville E. Stone; Assistant Secretary and Assistant General Manager, Frederick Roy Martin; Treasurer, J. R. Youatt.

The following Executive Committee was re-elected: Frank B. Noyes, Washington Star; Adolph S. Ochs, New York Times; W. L. McLean, Philadelphia Bulletin; Victor F. Lawson, Chicago Daily News; Charles A. Rook, Pittsburgh Dispatch; Charles Hopkins Clark, Hartford Courant and Oswald Garrison Villard, New York Evening Post.

VIENNESE BROKERS WARNED

Bull Movement Based on Peace Rumors Held Ill-Advised.

COPENHAGEN, April 25, (via London.)—Vienna dispatches report that an official warning has been posted on the Vienna Exchange against the dangers of a speculative bull movement based on peace rumors.

The warning declares that, while the military and political situation undoubtedly justifies confidence, a greater reserve is advisable.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

Prompt and liberal subscriptions to United States bond issues will strengthen the nation's defense, hasten the war's end, and make for world peace.

The Irving National Bank, without charge, will receive and handle subscriptions for United States Government SHORT TERM Certificates of Indebtedness.

These certificates, the first issue of which bears 3% interest, may be used for the purchase of the LONG TERM United States Government 3½% Bonds later to be offered by the Secretary of the Treasury, which, like the Certificates of Indebtedness, are free from taxation except estate and inheritance taxes.

Form of application below.

_____ 1917

IRVING NATIONAL BANK
Woolworth Building New York City

Please enter (my) (our) application for the next issue of UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, in the sum of _____ Dollars, par value.

Yours very truly,

$_____

IRVING NATIONAL BANK
WOOLWORTH BUILDING NEW YORK

MODIFIED SPY BILL REACHES THE HOUSE

Would Now Punish Attempts to Obtain Information with Intent to Hurt Defense.

WIDE POWERS TO PRESIDENT

House Measure Permits Him to Use His Judgment in Defining Forbidden Information.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Administration Spy bill, somewhat softened in the provisions that apply to newspapers and publicity generally, was introduced in the House today with a favorable committee report by Chairman Webb of the Judiciary Committee.

The section considered most important is:

"Whoever, with intent or knowledge, or reason to believe that the information to be obtained is to be used to the injury of the United States, copies, takes, makes, or obtains, or attempts to copy, take, make, or obtain, any sketch, photograph, photographic negative, blue print, plan, model, instrument, appliance, document, writing, code book, or signal book connected with the national defense, or any copy thereof, or with like intent or knowledge, or reason to believe, directly or indirectly, gets or attempts to get information concerning the national defense, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

A subsequent section includes "information" among things that cannot be transmitted to any person without proper authority, under a penalty of $10,000 fine or five years' imprisonment, or both.

Section 4, the important section to newspapers, reads as follows:

"During any national emergency, resulting from a war to which the United States is a party, or from threat of such a war, the President may, by proclamation, declare the existence of such an emergency and by proclamation prohibit the publishing or communicating of or the attempt to publish or communicate any information relating to the national defense which, in his judgment, is of such character that it is or might be useful to the enemy. Whoever violates any such proclamation shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both; provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or restrict any discussion, comment, or criticism of the acts or policies of the Government or its representatives or the publication of the same."

A section to prevent false statements with intent to interfere with the operation or success of United States forces is included.

A new section says:

"Whoever, when the United States is at war, unlawfully injures or destroys by fire or explosives, or attempts to so injure or destroy, any article or the place wherein it is produced or stored, with intent to prevent, interfere with, or obstruct the exportation of such articles from the United States, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both."

In his report Chairman Webb said the committee had been careful to make only willfully unlawful acts punishable. Of the section relating to the censorship proclamation he said:

"This section has been carefully and patiently considered by the committee. The committee realize that the section as recommended gives the President broad powers, but it must be admitted by all patriotic persons anxious for the success of our arms that in times like these through which we are now going it is important that the Commander in Chief shall have authority to prevent the publication of national defense secrets which would be useful to the enemy, and, therefore, harmful to the United States. We feel confident that the President will not abuse this authority, but will exercise it in the spirit in which it is given, by safeguarding the public welfare by preventing our vital national defense secrets from falling into the hands of the enemy.

"We believe that the public and the newspaper world will heartily co-operate with the President and the Congress in attaining this worthy end. The proviso in this section is hardly necessary to be written into the bill, but for the purpose of assuring the public and the newspaper fraternity that nothing in the President's proclamation shall limit or restrict discussion, comment, or criticism of, the acts or policies of the Government, or of its representatives, the clause is inserted."

Mr. Webb quoted the following from a letter of Attorney General Gregory asking for the passage of the bill:

"Many acts committed in the United States in serious violation of its sovereignty and against the peace and the safety of its citizens are not now punishable by any Federal criminal law; others are punishable only under unsatisfactory statutes passed in relation to conditions altogether different from those now prevailing. The present laws relating to neutrality are clearly defective. In some cases no statutory provision whatever is made for the observance of obligations imperatively imposed by international law upon the United States. In other cases inadequate provision is made. In my opinion the passage of the new legislation herewith submitted is required for the protection of the United States and its citizens and for the fulfillment of the duty owed by the United States to other nations with which it is at peace."

AMERICA TO CENSOR ALL CABLE MESSAGES

Companies Agree to Co-operate with Government—'Phone Lines to Mexico Included.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Censorship of all cables touching the United States and of telegraph and telephone lines into Mexico will be established shortly by executive order. Regulations formulated jointly by the State, War, Navy, and Justice Departments and the new Committee on Public Information were approved today by the representatives of the various wire and cable companies.

The cable consorship offices will be at New York, Key West, Galveston, and San Francisco, where the cables touch. The navy will direct the cable work, probably with civilian censors, while the army will control the communication lines into Mexico.

There is no plan for extending the censorship to lines of internal communication. The chief object of the order will be to prevent the transmission to Mexico and South or Central America of information that might be of value to Germany. As the French, British and other Allied Governments long have been exercising strict supervision of European cables, whatever is done at this end will be supplemental to that work. Canadian telegraph and telephone lines will not be watched for similar reasons.

Representatives of the French, Postal, Western Union, and other cable companies, including those with lines reaching to South and Central America, were present at today's conference. The regulations suggested by navy officials were found satisfactory to the companies, and the Government was assured of hearty co-operation in putting them into effect.

All the Year at 17 MOUNTAIN LAKES RESIDENTIAL PARK

Comfortable Year-Round Residence

Here is a Summer, Spring, Autumn and Winter resort in one, fashioned by "nature" only 49 minutes to N. Y. City. Here one combines the joys of home life with the pleasures found only at watering places or in the mountains.

Social, civic and educational conditions unsurpassed. All modern conveniences.

Send for list of available homes at remarkable prices and terms.
PUBLICITY SECRETARY OF MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.
New York Office, 2 Malden Lane, Tel. 1523 Cort.

BUYER TO SELLER.

Out-of-town buyers needing goods should send a prepaid day lettergram to The New York Times stating requirements. Next morning a short advertisement will appear on The Times Business Page and be read by the parties for whom it is intended. Cost. 50 cents for each line of 6 words. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Benjamin Franklin, says:
"Weighty questions ask for deliberate answers."

Expert Advice

One of the features of the *Franklin Trust Company* service to depositors is the opportunity to consult freely with officers regarding financial and investment problems. Such problems have a personal interest for us and we urge our depositors to avail themselves freely of the opportunity for helpful discussion.

Prospective depositors will be cordially received at any of our offices.

We help the small account to grow and invite accounts of $200. and over.

Franklin TRUST CO.
Established 1888
46 Wall Street, New York
166 Montague Street, Brooklyn
569 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

ATHENA UNDERWEAR FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

You'll find when you put on a suit of Athena Underwear that it fits you perfectly without being stretched at any point, and with no wrinkling or bagginess anywhere.

All ATHENA garments are made full over the bust and narrow across the back. Cut low in front. Straps cannot slip down. Patent pocket-like seat stays closed and is always comfortable.

Athena Underwear is tailored to conform to the lines of your figure. There is not too much fabric at the waist, nor too little at the bust or hips. This is true of no other underwear that has ever been made.

Choose a suit of Athena Underwear of your correct size, and you will find that it fits you snugly and comfortably all over, affording free action of the arms and body. Athena Underwear is the only underwear that is cut to correspond with the outline of the human figure.

PRICES:
For Women—Vests and Tights...55c and 65c
For Women—Union Suits.....55c to $1.75

Marshall Field & Company, makers—
Saks & Co., sole New York distributors.

B. Altman & Co.

A Special Sale of Women's Wool Jersey Sports Suits

at the extraordinarily low price of

$16.75

is now being held in the Ready-to-wear Department, on the Third Floor.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 45TH AND 47TH STS

FEATURE—TODAY

Fashionable Street Dresses

Of serge, tricot, jersey, barathea, satin, foulard, crepe charmeuse and Georgette crepe; introducing designs distinctly correct and expressing exquisite taste—featuring the new three-quarter sleeve, the fashionable poncho neck, smart square yoke effects and many details of fashion that express the superb mode—$50—$65—$85

"Round Two!" Prize-fight? No, just the second service of

Club Cocktails

where an introduction always leads through better acquaintance to everlasting friendship.

Specialists in Footwear for 60 years

Andrew Alexander

SIXTH AVE. (AA) Cor. 19th St.

Women's Boots

At moderate prices, made in the Alexander way — correct styles — approved leathers—

At Six-fifty—black kidskin and calfskin in staple styles.

At Seven Dollars—tan and black calfskin—black kidskin with white or black high tops.

At Seven-fifty — dull black kidskin; gray kidskin with patent vamps; all white kidskin with white leather heels.

W. B. SUPPORT-U BELT

For Golfing, Riding, Motoring and for All Field Athletics.

An elastic back and abdominal supporting belt for men, which will help to reduce stomach, increase lung expansion, improve the figure and give greater warmth and added comfort; while its flexibility permits utmost freedom of movement.

For Men—$3.50 to $7.50

Brill Brothers

Broadway at 49th Street 1456 Broadway at 42d Street

FOLLOWING our usual custom we have not quoted any comparative values in this announcement.

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th Street

MERCHANDISE here advertised will be on sale at these prices for TODAY ONLY.

Today Is the Day of 100 Specials

THE number corresponding to each of the items here announced will be found upon sign cards at the counters and tables where the merchandise is displayed.

No Telephone or Mail Orders for These Specials Can Be Accepted.

BASEMENT FLOOR

No. 1 ***Women's Fitted Travel Bags, $10.95***
Made of genuine black cowhide. Lined with silk and fitted with 11 pieces of White Celluloid.

No. 2 ***Traveling Bags at $4.25***
For men and women. Black or brown. Cloth lined and may be had in sizes 16 to 18 inches.

No. 3 ***Black Enamel Suit Cases, $4.75***
Lined with Cretonne and fitted with separate tray. Sizes 24 to 28 inches.

No. 4 ***Fibre Dress Trunks, $13.95***
Round edges, fancy cretonne lined, and fitted with two separate trays. Sizes 32, 34 and 36 inches.

No. 5 ***Mendel Wardrobe Trunks, $26.95***
Full size and all-fibre covered. Fitted with five large roomy drawers and ten five-ply veneer hangers. Trimmed with cold rolled steel.

MAIN FLOOR

No. 6 ***Men's Soft Hats, $1.65***
In a variety of Spring styles and colors. All sizes.

No. 7 ***Men's Tweed Hats, $1.25***
Splendid for motoring and general wear. Cravenette finished.

No. 8 ***Men's Cloth Caps, 50c***
In a variety of mixtures. Mostly lined with silk. All sizes.

No. 9 ***Women's Drawstring Bags, $2.95***
Large, roomy, Silk Drawstring Bags, hand beaded in colored beads, and fitted with purse and mirror. Obtainable in navy, Copenhagen blue, green, brown, grey, gold, rose and black.

No. 10 ***Women's Silk Frame Bags, $1.95***
Faille silk and Moire Hand-Bags, with self covered frames. Colors: navy, green, brown, black.

No. 11 ***Solid Gold La Vallieres, $2.95***
New and dainty designs, set with Amethyst, Sapphire, Emerald and Pearl combinations.

No. 12 ***Wrist Watches, $2.75***
Gun Metal or Nickel, with strap bracelet, octagon or round models.

No. 13 ***Wrist Watches, $5.50***
Ideal for Army and Navy service. Radiolite dial and leather straps, in tan, black, grey and brown.

No. 14 ***Gold-Filled Bracelet Watches, $3.95***
7-Jewel movement; convertible link bracelet.

No. 15 ***Enamel Jewelry Novelties, 38c***
Consisting of Brooches, Perfume Locket and Chain, Coin Ball, Powder Balls, Powder Boxes with chain and finger ring attached, Smelling Salts Bottles, all in beautiful enamel effects of blue, green, pink or lavender.

No. 16 ***Women's Metal Girdles, $1.50***
For wear with the new Sweaters, Russian Blouses or Gowns. Constructed of metal coins, chains and jewels.

No. 17 ***Men's Pajamas at $1***
Well tailored in fine quality mercerized fabrics, in plain colors, trimmed with silk frogs.

No. 18 ***Men's Sport Shirts, 79c***
Convertible collar. Made of White Cheviot or Fancy Woven Madras. Sizes 14 to 17.

No. 19 ***Men's Garters at 39c***
Paris, Ivory and Boston Garters in all colors.

No. 20 ***Men's Leather Belts, 39c***
Made of fine quality Bridle leather.

No. 21 ***Men's Handkerchiefs, 6 for 55c***
Fine Egyptian Cotton Handkerchiefs with satin or corded borders.

No. 22 ***Men's Scarfs and Bow Ties, 29c***
A varied assortment of Scarfs and Bow Ties in all kinds of stripes, figured and spot designs, together with red, white and blue striped cravats and bow ties.

No. 23 ***Women's Ribbed Lisle Vests, 25c***
Extra large sizes. V-neck, sleeveless models.

No. 24 ***Women's Glove Silk Camisoles, 89c***
In a large variety of lace-trimmed effects.

No. 25 ***Women's Silk Hosiery, 85c***
Broken assortment in black and colors; plain or clocked.

No. 26 ***Men's Silk and Artificial Silk Half Hose, 29c***
The All Silk Hose are slightly imperfect, but the artificial silk are absolutely first quality. Sizes incomplete.

No. 27 ***Men's Athletic Union Suits, 85c***
Cotton, open mesh Union Suits, with closed crotch.

No. 28 ***Women's White Glace Lambskin Gloves, $1***
Imported Gloves with wide black hard-crocheted embroidered backs. Two clasps; overseam sewn.

No. 29 ***Women's White Silk Gloves, 55c***
Milanese Silk Gloves with Paris point stitching on backs. Two clasps and double tipped fingers.

No. 30 ***Women's White Silk Gloves, 65c***
Two clasps. Self and contrasting embroidered backs.

No. 31 ***Men's Capeskin Gloves, $1.39***

No. 32 ***Men's Gray Silk Gloves, 89c***
Self or black embroidered backs; double tipped fingers.

No. 33 ***Men's Gray Suede Gloves, $1.79***
Prix seam sewn and black embroidered backs.

No. 34 ***Sun and Rain Umbrellas, $5***
Of superior quality Taffeta Silk, in garnet, navy blue, green, purple, and black. Also with colored edges and striped borders. Leather strap or loop or sterling silver ring handles.

No. 35 ***Men's Walking Sticks, $2.95***
Rosewood, Malacca and Pimento woods, with inlaid sterling silver or leather handles. Popular Prince of Wales shape.

No. 36 ***Men's & Women's Umbrellas, $2.25***
Of Silk and Cotton Mixture, with tape edge. Bakelite, Malacca and Green Ebony handles. Also at $2.25—Women's Pure Silk Umbrellas with short sport handles, in brown, green, garnet.

SECOND FLOOR

No. 37 ***Misses' Spring Dresses, $9.75***
Tailored in Serge and Ezy cloth, trimmed with tinsel and silk stitching. Colors: navy blue and black in Serge, and Delft, tan and navy blue in Ezy cloth. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

No. 38 ***Misses' Silk Afternoon Dresses, $14.50***
Fashionable straight line, two-piece, and barrel silhouette models, developed in lustrous Taffeta and Crepe de Chine and Georgette Crepe combinations. Colors: Delft, rose, beige, silver grey, reseda, navy blue and black. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

No. 39 ***Misses' Wool Jersey Suits, $20***
Clever sport and dressy models, trimmed with buttons and rows of stitching. All the new shades. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

No. 40 ***Misses' Jersey Sport Coats, $13.50***
Belted and pleated models, displaying new collars and pockets. Colors: rose, reseda, Kelly green, maize, grey and Copenhagen blue. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

No. 41 ***Suits for Junior Girls, $12.75***
Smart belted model, in black and white club checks, showing collar of Silk Faille. Plain or fancy lining. Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years.

No. 42 ***Spring Coats for Juniors, $6.95***
In plain and cross-belt models, with deep pointed collar and large pockets. Made of serviceable Novelty Wool Mixtures. Sizes 12 to 16 years.

No. 43 ***Girls' Raincoats at $5.95***
With hat to match. Made of well rubberized Plaid Worsted. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

No. 44 ***Girls' Tub Dresses, $1.75***
In a large variety of models, made of Plaid Ginghams, Checked Ginghams or Plain Chambray. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

No. 45 ***White Madras Rompers. 50c***
Beach leg model with sailor collar and belt of Blue Chambray. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

No. 46 ***Children's Dresses at $1***
Pretty Empire and belted models, made of Chambray or Gingham, some trimmed with hand stitching. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

No. 47 ***Children's Japanese Kimonos, $1***
Made of Crepe in light blue, pink, Copenhagen blue, and rose, embroidered in white.

No. 48 ***Women's White Linen Boots, $4.95***
A new, dressy model with high arch, turn sole and full Louis XV heel. Very easily cleaned.

No. 49 ***Children's and Misses' Shoes***
Smart models in black shoes that have been made to give unusual service. Both button and lace models.
Sizes 6 to 8 ..... $2.45
Sizes 8½ to 11 ..... $2.95
Sizes 11½ to 2 and 2½ to 7 ..... $3.45

No. 50 ***Children's Fancy Socks, 15c***
Plain white or colored tops. Sizes 6 to 9.

No. 51 ***Boys' Norfolk Suits, $5.50***
Extra pair Knickerbockers included. Tailored in a good selection of Fancy Mixtures. Broken assortment in sizes 7 to 18.

No. 52 ***Boys' Wash Suits, $1***
Snappy little models in white and colors. Sizes 2½ to 8.

No. 53 ***Boys' Straw Hats, $1***
A variety of smart models to select from, in white, black, blue, or brown. Ages 3 to 10.

No. 54 ***Boys' Pajamas, 59c***
In plain colors and stripes, finished with silk frogs. Broken assortment. Sizes 4 to 18.

No. 55 ***Children's Terry Robes, $2.50***
Made of good quality Terry cloth, in pink, blue, tan or grey. Ages 4 to 18.

No. 56 ***Children's Stockings, 3 pair 50c***
Fine quality, 1x1 ribbed, black or white. Sizes 6½ to 9.

THIRD FLOOR

No. 57 ***Fashionable Crepe de Chine Blouses $3.79***
In new tailored models with fronts of fine cluster tucks and broad hemstitched collar and turn-back cuffs. White or flesh color.

No. 58 ***Newest Georgette Crepe Blouses, $3.79***
Excellent reproductions of our higher-priced models, showing pleated fronts outlined in hemstitching. Also—very attractive frilled models, trimmed with imitation Filet lace.

No. 59 ***Smart Corded Voile Blouses, 89c***
In novelty stripes, plain white, or with collars and cuffs in rose or Copenhagen blue. Also—Blouses of Linene in dainty sport effects, trimmed pipings of white on collar and revers.

No. 60 ***Blouses of Organdie or Voile, $1.89***
Skillful copies of higher-priced models with dainty embroidered fronts, collar and cuffs edged with Val. or Venise lace, and finished with hemstitching.

No. 61 ***Japanese Silk Blouses, $1.89***
In sport and frilled models, with hemstitched fronts and embroidered pockets, or in Bolero effect with collar in contrasting color.

No. 62 ***Georgette Crepe Blouses, $2.89***
Modish tucked models with deep collar, and several charming models with wide frills and jabots, edged with Val. or Filet lace.

No. 63 ***Crepe de Chine and Jap Silk Blouses at $2.89***
Very attractive sport models with collars, cuffs and tie of silk in contrasting color. Also—embroidered and lace-trimmed models, with high or low collars. White and flesh color.

No. 64 ***100 Trimmed Hats at $7***
Fashionable hats for dress and semi-dress wear, in large and small shapes. Black and colors.

No. 65 ***New Banded Milan Straw Hats, $3.98***
In a variety of smart styles, with velvet crowns.

No. 66 ***Crepe de Chine and Washable Satin Bodices, 89c***
In a pleasing variety of models, trimmed with lace and ribbon straps.

No. 67 ***Nightgowns and Envelope Chemise, $1***
Of pink Batiste, trimmed with lace and ribbon.

No. 68 ***Taffeta Silk Petticoats, $2.89***
In two attractive models with tucked and ruffled flounces. Street shades in solid colors and changeable effects.

No. 69 ***Japanese Hand-Embroidered Kimonos at $1.89***
Butterfly sleeve model, trimmed with bands of white. Colors: pink, blue, lavender, rose, Copenhagen blue.

No. 70 ***New Bungalow Aprons, 50c***
Figured and striped patterns in light and dark effects, made of good quality Percale.

No. 71 ***La Vida Corsets, $3.95***
Made of White Broche in two new Spring models, trimmed with ribbon, lace and beading. Low or medium bust, and heavy silk hose supporters attached.

No. 72 ***Redfern & Smart Set Corsets, $2.95***
Low or medium top models, of plain or fancy Broche and Coutil. Suitable to almost every type of figure.

No. 73 ***High-Grade Corsets, 95c***
Several well-known makes, in low or medium top models. Incomplete sizes, but sizes from 19 to 36 in the assortment.

No. 74 ***Lace-Trimmed Brassieres, $2***
Made of Linen, edged with fine lace; crossed front.

No. 75 ***Silk or Satin Brassieres, 95c***
Made of Wash Satin or Pussy Willow Silk, with Cluny Lace top and bottom. Reinforced under arms and hooked and eyed down front. Flesh or white.

No. 76 ***Women's Bandeaux, 95c***
Fashioned of Wash Satin or Pussy Willow Silks, with ribbon straps and rubber back. Flesh or white.

No. 77 ***Brassieres and Bandeaux, 45c***
Several makes, in finest materials and trimmings. Flesh or white.

No. 78 ***Grey or White Real Hair Nets, 8 for $1***

FOURTH FLOOR

No. 79 ***150 Women's Spring Suits, $19.50***
Plain tailored and dressy models. Broken lots from our higher-priced assortments. All colors and sizes.

No. 80 ***Women's Wool Jersey Sport Suits at $23.50***
The very newest models, in combination colors, showing novel collars, patch or pouch pockets, belts or sashes. In all the new, high shades. Sizes to 44.

No. 81 ***Women's Tailored Suits at $25***
Smart braid-bound suits in single and double-breasted models, with vestee and over-collars of Silk or Pique. Also—fancy models with pretty touches of embroidery. In all fashionable materials, including Silks. Sizes 34 to 44.

No. 82 ***Women's Silk Suits at $28***
Developed in Silk Poplin or Taffeta, in fancy plaited or straight line models. Also several modish models in Silk Jersey. All colors and sizes, 34 to 44.

No. 83 ***Women's Afternoon Dresses, $14.50***
Fashioned of Taffeta and Georgette Crepe combinations in all the new Spring shades. Beautifully embroidered models, suitable for street or afternoon wear.

No. 84 ***Women's Silk Dresses, $18.50***
Hand-embroidered Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, or Taffeta Silk Frocks. Also—Covert or Navy Serge Coat Dresses.

No. 85 ***Women's Serge Dresses, $14.50***
Made of excellent quality French Serge in plaited or straight line models. Large silk collars. Obtainable in navy and black.

No. 86 ***Women's Spring Coats, $23.50***
For general wear, touring and motoring, fashioned of Taffeta, Silk Poplin, Wool Velour, Burella Cloth, Serge, Gabardine or Poiret Twill. Half-lined or lined throughout with Peau de Cygne. All sizes.

No. 87 ***Women's Smart Spring Coats, $13.75***
The newest belted models, carefully tailored in Wool Velour, Wool Poplin or Corduroy. In all the wanted colors, and black or navy blue. Skeletonized or half-lined with Peau de Cygne. Also—serviceable Waterproof Tweed Coats, with yoke and sleeves lined in grey or tan tones.

No. 88 ***Women's Rubberized Raincoats, $6.95***
Fashionable full-length model, developed in Silk Canton Cloth. All colors. Guaranteed absolutely waterproof.

No. 89 ***Women's Fashionable Coats, $17.50***
Swagger full- and semi-belted models, tailored in Gabardine, Wool Velour or Serge. All colors and sizes.

No. 90 ***Women's Rubberized Raincoats, $4.50***
New belted models, made of Bombazine, Canton, or Mercerized Poplin. In black, tan or navy blue. Guaranteed absolutely waterproof.

No. 91 ***Women's Skirts, $2.35***
Four new models, made of Washable Corduroy, with new shaped pockets and detachable belt. Waistbands to 36 inches.

No. 92 ***Sport and Dress Skirts, $4.65***
Developed in fancy stripes and checks, navy or black Serge and Wool Poplin, in braid or button trimmed effects. Waistbands up to 36 inches.

No. 93 ***Sport Skirts, $6.50***
Made of Fancy Plaids, Stripes, Checks, Wool Jersey, Serge and Poplin, in all the newest models.

No. 94 ***New Silk Dress Skirts, $7.75***
Pleated, gathered or yoke models, in plain, plaid or striped Silks. Waistbands to 36 inches.

FIFTH FLOOR

No. 95 ***Men's Spring Oxfords, $4.95***
Made over a distinctive last in Black and Tan Russia Calf. All sizes and widths.

No. 96 ***Men's Terry Bath Robes, $2.95***
Made of good quality Terry Cloth in Jacquard figures and stripes. Unusual variety of color combinations.

No. 97 ***Men's Blanket Robes, $4.95***
Fine quality Beacon Blanket Cloth Robes, with convertible collar, buttons and buttonholes, corded edges, pockets and double cuffs. Splendid assortment of colors, checks, stripes and figures from which to select.

No. 98 ***Men's Blanket Robes, $2.95***
Made of good quality Blanket Cloth in several color combinations of blue, brown or grey. Robe model, buttoned at neck; taped seams and double cuffs.

No. 99 ***Men's Beach Robes, $1.95***
Fine Cotton Flannel Robes, in candy stripes, of blue and white; black and white. Shawl collar, pearl buttons and three pockets.

SIXTH FLOOR

No. 100 ***Men's Raincoats at $6.75***
Absolutely waterproofed. Made of thoroughly rubberized Oxford Grey Cheviots.

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with the feeling that your suit is all that a man's suit should be in fabric, tailoring and style. The "shedder weather" puts all the responsibility of good appearance on your suit—a responsibility which our

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Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

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Light-weight athletic underwear of white striped madras. Shirts: Sleeveless, coat style. Drawers: Open knee-length, with side straps and reinforced seats.

79c per garment.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St. Centre.

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Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

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Men's Silk Gloves 97c

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Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

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Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th Street.

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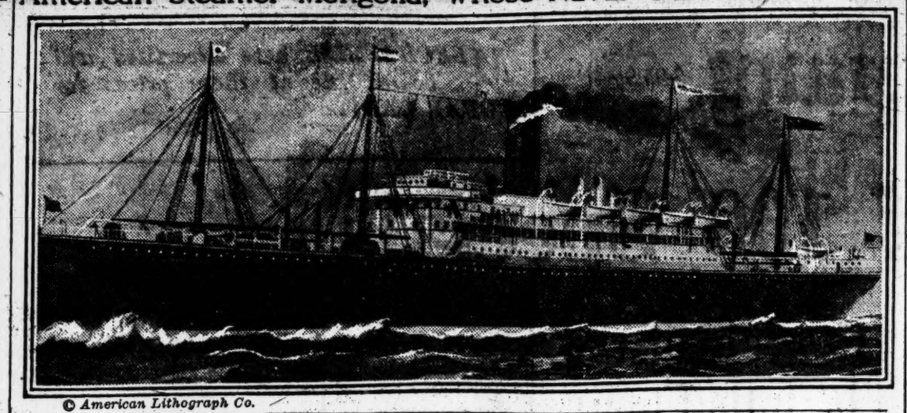

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AMERICAN SHIP SINKS SUBMARINE

Continued from Page 1.

mediately sent a wireless message stating that a submarine had been seen.

"That's about all the story, excepting this: The gunners had named the guns on board the Mongolia, and the one which got the submarine was called Theodore Roosevelt; so Teddy fired the first gun of the war, after all."

Captain Rice recalled that he came from Allston, Mass., and that the encounter with the submarine occurred on the date when the Bay State was celebrating the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington.

The United States Government has had official information of the sinking of the submarine by the Mongolia ever since Monday.

SINKING MANY SUBMARINES.

British Captain Says Their Mines Are the Worst Feature.

The Captain of a British freighter which arrived yesterday at an American port from Naples said that German submarines were very active in the Mediterranean, but the combined flotillas of French, Italian, and British destroyers and patrol boats were getting a good many of them every week. The worst feature, from the shipping point of view, according to the Captain, is the mine laying at the entrance to the principal harbors like Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Palermo, and Brindisi, which is executed by submarines on dark nights.

"While my ship was lying in Naples harbor recently," he said, "a submarine got in and laid mines in the Procita Channel, on the north of which is the way out of the port for Genoa-bound ships. Next morning when the fishing boats went out just before sunrise twenty-four of them were blown to pieces by the mines and fifty-seven fishermen were killed and others severely injured.

"We were chased by one big submarine near Algiers, and in the hurry to get away the steamship went over the spot where a vessel had been sunk one hour previously. The wreckage was floating around. Five hours later we were met by a destroyer which had on board the crew of a 7,000-ton British freighter which had been sunk three hours before not far away from our position."

The Captain also said that a number of submarines had been sunk in the Mediterranean since the beginning of the year by armed transports and cruisers. He knew positively of one transport carrying 4.7-guns fore and aft which had sunk seven submarines since Jan. 1 in the Mediterranean by ramming and shell fire.

The last one was sunk three weeks ago near Malta. A shell from the port bow gun of the transport struck the submarine amidship as she rose almost under the bows of the vessel, which was steaming at fifteen knots.

In the two years that he was "trooping" to the Dardanelles, Egypt, and India, the Captain said, he had the good luck to sink two U-boats, one by shell fire and the other by going straight through her. When the first one attacked him he had 3,000 British troops on board.

That the German submarines were not preventing the shipment of war munitions to the Allies was demonstrated yesterday by the arrival in American ports of ten steamships, whose total tonnage amounted to 118,000. They are to load for British and French ports.

Captains and other officers of British steamships arriving yesterday said it was remarkable that the German U-boats did not sink more vessels considering their opportunities at present. April is one of the most boisterous months in the year around the British Isles, and the rough, hazy weather enables submarines to approach a steamship within one or two miles without being seen.

"The best thing that the United States can do now to help her Allies," said a captain whose ship was recently sunk under him, "is to send all the tugboats and big motorboats that can stand the sea passage across to England for patrol duty. All the big fishing ports like Yarmouth, Grimsby, Hull, Lowestoft, Brixham, Deal, Dover, Margate, and Swansea have been almost denuded of their fleets of fishing trawlers, which are being used by the Admiralty for patrol duty and mine sweeping in the British Channel and the North and Irish Seas.

"Another thousand of craft of this kind is needed at once so that they could be spread around the British and French coasts to protect shipping. There are more than two thousand engaged in that work now, but the area is so vast that a steamship can travel for five or six hours without sighting one vessel.

"During April the weather is so rough that the smaller type of motor boats cannot venture out far from the land, but in May the sea and wind are calmer and the 100-footer with great speed and a three-inch gun at her bow can skoot round the coast without danger of being swamped. According to the warnings which are issued to ship masters daily from the Admiralty by wireless, the Germans must have from 50 to 75 submarines cruising in the English Channel, North Sea, and Irish Sea at one time.

"The decks of steamships should be loaded with all the motor boats that can be had and the craft should be rushed over so that they can be equipped with three-inch guns and be sent out to sink submarines."

MONGOLIA SAILED APRIL 7.

Steamer Is One of the Largest Under the American Flag.

The American steamship Mongolia, a vessel of 13,638 tons, owned by the International Mercantile Marine Company, left an American port for England on April 7 on her second trip since Germany's submarine declaration of Feb. 1, but her first armed. She carried a crew of United States Navy gunners under command of a Lieutenant. She is one of the largest vessels under the American flag.

The Mongolia was built at Camden, N. J., in 1904, for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and for a number of years was engaged in the California-Oriental trade, carrying both passengers and cargo. With the Manchuria, Siberia, and Korea, she was purchased by the International Mercantile Marine in 1915. The Korea and the Siberia were resold to a Japanese line. The Mongolia and Manchuria, brought to the Atlantic, entered into the service of the Atlantic Transport Line, a subsidiary of the International Mercantile Marine, and have been carrying freight only.

April 19, the day on which the Mongolia fired the first shot of the war, is the anniversary, it was recalled here yesterday, of the battle of Lexington, when the first shot was fired in the American revolution.

COL. ROOSEVELT REJOICES.

"Thank Heaven, Some Americans Have at Last Begun to Hit."

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 25.—"Thank heaven, some Americans have at last begun to hit," Colonel Theodore Roosevelt said tonight when told that the American steamship Mongolia had sunk a German submarine. The Colonel was doubly interested because he is well acquainted with Captain Rice, commander of the Mongolia.

After expressing himself in a series of Rooseveltian adjectives, the Colonel said:

"I am greatly rejoiced, and I congratulate the Captain, the gunners, and all the crew of the Mongolia. Thank heaven, some Americans have at last begun to hit. We have been altogether too long purely at the receiving end of this war Germany has waged on us."

Colonel Roosevelt beamed with pleasure when told that the gun crew had dubbed their gun "Theodore Roosevelt."

Aztec's Gun Crew Arrives.

Lieutenant William F. Gresham of the United States Navy and eleven seamen gunners, survivors of the American freighter Aztec, which was sunk on the night of April 1 off the French coast by a submarine, arrived here yesterday, and went to the navy yard.

France Launches U-Boat Destroyer.

BORDEAUX, France, April 25.—The gunboat Belliqueuse, a vessel especially designed to operate against submarines, was successfully launched here today.

35,000 FACE FAMINE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

American Refugees Say Food Prices Are Prohibitive—Coffee $9 a Pound.

PEOPLE IN FAVOR OF PEACE

Germans Said to Have a Cruiser Ready to Shell the City If Crowds Give Trouble.

PARIS, April 25.—Ahe American official delegation which arrived recently from Vienna has been joined by a number of Americans from Constantinople, including members of the crew of the United States guardship Scorpion. They left Constantinople a little before the rupture of relations between Turkey and the United States and describe conditions in the city as being extremely grave.

Fully 35,000 poor persons are reported to be on the verge of starvation. There have been from 60 to 100 cases of actual starvation. Frequently food has reached prohibitive prices and can be bought only with gold, which is exclusively in the hands of the wealthy classes. Sugar costs $5 a pound, coffee $9 a pound, and tea $6 a pound, while other articles are of a correspondingly excessive price.

It is stated that the popular sentiment is strongly in favor of breaking off relations with Germany and concluding a separate peace with the Entente Allies, but that the German officials, realizing this, have taken extreme precautions to prevent defection. The former German cruiser Goeben is being kept in the harbor of Constantinople with the purpose of bombarding the city if any popular manifestation occurs. A similar feeling is said to exist in the Turkish Army, but its effect has been largely reduced owing to a considerable part of the army being affected with typhus fever, due to unsanitary military conditions.

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They would be slower to forgive a fault in any car Dodge Brothers might build, than in one they esteemed less highly.

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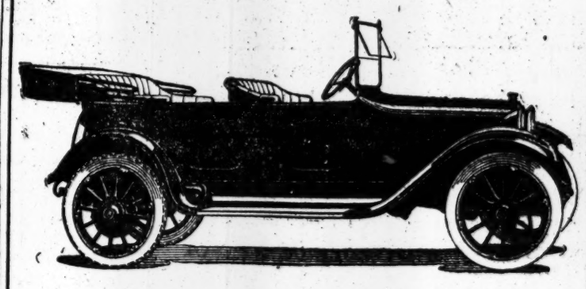
The gasoline consumption is unusually low. The tire mileage is unusually high.

Touring Car or Roadster, $835; Winter Touring Car or Roadster, $1,000; Sedan or Coupe, $1,265. (All prices f. o. b. Detroit.)



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GOVERNMENT TO RUN NATION'S SHIPPING

Law to Empower Shipping Board Planned—Seven German Vessels to be Ready Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Following a conference today between the members of the Shipping Board and the Special Committee on Shipping of the Council of National Defense, it was learned that Congress will be asked at once to enact legislation giving the Shipping Board complete control over the nation's shipping throughout the war.

The two organizations will have another conference shortly to determine how vessels now engaged in coastwise trade can best be used to increase transatlantic tonnage. According to reports in the hands of the Shipping Board approximately 25,000 tons now engaged in coastwise trade will be available for transatlantic service within a month. The board is making plans to disturb existing commercial conditions as little as possible consistent with the demands of the campaign to break the submarine blockade.

Seven of the German merchantmen on the Atlantic Coast will be repaired and ready for service within ten days or two weeks, it was learned today. These will provide an additional carrying capacity of approximately 37,000 tons. The vessels will be pressed into transatlantic service immediately. They are the Nassovia, Armenia, Portunia, Claremennig, Maia, and Pisa, all at New York, and the Arcadia, at Norfolk. There are also five ships on the Pacific Coast which it is hoped will be ready for use at about the same time. The promptness with which these ships are being made ready has exceeded the first hopes of the Government authorities.

NEW PLEA FOR 'THE NATION.'

Manchester Guardian Says War Office Action Revolts Democracy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 25.—Commenting on Lord Derby's declaration that the prohibition of The Nation abroad would not be revoked, The Manchester Guardian says:

"Freedom of the press! What is that to Lord Derby or to the War Office? Is there not, however, some member of the War Cabinet who understands that we are now in alliance with three democratic and free republics, and that we have set Democracy and Liberty as a device upon our shield in this fight? Cannot such wiser heads set this error right before our allies, get the conviction that the British Government have not at heart the ideals for which their people and the British people are fighting?"

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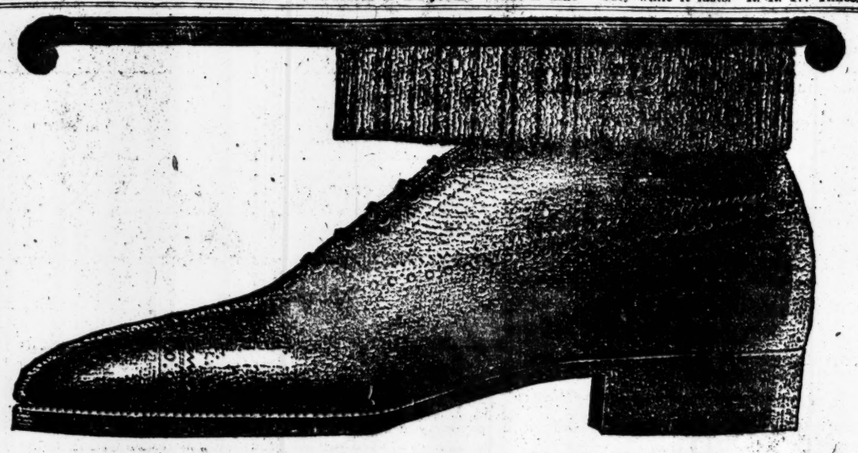

YOU take a shoe in your hand and find it hard to judge the value. With so-called "finishes" to cover up poor leathers—even the average Shoe Dealer can't judge. But a Maker must know what is in a shoe—and stand behind the shoe that bears his name.

This smart Regal street shoe is made of genuine brown Pig Skin with top of dressy brown Seal Skin. A very rich combination. Slender English last with that hand benched look—seldom found as low as $8

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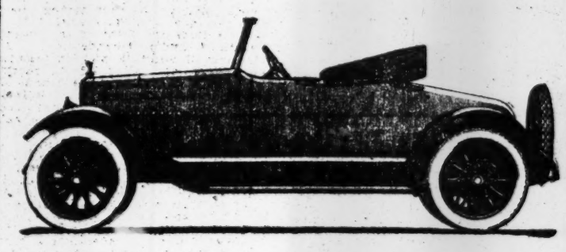

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OBEDIENCE THEME AT NIGHT

J. Wilbur Chapman, Who Started Evangelist on Career, Tells of His Satisfaction.

The boundless mercies of God, the reasonableness of His demands, and the duty of giving Him full obedience, not mere lip service, were the principal arguments of Billy Sunday in his sermon at the Tabernacle last night. Sunday says that he usually sticks to his audience rather than to his text. But last night he stuck with extraordinary fidelity to the first verse of the twelfth chapter of Romans—"I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service."

Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gary, and Captain James Churchill were in the audience of 17,000. The Mitchels and the Garys sat on the platform just behind the Sunday party; Captain Churchill sat with the newspaper men. The Mayor had nothing to say about what he thought of the evangelist, though he smiled frequently at Sunday's humor and now and then joined in the applause. Captain Churchill contented himself with remarking that Sunday was a very able preacher.

None of these hit the trail, but 1,437 other persons came down to shake Sunday's hand, making, with 476 in the afternoon, a total for the day of 1,913. The first dozen or so were men, but after that women were greatly in the majority. It was, to all appearances, a crowd made up of about the same assortment of types, in about the same proportions, and moved by about the same emotions as the others which Sunday has drawn. There were a few soldiers and sailors in the list—not so many as on some previous nights.

One man held on to the evangelist's hand, and insisted on saying that his name was Aldrich, and that he used to play ball along with Sid Farrar and Arlie Latham. "You know Sid, don't you?" he appealed to the preacher. "Sure I know Sid," said Sunday. "I used to hold Geraldine on my lap when she was a kid." Sunday promised to talk to Aldrich's father, and Aldrich was led away to the front bench of mourners, where Pat McQuade, a first-night convert, pressed a Testament into his hand.

Gave Evangelist His Start.

Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, with whom Sunday got his first experience as an evangelist in the middle nineties, was introduced by him in the preliminary exercises as "the man to whom more than anybody else I owe the fact that I am an evangelist." Dr. Chapman roused the enthusiasm of the crowd by saying that if it were true it was the greatest thing God had ever permitted him to do.

"I knew Mr. Sunday before he began to preach," he said. "I gave him his first sermon. It was my sermon, and that was almost a fatal thing to do, for I could never use it again. I tried to use it once and a man accused me of preaching Sunday's sermon. Now he is a great evangelist, for—three reasons out of three thousand—he believes in Jesus Christ as the only Saviour, he believes in the divine authority of the word of God, and he puts every drop of his blood into his work. I love him with all my soul and I take joy in the blessing God has visited upon him."

Sunday in his sermon insisted that obedience to God meant obedience with the whole body, not merely with the tongue. "God wants to be served by the part of you that's on the ground as well as the part that's in the air," he said. "Too many religious workers of today roll their eyes and say, 'Surely this is not the Lord's time for work.' Let me tell you this—any time is God's time. Now is God's time."

Tell of Liquor's Temptations.

He told a story of a young man from Vermont who went to a town in the South and attended "a dress ball, or I guess they ought to have called it an undress ball." Here, according to the evangelist, the young man was approached by a young lady with hair like a raven's wing, a neck like a swan, and teeth like a ledge of pearl in a snowdrift, wearing just about enough clothing to pad a crutch, who, with much difficulty, persuaded him to take his first glass of champagne. "Then he drank another glass and another," said Sunday. "Soon he was out on the dancing floor dancing. They'd got him in their clutches. Midnight came, then 1 o'clock, and at 2 o'clock a man with a linen duster over his other clothes was walking up and down the station platform waiting for the express to New York, now and then drinking whisky out of a pint flask and exclaiming, 'My God, what will mother say?' Four months later he died of delirium tremens, and before he died he attacked his mother and struck his father on the mouth; and it took four strong men to hold him down on his deathbed."

In his final argument of the reasonableness of God's demands he told how Abraham thought it was unreasonable when he was called on to sacrifice Isaac, "but Abraham understands now and Abraham is satisfied." Joseph thought his lot was hard, "but Joseph understands now and Joseph is satisfied."

"It was a hard thing for me," said Sunday, "when I heard the call to go up and down this land and preach the Gospel. I didn't think I could do it; I knew it would be hard. I've been villified and blackmailed and denounced and libeled up and down all over the country. The dirty liquor gang has had its hirelings follow me everywhere to say all manner of evil things against me falsely. They've insulted my wife. They've threatened my safety. But when I die and go to heaven, when I walk up and down those golden streets and hide behind the pearly gates, Jesus will come up to me and take me by the hand and say: 'Bill, you see this mansion? It's yours. Enter in and dwell there.' And I'll know that it was for that, and I'll say 'I'm satisfied, Lord, I'm satisfied.'

Building Hair Full in Afternoon.

In the afternoon Sunday preached to a crowd which half filled the tabernacle, composed mostly of women, on the text, "Ye have not passed this way before," Joshua 3:4. He urged his hearers to take their bearings; to let the mistakes of the past give them guidance for the future; and held up Joshua's determination as a good example for servants of God.

"Never lower your principles," he said, "even if your husband asks you to. Don't slap Jesus Christ in the face for that old reprobate. Do you think I'd slap my country in the face to please the Kaiser? Let him go to hell with the rest of them.

"This country is facing a serious crisis, but if we follow God he'll lead us out as he did in 1776. I think the distance between New York and heaven is less than it was two weeks ago, and this city will be a good deal further from hell by the time these meetings are over."

Program for Today.

The Sunday program for today follows:

10:45 A. M.—Drawing room meeting at the home of Mrs. Samuel Thorne, 914 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Sunday, Mrs. Sunday, Rodeheaver, and women of Sunday party will speak.

11 A. M.—Business women's ten-cent luncheon and meetings in Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Miss Frances E. Miller, speaker.

12 M. to 1 P. M.—Noon meeting, Smith & Kaufman's, 540 West 132d Street. Mrs. William Asher, speaker.

2 P. M.—Sunday will preach in the tabernacle.

3 P. M.—Bible class on choir platform of tabernacle. Miss Grace Saxe, teacher. Subject, "Personal Evangelism." Meeting of women employed in homes, at 600 Lexington Avenue. Mrs. William Asher, speaker. Mass meeting of girl pupils of private schools at Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. Miss Margaret Slattery, speaker. Meeting at Chapel of Atonement, Beach Avenue, for pupils of Evander Childs School. Miss Florence Kinney, speaker.

3:30 P. M.—Boys and girls of the Bronx, at Mott Haven Reformed Church, Third Avenue and 146th Street. Miss Alice Miriam Gamlin, speaker. Boys and girls of Manhattan, at Emanuel Chapel, 727 East Sixth Street. Mrs. H. L. Hill, speaker. Boy and girls of Manhattan, at Emanuel Baptist Church, East 216th Street and White Plains Avenue. J. H. Halloway, speaker.

4:45 to 5:30 P. M.—Business women of Wall Street district. Tea at 51 Maiden Lane. Miss Frances E. Miller, speaker.

6 P. M.—Girls' supper and meeting at Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Mrs. William Asher, speaker.

7:30 P. M.—Sunday will preach at tabernacle.

8 P. M.—Meeting of Bible classes at Metropolitan Temple, West Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue. Miss Grace Saxe, speaker. Miss Jean Lamont will speak at Centenary Methodist Church, the Bronx. Parents' meeting at Hope Baptist Church, 104th Street and Broadway. Miss Alice Miriam Gamlin, speaker. Mass meeting of young people's societies at Carnegie Hall. Dr. Robert E. Speer, speaker.

At the tabernacle meeting tonight there will be present many men and women from East Orange, workers in the evangelical campaign conducted recently there by Dr. Milford H. Lyon.

ADMITS THE GRAVITY OF U-BOAT WARFARE

Continued from Page 1.

compulsory rationing of wheat and sugar will be introduced.

One of the objects the British mission now in America has in view is to furnish the United States with data regarding British methods which may be useful in preventing America from committing some of the mistakes made here, President Wilson showed keen appreciation of one of the greatest problems not only of the war, but of after-war times, when he issued his appeal for economy in the use of food. Unless there be economy of consumption all-round, statisticians compute that the world generally will be faced with a stringency which in places will be a veritable famine.

Lord Devonport fully realizes what America can do toward staving off such danger, and H. C. Hoover, who will soon be in Washington, will give practical shape to the lessons learned in Europe.

Lord Devonport's speech in the House of Lords is not merely a warning to England; it is a sign of the times for America.

Gravity of Losses by U-Boats.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, April 25.—The British public was solemnly warned today by Lord Devonport, the British Food Controller, that the country's shipping was being depleted daily in large volume, and that severe privations menaced the nation before the next harvest was reached. Lord Devonport's warning was issued in the House of Lords in response to a question by Lord Lamington as to what success had attended the efforts at voluntary rationing, and whether the Government intended to resort to compulsion.

In a long reply Lord Devonport recited the extensive efforts that were being made by the press, pulpit, and schools, and also by local committees, to impress on the community the urgency of food restrictions. He said that it might be described as a general election on a grand scale, with the view of soliciting the allegiance of every citizen, particularly the women, to reduce their consumption of bread. He continued:

"If our shipping resources were assured we could undoubtedly carry on, but they are not assured. Our shipping is being depleted every day in large volume, and, although our existence depends thereupon, it is at the moment a wasting security. As there is no immediate prospect of our locked-up shipping being released from its present occupation we have to face this grim fact.

"Unless we exercise sufficiency of self-denial in the consumption of bread—I tell you the blunt truth—we shall not get through to next harvest without severe privation and all that it involves."

Insisting on the necessity of limiting consumption to four pounds of bread per capita weekly, Lord Devonport confessed that he was watching the weekly figures of national consumption and reserves with growing anxiety. He went on:

"Who can say when the war will end? We must be prepared for all contingencies, even the failure of the present year's harvest. The continuance and increase of the enemy's submarine activity is another factor without which our outlook upon the future cannot be complete. There is no margin for risks. Recognizing this, I have decided to set up forthwith the necessary machinery for rationing, in order to be prepared to deal with the control and distribution of the supplies of bread, sugar, and any other food at short notice, if any, when necessary.

"It will take some few weeks before such machinery can be brought into action. In the meantime the nation will decide for itself whether it will be voluntary retrenchment or compulsion, with its tickets, officials, and other accessories, un-English in character. To win through on the voluntary principle will be a national victory of which we shall all be proud. A resort to compulsion will, on the contrary, be an admission that "in an hour of dire peril a large proportion of the people failed to recognize their obvious duty."

FINDS PEACE LESSON IN WAR

A. C. Bedford Thinks Co-operative Efforts Will Prove Lasting Worth.

A. C. Bedford, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, at a dinner given in honor of Jacob C. Klinck, retiring President of the Civic Club, at the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn, last night, declared that in modern warfare "the man behind the gun" was important but that the vital, all-conclusive factor now was the "machine behind the man."

In asking the railroads of this country to organize themselves into an effective transcontinental system, "abandoning for the moment individual and competitive activities," Mr. Bedford said the Government had placed the burden exactly where it belonged.

"If, under the stress of war, acting under strict Government supervision and regulation, the railroads can, in co-operation, and with competition practically eliminated, give to the Government and the public a greatly improved service, is it conceivable that after the war the railroads should be forced to continue the wastes and losses due to the unnecessary competition practically forced by law prior to the war?" he asked.

"This war will also show us some great principles to apply to our domestic life. It will show us the necessity for co-operation. It will demonstrate to our people what can be accomplished by believing in men and by mobilizing our resources for the benefit of peace, as well as for the necessities of war. Let me, therefore, in closing put this question, which I am going to ask you to think over and take home with you:

"We see that it is desirable and worth while to do certain things for the benefit of the public, acting through its Government, in time of war. Why, then, will it not be beneficial and worth while to do similar things, under Government supervision, for the people in their individual relationships, in the time of peace which must follow the war?"

DENIES GERMANY IS INTERNING AMERICANS

LONDON, April 25.—The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, a copy of which has been received here, says:

"Swiss dispatches report that the International Committee of the Red Cross of Geneva recently received a list of interned Americans, and that as a result an American division has been organized to secure information concerning the Americans. As we learn here from officials, it can be stated that the report of the internment of Americans in Germany is untrue. This also applies to the report that a list of alleged interned Americans was prepared."

GERMAN AGENTS ACTIVE.

Incident in Colombia Cited by Traveler as Illustrating Propaganda.

Alden H. Brown, a mining engineer who returned recently from Colombia, said Americans who had not come in contact with German propaganda in Central and South America could have no realization of its extent and the industry with which it had been carried on.

"In the Hotel Europa, in Medillin, Colombia, a few weeks ago," he said, "I picked up by accident a pamphlet in German issued by the Pan-Germanic League. Soon afterward the pamphlet was stolen from my room, although I had secreted it near the bottom of my trunk. It is significant that nothing else was taken.

"The gist of the pamphlet was to this effect: 'We Germans are the only civilized people in the world and as such we have a divine mission to impose our Kultur on all other people, whether they want it or not. This being our mission, any means that may be necessary to carry out the purpose is justified. In the pursuit of this pious purpose the Emperor is the Right Hand of God, and thus we owe him allegiance.'"

NEW PORTUGUESE CABINET.

Dr. Alfonso Costa Succeeds Almeida in the Premiership.

LISBON, April 25.—A new Cabinet to take the place of that of Antonio J. Almeida, which resigned April 21 as the result of an adverse vote in the Chamber of Deputies on the question of the Government establishing a National Economic Council, was formed today. The new Cabinet is made up as follows:

Premier and Minister of Finance, Dr. Alfonso Costa.
Minister of War, Major Norton De Mattos.
Minister of Marine, Jose Antinio Arantez Pedroso.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Dr. Augusto Soares.

PRINCESS IS COMMITTED.

Former Miss Singer to be Tried for Income Tax Evasion.

LONDON, April 25.—Princess Edmond de Polignac, an American, formerly Miss Winnaretta Singer, her brother, Washington Merritt Singer, and A. G. Bird, a solicitor, were committed for trial from Bow Street Police Court today in an income tax proceeding. It is charged that the defendants conspired to evade the payment of income taxes by the Princess.

DIAMONDS - EMERALD CUT, MARQUISE, ROUND *and* PEAR SHAPE

REED & BARTON
ESTABLISHED 1824
SILVERSMITHS
FIFTH AVENUE AT 32nd STREET

Gimbel Brothers
31st ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

$7.50

Brings This Victrola and $7.50 Worth of Records Into Your Home.

Victrola XIV.—$150.

Victrola XIV. is fully equipped with albums for filing 130 records.

The wood finishes are very durable—fumed oak, golden oak and weathered oak.

Its price is $150.

You can buy this $150 Victrola and $7.50 worth of Victor Records (your selection)—total $157.50—for $7.50 monthly.

Your first payment will be $7.50.

Your second payment of $7.50 will fall due 30 days from the date of purchase.

You are actually getting the machine without making any initial payment.

We have exactly fifty of these Victrolas ready for immediate delivery.

GIMBELS VICTROLA SALONS—Eighth Floor

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street *Between 5th and 6th Avenues* West 43rd Street

Very Special for To-day, Thursday,

Women's Silk Dresses

Extremely smart, entirely new and exclusive model, in black, navy or white, with foulard pattern,

at $29.50

Also a special group of entirely new

Women's Tailored Suits

Taken from our regular stock, made of Oxford suiting, serge, gabardines and checks, plain tailored, braid bound or belted effects,

at $28.75

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"
Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

The Extreme of Value in

Men's Suits & Top Coats

Today and Tomorrow at $20

Here is a sale carefully planned and perfectly executed.

A sale, if you please, to demand instant attention by reason of its merit in these days of "all sorts of sales", as some of our patrons say.

IT IS A SALE OF SALES FOR MEN—one whose attractions are so manifold (witness the garments themselves) that we shall devote but few words by way of introducing it.

Look at the names of the makers of these garments:

"R B" (Fashion Clothes), of Rochester.
Schloss Brothers of Baltimore.
Snellenberg, of Philadelphia.

And they are only some of them. Now to detail:

The Suits: Choicest fabrics,—CASSIMERES, WORSTEDS, HOMESPUNS AND CHEVIOTS. One, two and three model styles; single or double breasted; fancy or belted backs; also pleated backs. Patch pockets, slash and flap pockets are also represented. Soft roll or stationary lapels. Quarter, half or full lined, with silk or alpaca.

The Top Coats: Excellent Vicunas and Thibets, silk faced or plain faced.

Really, men, a $20 bill is a very moderate price to pay for such garments of quality. Take this, please, as a personal invitation to investigate for yourself. Make your own comparisons; we don't fear the result.

Other Suits and Overcoats Priced from $9.85 to $35.00

All Charge Purchases

made during the remainder of this month will be entered on bills rendered June 1st.

We give S&H Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double S&H Stamps till 12 o'clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Double "Sperry" Gold Stamps all day Today.

Lucien Muratore, Great Lyric Tenor of Chicago Opera Company. Lina Cavalieri, Famous Italian Soprano. Jacques Thibaud, Noted French Violinist. Eleanora de Cisneros, Soprano. David Bispham, Popular American Baritone. Grace Hoffman, Colorature Soprano.

Lucien Muratore
Lina Cavalieri
Jacques Thibaud
Eleanora de Cisneros
David Bispham
Grace Hoffman

ALL SING FOR

Pathé

OTHER FAMOUS ARTISTS

who make records for Pathe are Adamo Didur, famous Metropolitan Opera basso; Claudia Muzio, brilliant young Metropolitan soprano; Anna Fitziu, another Metropolitan star; Leo Slezak, noted Wagnerian tenor, and many others.

THE PATHE LIBRARY

includes not only records by these favorite American artists, but also by celebrated foreign stars you have never heard before; famous foreign orchestras and bands; delightful musical novelties. Furthermore all makes of disc records may be played on the Pathephone.

Model 225 Pathephone Price $225.

We have Pathephones in 8 models: $15, $25, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, $225.

Come in and hear records by these famous artists played on the Pathephone with the Pathe Sapphire Ball. Hear Muratore's golden voice reproduced with absolute fidelity. Or listen to the delicate tone shadings of Thibaud's violin reproduced in their full beauty. The Pathe Sapphire Ball brings out all the music of the record because it fits the Pathe record groove closely at all points of contact. And the Pathephone is equipped with a perfect tone control so that you may add your own interpretation to the volume, shading and expression of any selection.

We have a complete stock of records containing the favorite selections of all these artists. Come in today and let us play them for you. It incurs no obligation.

BROOKLYN DEALERS—

Anderson & Co. **291 Livingston St., Brooklyn** Opposite Keeney's Theatre

THOS. ANDERSON, 717 Manhattan Ave.
C. L. BAUMAN & CO., 1449 Broadway
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SCHLEICHER & SONS, Inc., 927 Broadway
EST. HENRY WUERTZ, 1195 Gates Ave
LEON BRICK, 1808 Pitkin Ave.
JOSEPHS & COMPANY, 1820 Myrtle Ave.
PHILIP KRING, 1472 Broadway
RIDGE MUSIC SHOP, 7709 5th Ave.
WINTERROTH PIANO CO., 59 Flatbush Ave
SIMON BAUMANN, 2 Flushing Ave., Astoria, L.I.

NO NEEDLES TO CHANGE

every time you play a record because the Pathe Sapphire Ball (used instead of metal needles to play Pathe records) does not cut, rip or dig into the record. Therefore

IT LENGTHENS THE LIFE OF THE RECORD

because it does not wear the record. In fact, we guarantee that every Pathe record may be played 1,000 times with the Pathe Sapphire Ball without impairment to their unexcelled beauty of tone or without showing any perceptible wear on the record.

Ordinary metal needle and Pathe Sapphire Ball (greatly enlarged) showing the destructive point on the steel needle in contrast to the smooth polished jewel used to play Pathe records.

We sell attachments to play Pathe records on any standard talking machine.

TILLMAN COLLAMORE & CO.

For Country Houses.

Dinner Sets,
Plates,
Glass, etc.

In Tasteful Designs at Moderate prices.

Fifth Ave. & 30th St.

RECEIVER'S SALE

Re: FRANCES CLYNE, INC., Bankrupt.

624 Fifth Avenue

The undersigned, receiver in bankruptcy, pursuant to order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, will offer all of the stock in trade of the above-named bankrupt estate, consisting of gowns, millinery, hats, etc., at greatly reduced prices, many of the articles to be sold being reduced to below cost.

This sale began on MONDAY, APRIL 23rd, 1917, and will continue until the merchandise is disposed of, in the discretion of the receiver.

This is a great opportunity for the public to buy valuable merchandise at unusually low prices.

The undersigned reserves the right to withdraw any and all property from sale in his discretion.

MORTIMER C. HEWLETT,
Receiver in Bankruptcy.

WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE,
Counsel to Receiver.
51-57 John St., N. Y. City.

'Tend to Your Own Business!

"It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, on the farm, in the shipyards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made more prolific and more efficient."

—From the President's War Message to the People

Attend to your particular business and business in general will take care of itself.

From here and there come rumors of slackening business and need for stern retrenchment.

This is hysteria, not common sense. Business is good and will be better as fast as such misguided stories are suppressed and the energy that evolved them turned to productive labor.

Again we say—attend to your particular business and business in general will take care of itself.

Turn a Deaf Ear to Idle Talk

Now is no time to spend listening to idle talk.

We must be up and doing. We must co-ordinate and concentrate to push business.

Every effort we can muster from farmer, mechanic, miner, manufacturer—every kind of labor—must be exerted toward utilizing and developing the great resources of this country.

We must be economical, it is true. For economy is one phase of efficiency. But it is well to remember that "Economy is the *judicious expenditure* of money."

Everywhere in America today we want development, not retrenchment.

"Put on more steam" should be the industrial slogan.

We must plant more, grow more, harvest more, build more, advertise more, buy and sell more, be bigger and better business men—in a word *"Do More."*

Our President Says:

"It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, on the farm, in the shipyards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made more prolific and more efficient."

Put senseless hysteria aside; don't mistake froth for patriotism.

Let us address ourselves to our individual and particular duties calmly and collectedly, but purposefully.

In the need of the nation let us find stimulation to greater industry.

You Can Help Here's How!

There is one thing every man, woman, boy and girl in America can do to help. And that is—*do the thing you are doing now better.* Work harder, work longer, and make your work produce more.

The European war has taught us that for every man at the front there must be ten people at home at work supporting him. To feed and clothe and arm and transport one first-class fighting man there must be ten first-class working people behind him.

This isn't the kind of job that carries much tinsel and glitter with it, but it is the *essential job—our job*—yours and mine, until our government calls us to some different war service.

Through conscription, in which we heartily believe, the government will make known to us the particular and individual duty it has for each one of us. Until then let us simply *work harder.*

The cost of the war must be paid for out of our production—our national business. And your help is needed. Briefly—do more and better work of just the work you are doing now. That is your job.

A $7,000,000,000 Order

The U. S. Government loan soon to be made is really a monster order which the government of the United States will place with the farmers, manufacturers, miners, and all business men.

It all comes back to us in the shape of purchases of supplies. This means that the whole business machinery of the country will run at a higher speed than ever before.

This loan itself will be a mighty stimulus to hundreds of lines of business—foods, clothing, motor cars, trucks, shoes, underwear, steel, iron and all their kindred products.

Motor Car Is World's Greatest Time Saver

Our most valuable resource is time. Now we must take time to do double work and carry double the burden. And the motor car is the world's greatest time saver.

Use the motor car. Multiply the hours in a day. The time saved by the motor car means more time for actual production purposes. This means greater national prosperity and more taxable wealth to aid our government.

Take out your pencil. Figure out the time you can save for yourself with a motor car. Total up the increased number of things you can accomplish in that time. Multiply that by the number of people in a position to buy a car. Then you see how vast becomes the aggregate good the motor car can accomplish.

The Nation Looks to the Farmer

Upon the farmers of the United States is laid the greatest obligation.

From the soil they must wrest more than they have ever before harvested.

And of course they will continue to get the highest prices in history for the products they grow.

The farmer must make every minute count. And the automobile is one implement at hand that can assist him. With an automobile he need not trust to a slow horse and buggy when his reaper breaks down. He can go to town and return to continue his day's labor without losing but a fraction of the time he ordinarily would have lost.

His wife and family can use it to market the butter and eggs while he is in the field. In a dozen different ways every day the automobile will prove its economy and efficiency for the farmer.

In work or war the time-saving efficiency of the motor car is recognized. Thousands and thousands of motor cars are at the front now. Motor cars have twice saved France—once at the Marne, again at Verdun. Our government will purchase 35,000 trucks and great numbers of motor cars. All ambulances are built on motor car chassis.

Wherever time counts in the efficiency of work or war or in saving life motor cars are inevitable, and they are a blessing.

Eyes of the World Are Upon Detroit

Detroit is the motor car center of the world. Upon Detroit will fall the privilege and responsibility of filling the needs of the country for cars. Detroit-made cars will do their part in "making the world safe for Democracy."

More than ever before are the motor car products of Detroit coming into demand.

To the efficiency and economy of the modern automobile is largely due this increase. It has removed itself from the class of luxuries and proved its place as an economic necessity.

It is the world's greatest instrument for both work and play. It pays for itself once by saving time and promoting efficiency, and again by providing recreation and rest and furthering health. The war won't be won by an overworked, careworn, frazzled people, but by a healthy and efficient people.

The mind that said "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" was a great mind. The place of recreation as an aid to more and better work is recognized by the men doing the world's biggest jobs everywhere.

President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George know the truth of that old saying. Both of them—even in these pressing days—take time to motor and play golf. Not for fun, but because they know it is their duty to keep fit. Sir Douglas Haig rides horseback every afternoon, not for fun, but to keep sound, so he can endure the strain of his job and think straight all the time.

And the proper light for you to look upon your investment in a motor car is as an aid to business and a promoter of health—and therefore of your all around efficiency.

You will find justification of your purchase of any Detroit-made car in the sound and thorough goodness of the car itself and real economy of its service.

Saxon cars are good cars. The 2-passenger roadster model is priced at $495. The big, 5-passenger touring car, Saxon "Six," is $865 until May 1st. Both models can be seen at the local salesrooms.

Reprint of an Advertisement Which Appeared in the Detroit Free Press of April 22d.

SAXON MOTOR CAR CORPORATION, DETROIT

SAXON
Strength-Economy-Service

Saxon Motor Co. of New York
1744 Broadway

BROOKLYN,
Beach, Knowles & Hill, Inc.,
1426 Bedford Ave.

YONKERS,
Ward-Randall Co.,
223 South Broadway.

NEW ROCHELLE,
The Saxon-Tracy Co.,
315 Main St.

NEWARK,
Saxon Car Distributers,
588 Broad St.

JERSEY CITY,
Montgomery Garage Co.,
650 Montgomery St.

FREEHOLD, N. J.,
Freehold Motor Co.

HYSTERICAL SAVING A PERIL TO NATION

Howard E. Coffin of Defense Board Sees Grave Danger in Indiscriminate Economy.

MIGHT UPSET BUSINESS

Warning Contained in First Statement Issued by the Public Information Committee.

(Special to New York Times.)

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Howard E. Coffin, member of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, issued a warning to the country today against indiscriminate economy, calling attention to the need for continued prosperity as well as for the elimination of waste. In an interview given out today by the newly organized committee on public information, the first statement which the committee has issued, following a trip through the West, Mr. Coffin expressed the fear that the country might be injured in a hysterical wave of misguided patriotism.

"After nearly three years of refusal to take the European war and its lessons seriously," he said, "we suddenly launched forth in a most feverish activity to save the country overnight. Patriotic organizations, almost without number, are milling around, noisily, and, while intentions are good, the results are often far from practical. Because of an impending and possible shortage of foodstuffs we have hysterical demands for economy in every line of human endeavor. Waste is bad, but an undiscriminating economy is worse.

"Some states and municipalities are stopping road building and other public work. General business is being slowed down because of the emotional response of the trading public to these misguided campaigns for economy; savings are being withdrawn from the banks; reports show that some people have begun to hoard food supplies, and thousands of workers are being thrown needlessly out of employment. All this is wrong. Unemployment and closed factories, brought about by fitful and ill-advised campaigns for public and private economy, will prove a veritable foundation of quicksand for the serious work we have at hand. It is true that the President has said that this is a time to correct our habits of wastefulness. Certainly! But the keynote of his message to the people was this paragraph:

"'It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, on the farm, in the shipyards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made more prolific and more efficient.'

Need Prosperity in War.

"We need prosperity in war time even more than when we are at peace. Business depressions are always bad, but doubly so when we have a fight on our hands. The declaration of war can have no real evil effect on business. What bad effects are apparent are purely psychologic and largely of our own foolish making, for our markets are the same in April that they were in March. We need more business, not less. There is real danger in hysteria. Indiscriminate economy will be ruinous. Now is the time to open the throttle.

"Every day the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense receives offers of service from business firms and individuals, with requests for immediate information as to how this service may best be rendered. Now and then great dissatisfaction with the governmental departments is expressed because instant advantage is not taken of such offers. Many firms are hesitating to close ordinary business contracts because of a desire to hold capacity open to meet possible early government need.

"This spirit and this willingness to meet sacrifice and even financial loss, in the government service, is a most encouraging tribute to American patriotism. But we must remember that in the great struggle in which we have now become a part there is much to consider besides munitions, troops and battleships. Few of us can serve in any heroic role, or even in the supply of munitions to the military arms of the service.

"In this country of vast resources we already have a tremendous equipment for munitions making, built up on foreign orders, and now immediately available through expiration of these orders. Except in limited cases, there is little need for the development of new sources of supply. The dictates of common business sense require the utilization, as far as possible, of existing machinery.

Keep the Fires Burning.

"It seems to me, therefore, that a plain statement of general policy is most desirable. Upon the industrial side of the war three great problems, or perhaps I should better say tasks, confront us.

"First and foremost, we must facilitate the flow of raw materials and finished products to our allies, and must provide the means of rail and water transportation therefor.

"Second, we must meet our own great military and naval building schedules.

"Third, we must plan to do all this with the least possible disarrangement of our own vast commercial and industrial machines.

"Through it all we must keep a close eye upon the possible conditions of peace following the present war. We must insure the business success and general prosperity of the country during the war if we are to hold our present strong place among nations in the commercial competition of the future.

"There is no doubt of the willingness of any manufacturing plant or individual to serve should the call come. But until the call does come, it is best to stick to the job. Let us make 'Better Business' our watchword and keep our factory fires burning. No radically new conditions confront us. We are still cut off from business relations with the Central Powers, but that does not mean that we have lost any markets. With the rest of the world we will continue to do a volume of business greater than ever before. To the billions which have been spent here by foreign powers are now to be added the billions of our own. State activities, road building, public works, private industries, all must go on as before. Business must be increased, labor employed, and the country kept going strongly ahead as a successful economic machine. We must have successful industries if successful tax levies are to be received."

TOBEY-made FURNITURE

TO be truly "Livable," your house must express your own individuality. It will be our privilege to assist you in working out your own ideas in furnishings which will make your house harmonious and satisfying.

The TOBEY Furniture Company

Fifth Avenue at 53rd St.

RINTELEN IS SENT BACK BY ENGLAND

German Secret Service Agent Arrives on Eve of Munition Strike Trial.

MAY GIVE STATE'S EVIDENCE

But Testimony Against Buchanan, Monnett, and Others Will Not Mean Immunity, It Is Said.

Franz Rintelen, who in the first year of the war was one of the mainsprings of the German secret service system, and who, in that capacity, came to the United States in April, 1915, to instigate strikes in munition plants, and who is also suspected of having conspired with Victoriano Huerta to bring about war between the United States and Mexico, arrived in New York yesterday morning from a prison camp in England.

For six hours Rintelen was closeted with Secret Service agents. Reports that he had offered to be a witness for the Government in the case against ex-Congressmen Frank Buchanan and H. Robert Fowler of Illinois, and ex-Attorney General Frank S. Monnett of Ohio, who are to be placed on trial tomorrow charged with having attempted to instigate strikes and walkouts in munition plants, could not be verified. Government officials, beyond the admission that Great Britain had delivered Rintelen into the hands of the United States, would not discuss any phase of the case. But it was said that the Government would not grant him immunity, even should he turn State's evidence.

Rintelen was captured by the British in August, 1915, while attempting to get back to Germany on a fraudulent Swiss passport. The name he used at that time was Emile Gaschet, and it was under that name that Scotland Yard booked him when it was decided to send him to the United States for trial. When the vessel on which he returned arrived in Quarantine it was boarded by Secret Service agents, to whom the British agents surrendered the prisoner.

David Lamar, known as "the wolf of Wall Street," who is a convict in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, will be brought to New York to stand trial with Buchanan and the others. Lamar is alleged to have been one of Rintelen's most trusted aids.

It is understood that Rutledge Rutherford, one of the men who it is charged that the German Secret Service in this country sent to Europe to do certain secret work for Germany, also arrived in New York yesterday. He was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury several days ago for his alleged activities in behalf of the German Secret Service system. Albert O. Sander and Charles W. Wunnenberg, the German spy agents who are charged with having employed Rutherford, are now in the Atlanta Penitentiary. The Federal authorities refused to admit last night that Rutherford had been brought back to New York.

VATERLAND CAPTAIN FREE.

Gifts Sent to Ellis Island to Ease His Supposed Plight.

Friends of Captain Hans Ruser, formerly commander of the Vaterland, who have been lamenting his supposed detention at Ellis Island, have been misinformed.

When Collector Dudley Field Malone went to Hoboken with a force of men to seize the Vaterland and the other German steamships lying at the piers, Captain Ruser was missing, whether by accident or design, could not be learned. No order has been received from Washington to arrest him and send him to Ellis Island, so he still enjoys his liberty.

In the meantime his friends are sending letters, telegrams, flowers, and other presents to Ellis Island to ease the irksomeness of his supposed plight.

FIRE AT INVENTOR IN TEST OF ARMOR

Dr. Brewster's Jacket Resists Bullet from Springfield Rifle at 60 Feet.

ARMY OFFICERS WITNESSES

Outfit Weighs 30 Pounds, and It Is Claimed Does Not Impede Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, N. J., April 25.—In the presence of ordnance officers, representing the United States Government, and representatives of steel mills, and of the United States Rubber Company, a test was made here this afternoon of a bullet proof jacket and headgear, the invention of Dr. Guy Otis Brewster and Emil Heller, both of Dover. The test was made by shooting at Dr. Brewster, who wore the jacket and headgear, at a distance of sixty feet with a Springfield rifle, loaded with regulation ammunition, which carried a bullet at a velocity of 2,740 feet per second. The shot was fired by Sergeant George Chiswoll of Company C, Fifth Regiment, New Jersey National Guard. The bullet was deflected from the jacket without injury to the wearer. It failed even to make an indentation in the plate.

After the shooting Dr. Brewster, while wearing the armor, gave a demonstration of the uses to which it might be put in battle, and of the resistance it afforded when struck a hard blow with a ten-pound sledge hammer.

The merits claimed for the armor include its shock-absorbing qualities and the even manner in which its thirty pounds are distributed. The inventors say their device will not only prevent penetration and overcome the paralyzing shock effect, but will enable the soldier to charge from the trenches, shoot, use the bayonet and sabre and throw hand grenades while wearing it. Another point is that the soldier may kneel, lie down, and rise to charge with alacrity.

Among those who witnessed the test and congratulated the inventors were Major J. C. Nichols, Captain C. T. Harris, and Lieutenant Russell L. Maxwell, stationed at Picatinny Arsenal, Brig. Gen. William Auman, retired; Major J. C. Taylor, in command of the Fifth New Jersey Regiment; D. A. Hawkins, manager of the New York branch of the United States Rubber Company, and John C. Pauls, representing the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Dr. Brewster has been working on his device more than eight years. About two years ago Emil Heller, a local business man, became associated with him.

WOMEN IN $100,000 CHAIN.

Meeting at Miss Morgan's Starts Move for Service League.

Four hundred women met yesterday afternoon at the home of Miss Anne Morgan, 219 Madison Avenue, in the interest of the National League for Women's Service, of which Miss Morgan is Treasurer, and started an endless chain for raising $100,000 in two weeks for the support of the league.

The chain will be formed by captains of tens. There will be 100 original captains, and many of this first number volunteered yesterday. Each of these captains will obtain ten names, each of the ten will obtain ten more, and the process will continue in a widening circle. Any one joining or becoming a captain will make a donation of from 1 cent to $1,000. It is estimated that the annual budget of the league when at full working capacity will be $150,000, and the money is to be obtained in this way.

Miss Morgan, Miss Maude Wetmore, Chairman of the league, and Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, Chairman of the New York State Branch, were the first to become captains. Others were Mrs. William Cumming Story of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Miss Teresa O'Donohue of the Catholic women, Mrs. Edward Breitung, Mrs. Alexander McKay, Miss Ethel C. Morris, Mrs. George Albert Lewis, Mrs. F. C. Short, Mrs. Reynolds Brown, Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, Mrs. Harmon August, Mrs. P. A. Valentine, and Mrs. Frank Ralston.

Raising Jewish Welfare Fund.

The Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the United States Army and Navy is making a campaign for funds to carry its work to the training camps soon to be established. Announcement was made yesterday that Jacob H. Schiff had pledged a contribution of ten per cent of all the funds collected for this purpose up to a maximum contribution on his part of $5,000. It was announced that Felix M. Warburg had contributed $2,500, and S. S. Rosenstam, Treasurer of the organization, had given $2,000. Contributions should be sent to Mr. Rosenstam at his office, 61 Broadway.

WEST SIDE MEASURE PASSED BY ASSEMBLY

Green Bill Provides for a Commission to Investigate the Improvement Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 25.—The Green bill, providing for an investigation of the proposed west side improvement contract between New York City and the New York Central Railroad, was passed by the Assembly this afternoon by a vote of 110 to 12. The Green measure and another bill drafted by the Public Service Commission, which is to be introduced in the Legislature next Monday night, were agreed upon as a solution of the whole west side problem at a conference today. The conferees were Governor Whitman, Speaker Sweet, William L. Ransom, counsel to the Public Service Commission; Senators Ottinger and Burlingame, Assemblymen Ellenbogen and Green, some of whom have bills pending relating to the west side situation, and a delegation headed by Charles L. Craig of the West Side Association.

The Green bill provides for a commission of seven members, five to be appointed by the Governor, one by the President pro tem. of the Senate, and one by the Speaker of the Assembly. The commission will be obliged to report its findings to the Legislature by Feb. 1, 1918. Its members will each receive $50 a day while they meet, and for its expenses $50,000 is appropriated.

The Public Service Commission bill, which is to go hand-in-hand with the Green measure, is similar to the Ottinger-Ellenbogen bill now before the Legislature. It provides for concurrent action on the contract by the Board of Estimate and the Public Service Commission, giving the commission full powers of investigation. But it goes further in authorizing the commission to compel the railroad to execute its improvement plans in case an agreement is not reached with the city by Dec. 1, 1917.

Party lines were obliterated in the debate on the Green bill. Minority Leader Callahan declared that anybody opposing the measure was afraid to have the light cast on the transaction between the city and railroad. In opposition to the bill it was urged that in place of giving the city relief it simply allowed investigation.

P. R. R. TO AID GOVERNMENT.

Directors Empower President Rea to Take Any Necessary Action.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad adopted resolutions today empowering Samuel Rea, President of the system, to take whatever action he may deem necessary to make the railroad's organization and facilities of the greatest utility and service to the Government in the conduct of the war. This is the resolution:

Resolved, That this board, in full and hearty accord with the object and intention of the executives, and with the desire to co-operate to the utmost extent possible with the Council of National Defense, hereby indorse, ratify, and confirm their action and that of the President of this company at such meeting, and to the end that the facilities of this company may be of the greatest service to the Government in its preparation for, and conduct of, the war, hereby empower the President of the company to take such action and make such use of its organization and facilities as, in his judgment, will best conduce to the attainment of that end.

The step was taken in conformity to the action of railroad executives in Washington on April 11, at which a committee of railroad Presidents was named to co-ordinate the railroads of the country into a national system.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BUILD YOUR CAREER FROM THE BLOOD UP

Rich, red blood—the driving force of life—can be made out of poor blood by air, exercise, good food and Pepto-Mangan.

"I stand on the threshold of life," says the young man. "Thousands like me are pouring out of school and college to start their life's work. Who of us will fall by the wayside? Who of us will reach the top? Well, I have this much to begin with that so many others lack. I have rich, red blood, and the health, the stamina, the calm nerves and clear brain that go with it. What better foundation for a successful career could I ask for?"

Can you say as much—is your blood rich and red? Or are your happiness and career being seriously compromised by the ill health which springs from poor blood? If so, let us advise you to do what your family physician already may have recommended. Fill your lungs to capacity with fresh air several times a day. Eat to live—do not live to eat. Exercise regularly, sleep well, and build up your blood and your body with *Pepto-Mangan.*

Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

The red blood cells carry and distribute life-giving oxygen to all parts of the system. *Pepto-Mangan* increases the number of these important cells and their power to do work. *Pepto-Mangan* is a splendid general tonic, easily digested and assimilated, exceedingly pleasant to taste. *Friendly warning:*—Genuine *Pepto-Mangan* is put up only in the *original* bottle and *sealed* package illustrated below, bearing the name Gude, and is for sale at all druggists. It is made by M. J. BREITENBACH Co., Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

TITLE FOG

THERE is a Japanese proverb which says:

"A fog cannot be dispelled with a fan."

The clouds that surround titles cannot be dispelled by mere opinions—unless it is the opinion of the court of last resort.

A policy of title insurance backed up by money to make it good, will drive the fog away.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000

176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL

Try It and Be Convinced!

Very Exceptional Bargain

We have a centrally located property which was sold some years ago for $265,000, $125,000 is the price today and part exchange would be considered. Rents $19,650. Pays owner 11%. Mortgage $75,000—5 years—5% just placed with Savings Bank. The plot of 11,051 square feet right at a downtown subway station is worth the price asked for the entire property. The 6-story and basement building containing about 70,000 square feet fully rented. Could not be built for $125,000. One of the most conservative firms in the city appraised the property a year ago at $151,500.

Wm. A. White & Sons

46 Cedar Street

Telephone 5700 John

Frequently the demand for The New York Times exceeds the supply. This is likely to occur *oftener* in the future, because of conditions of paper manufacture, and regular readers are cautioned to order their copies of The New York Times delivered or reserved. —Advt.

Four times the saving with Diamond Squeegee Tread Tires

One Diamond Tire saves money for you in its first cost—you keep the saving in your pocket right then.

In its life of service it keeps on saving for you.

Multiply that saving by four. Use Diamonds on all four wheels of your car.

Depend on Diamond Squeegee Treads—black tread, red sides—rubber that is as buoyant as the air it surrounds, and tougher than the road it travels.

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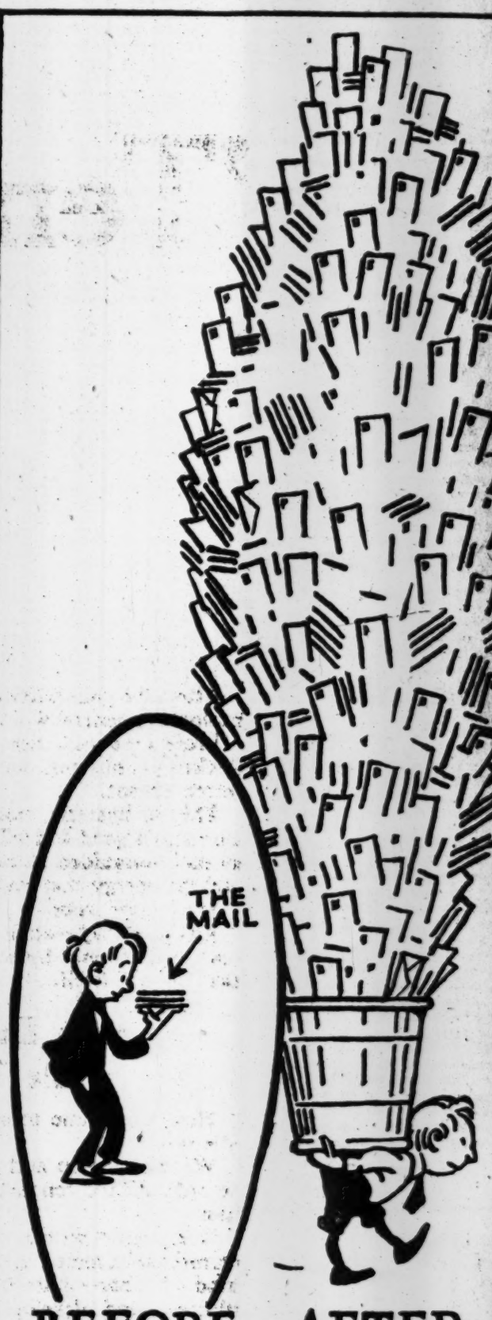
Every Diamond Tire *must* deliver full value in service. If ever a Diamond Tire fails, a cheerful, willing adjustment will be promptly made.

Black Tread—Red Sides

EFFICIENCY



BEFORE — the office manager 'phoned for the Edison Correspondence Engineers

AFTER — he had the office "surveyed" by Edison Correspondence Engineers. He found he could produce a—

Far Bigger Volume of Correspondence for the Same Money

Yes—and that's possible right in *your* office! Don't believe it? Then 'phone for the Edison Correspondence Engineers—the Seely Office Appliance Company. Our system will give you the answer. It's built around the

EDISON Dictating Machine

the dictating machine made by the engineering staff of the world's foremost inventor—Thomas A. Edison.

Find out *now*. Phone us for particulars. Rector 3598. Or pin coupon to your letterhead.

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Read This COUPON Carefully

EDISON, 116 Liberty St., New York

I'm from Missouri. If your man can *show* me how to increase the volume of my correspondence without increased expense, send him in.

Name _____

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(You can save 6 to 24 hours by telephoning. Call Rector 3598)

Take It Along—

Travelers who find it better for their health to abstain from coffee, (and there are many), carry a tin of *Instant Postum* and prepare their own beverage at table.

Put a level teaspoonful of

INSTANT POSTUM

in a cup—more or less to suit individual taste—dissolve with hot water and add sugar and cream.

Those who desire a delicious, satisfying drink that is free from the harmful effects of coffee should use Postum—

"There's a Reason"

Overland Delivery Wagon Panel Type

$730

Chassis $665

f. o. b. Toledo

1200 Pound Delivery Wagon Express Type $850 Chassis $800

All Prices f. o. b. Toledo

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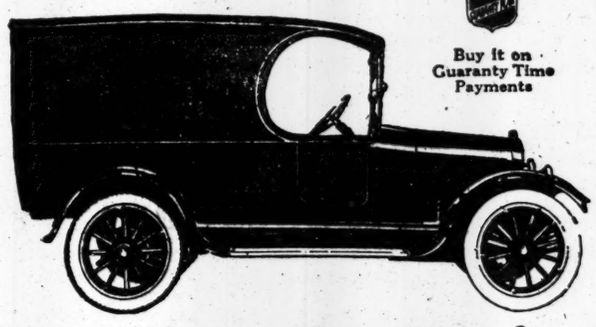
Buy It on Guaranty Time Payments



Your Delivery—Horse or Motor Wagon?

Which is the most practical for *your* business—a horse and wagon or a time and money saving Overland Delivery Wagon?

There is only one answer—the horse has had its day.

And if it's the cost of a motor wagon that has proved the stumbling block, let us suggest a simple way to overcome that difficulty.

Sell your horse and wagon. The outfit will probably bring you enough to make the first payment required for an Overland Delivery Wagon, purchased under the Guaranty Time Payment Plan.

After the first payment the motor wagon is yours and you can put it to work at once.

The twelve remaining monthly time payments will come easy. The extra earnings of this motor wagon alone should soon amount to more than enough to cover them.

After that your extra profits can be put in the bank.

Overlands are the excess value Delivery Wagons, because they share in the economies of The Willys-Overland Company's enormous production.

Come in and let us show you this practical work wagon and the advantages of the Guaranty Time Payment Plan.

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Broadway and 50th St., New York City. At the Entrance to the 50th St. Subway. Tel. Circle 1300.

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SERVICE STATION 251-31 W. 54th St. Tel. Columbus 6020.

SERVICE STATION 250-00 St. Marks Av. Tel. Prospect 2148.

SERVICE STATION 71 South Broadway. Tel. Yonkers 3587.

SERVICE STATION 242-5 Central Ave. Tel. Mulberry 2848.

FULL SCHOOL CREDITS FOR BOY GARDENERS

Time Spent Raising Food to Count for Promotion as Though Devoted to Classes.

A PLEA FOR VACANT LOTS

City's Seed Potatoes Are Gone—People Urged to Raise Root Crops for Next Winter.

The Mayor's Garden Committee completed plans yesterday for the co-operation of all the city departments in the cultivation of vacant land within the city limits. An important feature of the meeting was an announcement by William G. Willcox, President of the Board of Education, that all the boys in the public schools between 14 and 18 would be registered in a food corps, and that those who volunteer to work in gardens would receive the same credit as if they had remained in the class rooms until the schools closed. Mr. Willcox said the boys would be worked in squads of fifty, under the direction of teachers, the teachers receiving full pay. There are about 70,000 school boys between 14 and 18.

A committee was named to take up with the Public Service Commission a proposal of Theodore P. Shonts that the city's transit lines and the Long Island Railroad furnish free transportation for schoolboy farmers to and from the gardens. Under the plan tickets would be issued by the Mayor's Committee.

At a meeting of the Garden Committee yesterday George W. Perkins named a committee to co-ordinate all efforts to list vacant land in the city, of which there is estimated to be more than 70,000 acres. This committee is headed by Frank L. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen. The other members are the four Park Commissioners, the Police Commissioner, and the President of the Board of Education.

Commissioner of Street Cleaning Fetherson offered the committee the services of his department in cleaning up vacant lots. Owners will be asked to aid the department in the work during "clean-up" week, which begins next Monday.

Mr. Perkins said the committee had 100 carloads of seed potatoes a week ago, but that they were all gone. The potatoes were sold at $2.50 a bushel, about $1.50 below the market price. Maurice Eckstein of the committee said he could get 800 bushels of seed potatoes at from $3.50 to $4 a bushel.

When the question of garden vandalism was raised, Deputy Police Commissioner Lord said it was a misdemeanor to destroy such property. "You can give them up to three years for stealing a potato," said the Deputy Commissioner.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward said that Richmond held out great promise for garden farms because of the vacant land there. He named a committee to find out how much available land there was.

At a meeting of the Manhattan Open Markets Committee and the Manhattan Advisory Committees at the office of Borough President Marks yesterday, telegrams were sent to President Wilson, to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and to Congress urging immediate adoption of a daylight saving measure.

Last night President Dowling of the Board of Aldermen issued these two proclamations:

To the Owners and Agents of Vacant Lots in the City of New York:

In the name of the Mayor's Committee on Food Gardens, you are urged to register with the Park Commissioner of your borough, or the borough in which your lands lie, all parcels that may be available for cultivation that they may be allotted for use through this committee. This registration should specify the exact location and dimensions of the parcels, together with a declaration that the owner will expect no compensation. This registration should be made without delay, so that full advantage may be taken of the planting season, now at its height.

To the Citizens of the City of New York:

You are urged to register with the Park Commissioner of your borough for service in the food gardens of this city. This registration should set forth whether you want land to till, or whether you want to work under someone else. If the latter, it should be stated whether you expect compensation. If you have teams and plows that can be used to special advantage. If you have gardening tools you will not use yourself, they are needed next only to seed, for the demands of the country threaten an actual shortage of implements. If you have more seed than is needed for your own requirements, turn it over to your Park Commissioner.

Don't set your heart on planting potatoes. Plant beans, beets, turnips, and parsnips; they can all be stored for Winter use. Save your potato parings, and when you come to the eyes of the vegetable, cut a little deeper than usual.

Make part of your participation in clean-up week the cleaning off of plots that may be available for gardening purposes.

The Good Will Home Association at Hinckley, Me., offered yesterday to farm forty acres extra on its place if it is supplied with seed. The association has 700 acres, and 20 per cent. of the 200 boys and girls on the farm come from New York City.

FILIPINOS FOR FARM WORK.

Hartigan Suggests They Could Help Solve Labor Problem.

Commissioner of Weights and Measures Hartigan, Secretary of the Mayor's Committee on Food Supply, thinks it would help solve the food shortage problem if a large number of Filipinos were brought to this country to work on the farms.

He sent a letter last night to Manuel L. Quezon, resident Commissioner of the Philippine Islands at Washington, asking him to assist in working out a system of transportation, distribution, and protection of Filipinos who might come to this country to till our fields.

DISSENSION IN LUXEMBURG.

Government, Blaming Both Consumers and Producers, Resigns.

AMSTERDAM, April 25, (via London.)—A telegram from Luxemburg says that the administration has placed its resignation in the hands of the Grand Duchess.

The action was based on the ground that the Government no longer enjoyed the confidence of the people and that neither producers nor consumers were doing their duty.

Look for these Stores

—the ones that display the new model Ingersoll watches on boards like the one in the picture

Some Ingersolls you have known about for a long time, such as the Eclipse at $2.00, the Junior at $2.75, and the Midget, $2.75, *but*

Have you seen the New "Radiolites"—the Ingersolls that tell time in the dark? The hands and figures are made of a new self-luminous substance containing *genuine radium.* Each particle of radium is like a battery and sends out energy in every direction. It is imprisoned within the crystals of another substance, which its energy sets into a brilliant glow. This glow will remain as bright as ever for at least ten years. Three of the five "Radiolite" models are shown below.

And have you seen the Ingersoll jeweled watches? The Reliance was the first *seven-jewel, bridge-model* watch to sell at anywhere near $3. The Waterbury, small size, 4 jewels, is a new watch with a good old name

All models are displayed on the boards. The boards show which ones are best suited to your use. See and let the dealer demonstrate to you.

ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO.

Illustrations ½ actual size

The New York City
Telephone Directory
Goes to Press
Thursday, May 10, 1917

Advertising Forms Close Tuesday, May 1st, 1917

ALL changes or additions in present listings must be arranged for on or before May 10th in order to appear in this new issue.

ADVERTISEMENTS for this issue of the "most used and most useful book in New York" should be arranged for on or before Tuesday, May 1st.

ANY of our business offices listed below will be glad to give you full information. Just telephone, write or call—

MANHATTAN-BRONX		
15 Dey St.	Cortlandt	19000
130 Orchard St.	Orchard	19090
480 Broadway at Howard St.	Spring	19090
93 E. 96th St.	Mad. Sq.	19090
1484 B'way at 42d St.	Bryant	19090
79 E. 49d St.	Murray Hill	19090
9 E. 59th St.	Plaza	19090
2087 B'way at 72d St.	Riverside	19090
109 W. 125th St.	Morningside	19090
373 E. 149th St.	Melrose	19090
488 E. Tremont Ave.	Tremont	19090
1106 Hoe Ave.	Intervale	19090
BROOKLYN		
81 Willoughby St.	Main	19000
385 Ninth St.	South	19014
560 Nostrand Ave.	Bedford	19014
5110 Fifth Ave.	Sunset	19014
897 Flatbush Ave.	Flatbush	19014
223 Havemeyer St.	Williamsburg	19014
1030 Gates Ave.	Bushwick	19014
1640 Pitkin Ave.	East New York	19014
JAMAICA		
8 Hardenbrook Ave.	Jamaica	19000
FLUSHING		
70 Main St.	Flushing	19014
RICHMOND HILL		
634 Napier Ave.	Richmond Hill	19014
LONG ISLAND CITY		
Bridge Plaza North	Astoria	19014
FAR ROCKAWAY		
Birdsall & Cent'l Avs.	Far Rockaway	19014
TOMPKINSVILLE		
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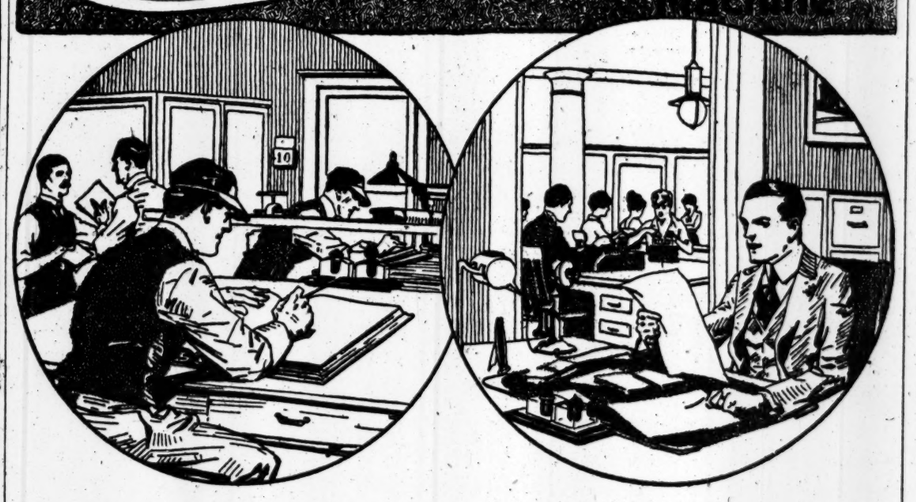
Adding and Calculating Machine



Bookkeeper or Managing Accountant—*Which?*

WHICH is worth more in your Accounting Department—

The man whose idea of the job is "Counting figures all day long"—or the man capable of planning and organizing the work and directing its execution so as to produce the best results at the least cost?

It is to the latter—the thinking, Managing Accountant—that the service of the Comptometer appeals with greatest force.

The minute such a man sees an operator Proving Postings, Balancing Accounts, Footing Trial Balance on the Comptometer, he cannot help being impressed: first, by the rapid dispatch of the work; and second, by the extreme accuracy of it.

And his interest is intensified when he learns that the same machine applied to the extensions of Billing and Inventory, the figuring of Costs, Estimates, Prorate Percentages, will easily handle the work of two or three mental figure clerks.

It is easy to investigate the merits of the Comptometer. You run no risk of disappointment — take no chances — incur no obligation. Simply invite a Comptometer man from the office nearest to you to demonstrate by actual working test what the Comptometer will do on any or all the figure work in your office.

Write for our free booklet, "Better Methods of Accounting"

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New York—350 Broadway

Albany, DeGraaf Bldg. Syracuse, Dillaye Bldg.
Rochester, Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Buffalo, Iroquois Bldg.
New Haven, Malley Bldg. Newark, Ordway Bldg.
Jersey City, 926-8 Bergen Ave.

Offices in all principal cities

At the start of his business venture, Mr. Douglas frequently worked eighteen and twenty hours a day, returning to the factory many a night after days spent in Boston buying leather and selling shoes.

To this more than anyone other cause Mr. Douglas attributes his success. By working day and night he got his start and laid the foundation for his afterwards large business.

W.L. DOUGLAS

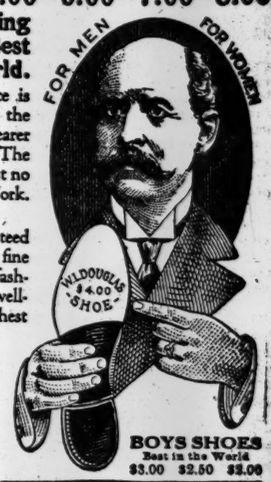
"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 $6.00 $7.00 $8.00

You can Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas Shoes. The Best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W.L.Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.



For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers and 103 W. L. Douglas stores in the large cities. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas store, ask your local dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, take no other make.

Write for booklet, showing how to order shoes by mail, postage free. W. L. Douglas

President W.L.Douglas Shoe Co. 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

BEWARE OF FRAUD
None genuine unless W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

W. L. Douglas Stores in Greater New York:

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755 Broadway, corner 8th St.
847 Broadway, near 14th St.
*1352 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Square)
*984 Third Avenue.
*1452 Third Avenue.
*2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
*2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
*1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
*859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
*HOBOKEN—120 Washington St.
*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
*PATERSON—192 Market Street.
*TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad

*Stores marked with a * carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas Shoes for Women.*

Business News of the South

"News from Home" for Southerners

Southern people visiting New York will find in today's Public Ledger a dispatch from a staff correspondent in Atlanta. It contains the Business News of the South, and reproduces the views of Southern leaders of commerce in cotton, lumber, chemicals and agriculture. This dispatch appears in the Business Section of the Public Ledger every Thursday. It covers the business activities of all the Southern States--news not found in any other daily newspaper.

PHILADELPHIA

PUBLIC LEDGER

On Sale at Leading Hotel Newsstands in New York

COLUMBIA IS READY TO START HOSPITAL

Contracts Let for University—Presbyterian Mobile Unit to be Ready June 2.

NEED FUNDS FOR BASE UNIT

Each to Care for 500 Patients and to Train Staffs for Field Work.

Just three weeks after the idea of an emergency and mobile unit war hospital for Columbia University was indorsed by the Trustees, it was announced yesterday that funds for the mobile Columbia-Presbyterian hospital unit, which is the first part of the university's plan for medical and surgical defense, had been subscribed, plans drawn, contracts let, and every preparation made for starting construction. High pressure methods are to be used from the moment ground is broken on Columbia Oval, where the unit is to be erected under the auspices of the university, and there is every expectation that by June 2 the portable institution, with its 500 beds, will be ready for occupancy.

Meantime there has been submitted to the Surgeon General of the United States Army the complete tentative personnel of the mobile unit. It will number 250 men, including twenty-six medical officers, fifty nurses, twenty-five nurses' aids, complete ambulance corps, stretcher bearers, orderlies, and cooks. Approval of the staff submitted is anticipated within a few days, and just as soon as it reaches New York the names of those who are to be connected with one of the city's pioneer war hospitals will be made public.

Success for the project, initiated by Dr. J. Bentley Squier and actively participated in by Dr. Adrian V. S. Lambert, Professor of Surgery at Columbia, practically has been assured by receipt of full approval from the War Department. On April 21 Dr. Lambert wrote to Surgeon General Gorgas as follows:

Aims of the Hospital.

"Columbia University desires to establish a war hospital in New York City, to serve as an educational unit for physicians and surgeons and for its students who intend to enter the army. We propose to construct the hospital as soon as funds are available, from the plans which have been worked out by a committee of the Directors of base hospital units in New York.

"The committee consists of Dr. A. V. S. Lambert, Dr. Burnap, Mr. Butler, and Mr. Bloor. The hospital is to be of the portable house construction and to be complete in every detail. We hope that you will be able to have army surgeons give a course of lectures from time to time at the hospital. It is to be an educational unit, and to serve as an example of what a base hospital unit, on portable house construction lines should be. I trust that you will approve of the plan, as we believe it will be of immense educational value to us all."

This letter was received in reply:

"War Department,

"Office of the Surgeon General.

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., and in reply would say that your idea of establishing a base hospital unit for educational purposes meets with the entire approval of this office. I will be glad to assign certain medical officers of the Medical Corps of the Army, on duty in New York City, for the purpose of instructing the staff of the hospital and others who may be interested in the medico-military administration and general method of conducting a military hospital.

"Trusting that your efforts to establish the hospital unit will be successful, I am, with kindest regards,

"Sincerely,

"W. C. GORGAS."

Dr. Alexander Lambert, President of the Medical Society of the State of New York, received from his friends subscriptions of $175,000, sufficient for the erection of the initial mobile unit, and about $45,000, contributed by Mrs. E. H. Harriman, for its equipment, some of which already has been purchased. There is still a large sum needed to make the venture equal its greatest possibilities of usefulness. The mobile unit, with its accommodations for 500 patients, is to be packed up and moved away, according to present plans, just as soon as it and its staff may be needed in the field. In addition, it is planned to have a second identical unit, which will be erected so that the hospital may be in continuous operation, not only for the benefit of patients but that there may be an uninterrupted course of instruction, with new staffs undergoing training just as fast as others have qualified for work in the field.

Funds for Maintenance Needed.

Funds for maintenance also are needed, and contributions for that purpose are expected from public-spirited citizens who realize not only the importance of training medical men, nurses, and their lay aids for field work, but who understand as well the necessity of greatly increasing the available hospital resources of the city in the event of some great disaster here or elsewhere. Tentative plans for the taking over of the complete ambulance service in France by American medical men make the quick training of large numbers imperative.

The professional men who have been selected, subject to the Surgeon General's approval, for the staff of the mobile unit and the staff of the permanent emergency hospital, made up of Columbia medical teachers and detailed army officers, already are at work preparing a full curriculum of instruction, so that those who complete prescribed courses in the emergency hospital may be qualified fully to perform their individual tasks when called upon to do military hospital work.

Prominent in the course of instruction will be the Carrel-Dakin method of wound disinfection, which has worked such marvels in the field hospitals abroad. Executive management of military hospitals according to approved methods of the Surgeon General's office is another subject which will receive particular attention. There will be thorough and exhaustive drills for ambulance corps and stretcher bearers, so that those engaged in such work may know exactly how to conduct themselves even under fire and may maintain the splendid records already established by American ambulance units on the battlefields of France. Protective inoculation against such former camp devastators as smallpox and typhoid will be applied and taught, and the last minute experience of the trenches in such special medical work as the treatment of soldiers who have been gassed will be demonstrated by experts.

It costs Presbyterian Hospital $3.24 per patient per day, Roosevelt Hospital $2.25, St. Luke's $2.24, and Mount Sinai $3.40, but it is believed the Columbia plant can be operated for $2 per patient per day because of the large number of persons who have volunteered their services.

If the hospital is opened by June 2 it is expected to be one of the greatest attractions at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, which convenes in New York on that date. It is especially desired to have it available then, because so many professional men from all over the country would be able to inspect it and to learn from it.

The surgical directors of the War Instruction Hospital will be Drs. Adrian V. S. Lambert, W. H. Bishop, and J. Bentley Squier. The medical director will be Dr. Samuel Lambert, dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and associated with him will be Drs. Alexander Lambert and W. T. Longcope. The laboratories will be under the control of Dr. F. C. Wood of the Crocker Research Laboratories. The lay members of the executive board are F. H. Goetze, Controller of Columbia, and Willard V. King.

Those who intend to contribute are urged to do so at once because of the pressing necessity of completing the work. Contributions should be sent to William H. Woodin, Treasurer, 165 Broadway.

OPPOSES NEW TRAFFIC BILL.

McAdoo Wants City Exempted from Legislative Measure.

Chief Magistrate William McAdoo issued a statement yesterday in which he attacked Bill 180, introduced in the Assembly by Assemblyman Welsh, which was passed by that body on Tuesday and is now in the Senate. The bill would abolish the Traffic Court, he said. He sent a telegram to Edward J. McGoldrick, the city's representative at Albany, and got in touch with several Senators.

In his message to Mr. McGoldrick the Chief Magistrate said: "Deeply concerned both officially and personally in the regulation of traffic in these streets and earnestly concerned for the safety and comfort of the millions who use them, I must respectfully protest against the passage of Assembly Int. 180. It completely kills the ordaining power of the City Government, invading the principle of the home rule, and treats conditions in this tremendous metropolis the same as in the smallest village in the State. Why cannot this city be exempted from its provisions?"

HAROLD A. SANDERSON HERE

Mercantile Marine Chairman Arrives for Conference on Admiralty's Action.

Harold A. Sanderson, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the International Mercantile Marine Company, has arrived here from England to attend the meetings of the Directors, to be held in New York next week. It is understood that Mr. Sanderson has come over chiefly to confer with his colleagues on the board, including P. A. S. Franklin, President of the company, and J. P. Morgan, on the taking over of all British steamships by the Admiralty and the difference it will make in the receipts of the company.

Mr. Sanderson is also Managing Director of Wilson & Sons, Ltd., of Hull, England, which post he has held for many years. He declined to make any comment on the shipping conditions in England, or on the entry of the United States into the war."

EARL OF SUFFOLK KILLED.

Husband of "Daisy" Leiter Meets Death at Front in France.

LONDON, April 25.—Henry Molyneux Paget Howard, nineteenth Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, has been killed in action.

The Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire was born in 1877 and succeeded his father to the title in 1898. In 1904 he married Margaret Hyde ("Daisy") Leiter, youngest daughter of the late Levi Z. Leiter of Chicago and Washington, and sister of the late Lady Curzon, wife of Earl Curzon of Kedleston.

The Earl of Suffolk leaves three sons, the eldest of whom, Charles Henry George, Viscount Andover, succeeds to the title. Viscount Andover was born in 1906.

The Countess of Suffolk at present is in India.

REFUGE FOR RULERS.

Upton Sinclair Invites Deposed Monarchs to Catalina Island.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PASADENA, Cal., April 25.—I am writing Kerenski, the Socialist Minister of Justice at Petrograd, suggesting that the Czar and his family be intrusted to the American Republic for permanent safekeeping.

Catalina Island, off Los Angeles, could be made into an island for kings and used as a refuge for rulers abdicating or dethroned after this war. The islands have a salubrious climate and are populated by sheep, the proper subjects for autocracy. UPTON SINCLAIR.

J. J. HILL LEFT $51,179,889.

Nearly All in Personal Property—State Inheritance Tax, $1,489,370.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 25.—James J. Hill, who died about a year ago, left an estate of $51,179,889.53, according to a report of the appraisers, Theodore A. Schulze and Major Thomas P. Wilson, filed in Probate Court here today. Of this $1,373,779.53 is in real estate, the remainder in personal property.

The inheritance tax, which will be paid tomorrow or Friday, will total $1,489,370, the largest ever levied in Minnesota. Of the tax Ramsey County will get one-tenth and the State nine-tenths.

HERVEY'S NAME REPORTED.

Finance Committee Makes No Recommendation on His Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 25.—The nomination of Charles S. Hervey to succeed himself as member of the Public Service Commission for the First District, which has been held up in the Senate Finance Committee since early in February, was reported [illegible] but without any recommendation as to the Senate that it be confirmed.

REVENUE MEN SEIZE $120,000 NARCOTICS

Arrest Alleged Leaders of "Cocaine Ring," Whose Profits Are Put at a Million.

PENNILESS FOUR YEARS AGO

Haul Made Here Including 3,000 Ounces of Drugs, Worth $500,000 to Retail Trade.

Agents of the Internal Revenue Department and detectives of the narcotic squad confiscated narcotics valued at $120,000 and worth $500,000 to the retail trade yesterday and arrested the alleged leaders of a "cocaine ring" who it was charged have made considerably more than $1,000,000 in profits in the last four years.

Chief L. G. Nutt of the Revenue Department, described the seizure as the biggest thing that has been staged in the fight against the illegal sale of drugs in the country. The "ring" he said had built up what amounted to a monopoly in the distribution of narcotics not only in this city but in all the large centres of population, and also had representatives in Canada and in Europe. He believed that the arrests would cut off the supply of many thousands of drug users.

J. M. Grossman, Deputy Chief of the Revenue Department, with Lieutenant Sherb and Detectives Hackett, Judge, and Erd of the Police Department, have been on the trail of the alleged "dope" sellers for three months, and assert that they have a complete case against Max Kirshon of 220 East Seventy-eighth Street. The prisoner is a Russian about 30 years old.

The authorities gave the signal to act at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and Max Kirshon was the first caught. He was at Seventy-sixth Street and Third Avenue, in an automobile, and had just turned over to Jack Malaga, a painter, of 200 Second Avenue, a suitcase containing drugs worth $8,000. Malaga was taken along with him to Police Headquarters.

Later the detectives raided rooms at 431 East Eighty-third Street and 1,614 Avenue A, which they alleged Kirshon had rented as a place to store drugs. One trunk was taken from the first room and two from the other. They contained about 8,000 ounces of heroin, cocaine, and opium. The police believe that other trunkfuls of the drugs are hidden in the city, and they are keeping a careful watch on the movements of men who they know have been drug users or "middlemen" for a long time.

According to the police, Max Kirshon and another man, who has not been caught, controlled the larger part of the drugs from Canada and England, and brought all of them into this country over the Canadian border, it is said. The police allege that Kirshon in distributing the drugs, dealt almost exclusively with "middlemen," to whom he sold the pure drugs at a profit of about 50 per cent., and that they refused to deliver at any specified address, employing instead the plan of carrying the drugs in an automobile and turning them over to the purchaser at some public place.

The 3,000 ounces of drugs seized yesterday, it was stated, cost the "ring" an average of $40 an ounce, or $120,000. The middlemen, after paying twice that sum for it, made it up into "decks" for the retail trade, some of which contained not more than one part of the drug to nine or ten of milk sugar or other foreign substance. On this basis the police figured it sold to the drug users for not less than $500,000.

It was learned that rooms in several tenements had been rented by Max Kirshon at from $8 to $10 a month during the last two or three years, and while trunks were always sent to them he never occupied one of them. As a rule he lived in rooms near by.

$1,354,389 FOR SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Frank Leslie's Net Bequest Shown by Tax Appraisal.

The residuary estate of Mrs. Frank Leslie, left to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt for the cause of woman suffrage, is valued at $1,454,140 in the transfer tax appraisal filed yesterday. The tax to be collected by the State of New York on the bequest, which must be paid by the beneficiary, is $99,751, since no part of the bequest is exempt except $1,000. Accordingly the net sum that will be received by Mrs. Catt is $1,354,389.

Mrs. Leslie, who died Sept. 18, 1914, left a total estate of $1,843,822, which was reduced by debts, administration expenses, and other deductions allowed in computing the transfer tax, to a net estate of $1,578,602. There was a bequest of $10,000 to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and she left $100,462 in bequests to relatives and friends.

The bulk of Mrs. Leslie's estate was in mortgages, of which she held $1,067,801. She had securities worth $66,936, the most valuable holding being 564 shares of the G. F. Harvey Co., manufacturing chemists of Saratoga Springs, of which Louis H. Cramer, for many years her business adviser, is President. This stock was appraised at $70,562. She had $12,000 in cash, her jewels were valued at $80,300, and her household furniture was appraised at $12,960.

Mrs. Leslie's only real estate holdings in New York City were: 774 East 176th Street, the Bronx, $8,000; leasehold of 49 West Forty-eighth Street, $17,000, and lots on the south side of West 216th Street, $12,000. She owned three parcels of realty at Saratoga Springs worth $52,000. Her total real estate holdings amounted to $89,000.

Among Mrs. Leslie's jewelry were the following articles: Diamond necklace, $8,100; diamond earrings, $8,000; diamond bowknot, $3,200, and diamond sunburst, $8,850. Her personal effects also included a framed imprint of her own hand valued at $2.

Transfer Tax Appraiser George Brokaw Compton allowed $25,000 each to Edgar T. Brackett and Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys for the executors, for legal services, and $100,000 for the cost of defending the contest of Mrs. Leslie's will and other expenses of administration. A claim by Mrs. Cramer for services as Mrs. Leslie's business adviser for many years was reduced from $193,500 to $45,000.

BROKERS GIVE TO BELGIANS.

$7,000 Collected in Ten Minutes on Floor of Stock Exchange.

In the first ten minutes after the opening of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday $7,000 in cash and checks was collected on the floor and turned over to G. F. Blandy of 66 Broadway, Chairman of the Stock Exchange Committee for the Relief of Starving Belgians. The collection was the result of an appeal made at the Luncheon Club of the exchange on Tuesday by J. A. Gade, assistant to Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the Belgian Relief Fund. He told the brokers that 3,500,000 children and 10,000,000 adults were actually starving in the war-ravaged country. The German Government, he added, would allow food to reach Belgium by way of Holland.

While he attributed the consent of the German Government to selfish motives, in that the feeding of Belgians would lessen the difficulty of holding the country, he said that Germany's consent was all that need concern any one who wanted to aid the starving people. When Mr. Blandy of the committee appointed at the Luncheon Club reached the Stock Exchange yesterday morning he found a number of contributions waiting. The first donation received was a check for $1,000 from C. D. D. Bellin of 25 Wall Street.

WILSON HEADS BLIND FUND.

Becomes Honorary President of the American Section.

The A. B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief Fund for Soldiers and Sailors, announced yesterday that President Wilson had consented to become honorary President of the American section of the fund. Governor Whitman and Mayor Mitchel are honorary Vice Presidents.

The Finance Committee of the fund has recently cabled the French committee a guarantee of 200,000 francs annually for the next five years, and expressed the hope that the fund might be able to increase the annual donation and to extend the guarantee for an additional five or ten years. George A. Kessler, Chairman of the Executive Committee, will sail for France in a few days to co-operate with the French committee.

The committee yesterday made public a reply to Mr. Kessler from Eugene Brieux, President of the French committee, to the fund's offer of an annuity to French blind, in which he said: "I have just received your cable and it gives me much pleasure to note the decision of the American committee. I am delighted with the idea that you will soon come to France, for I am convinced that we will understand each other very well and we shall soon rapidly start the good work. I shall do my utmost to realize as soon as possible all the good work for our blind which you have made possible by your initiative and by American generosity."

LOW FOR ERASMUS HALL JOB

Board of Education Elects Him Principal by Vote of 22 to 18.

J. Herbert Low, after a heated debate, was appointed yesterday by the Board of Education as Principal of the Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush, to succeed the late Dr. Walter B. Gunnison. There were forty members present. The vote was 22 for Mr. Low's appointment and 18 against. The High Schools Committee, which at first had opposed Mr. Low's appointment by a vote of 5 to 4, changed in his favor on Tuesday by Egerton L. Winthrop voting for him. Mr. Low therefore had the majority vote of both the Board of Superintendents and the High Schools Committee.

Arthur M. Wolfson was transferred from the Principalship of the Julia Richman High School to that of the High School of Commerce, to succeed John L. Tildsley.

It was voted favorably on the reports of the special Committee on War service, recommending the use of schools for patriotic purposes; that teachers at training camps receive their full salaries, less whatever pay they might receive from the navy or army, and that Acting City Superintendent Straubenmuller select twenty-four boys from the high school who were fitted to attend farm training camps in nearby counties.

NEW FROLIC A GAY ONE.

Ziegfeld's Midnight Revelry a Mixture of Girls and Flags.

The new Ziegfeld Frolic, which was unfolded on the roof of the New Amsterdam Theatre in the early hours of yesterday morning, ranks with the best of the entertainments that have been prepared for that home of midnight revels. Again the settings are lovely, the costumes gay and decorative, the girls most fair to behold and indefatigible in their prancings. They seem to draw smaller and smaller with each production and now there is no place of honor at all for the statuesque beauties whom the policeman in "A Kiss for Cinderella" calls the "stately 'aughties." Rather this is the day—or the night—of such chic and diminutive charmers as Frances White and Ann Pennington, the bright particular stars of the present constellation.

The engaging humor and ready wit of Will Rogers supply most of the humor, and then there is one Leipsic, whose card tricks display quite the most uncanny powers of sleight of hand any town has seen in many and many a day. Among the newcomers is Florence Lucille and two trained birds which talk and sing with great virtuosity, and among the old favorites are the two who play the banjos while the audience indulges in the popular songs of long, long ago. Not to be outdone by the latter-box didoes on the Century Roof, the girls at the Midnight Frolic will deign to talk with you by telephone if your table is advantageously placed. They run about as peripatetic switchboards. Also as clocks. Also as Zeppa, while the searchlights play upon them. For these are war times and the Frolic must be warlike or die in the attempt. Indeed, the American flag is used so often and with such a flourish that it is assumed George Cohan will sue for infringement of copyright.

COLUMBIA CHORUS SINGS.

Pleases in Oratorio, "Samson and Delilah," at Carnegie Hall.

The Columbia Chorus filled a built-up stage at Carnegie Hall last evening, and its audience filled the floor of the hall for a hearing of "Samson and Delilah" in oratorio form, to which the Biblical opera itself and the beautiful choral writing of Saint-Saëns are alike admirably adapted, and in which form the work is most widely known. Mary Jordan and Dan Beddoe supplied excellent voices of heroine and hero, Alan Turner was the High Priest, and Robert Maitland both Abimelech and the Old Hebrew. An orchestra from the Philharmonic, with Lorenz Smith as first violin, assisted under the direction of Walter H. Hall, even taking honors alone in the dances of the Philistines.

After Samson brought the temple of Dagon down amid the last choral outcry, the audience was asked to rise and join in singing Mrs. Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic," several stanzas of which were printed in the program. Another half dozen concerts will end Carnegie Hall's long season.

CALL TO KILL DOG BILL.

Mrs. Kibbe Asks Humane Persons to Telegraph to Albany.

Mrs. H. U. Kibbe, President of the Bide-A-Wee Home Association, issued an appeal last night to humane persons to do all in their power to prevent the passage in the Assembly at Albany of the Wicks dog bill, which gives legal sanction to the wholesale killing of dogs. The measure has passed the Senate and is on the order of final passage in the lower house. This is Mrs. Kibbe's appeal:

"Friends of the Dog, Awake!—The Senate has passed the cruel Wicks bill against the pleading of the people of New York State. There are two chances left—one to kill the bill in the Assembly, and the other to plead with Governor Whitman to withhold his signature. There is no time to be lost. Telegraph to Albany at once if you do not want to see dogs ruthlessly destroyed throughout the State."

Mrs. Kibbe said he understood there was in the Assembly considerable sentiment in favor of the measure, which was framed at the request of sheep-owners.

The Wicks bill permits peace officers to kill any dog without a license, and makes it mandatory for a peace officer, and permits anyone, to kill a dog which is attacking or chasing domestic animals or fowls.

—ART EXHIBITION—
Extraordinary
SOCIETY OF INDEPENDENT ARTISTS
Largest Collection of Contemporary Art in America—1,200 Artists—3,400 Exhibits.
Grand Central Palace
Morn., 25c.; Aft. & Eve., 50c.
10 A. M.—10 P. M. Sunday 2—10.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c-$1. | Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Paul Dickey & Co., Dugan & Raymond, & Geo. White & Lydell & Cavanagh.
B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE | ROCK & WHITE STONE & KALITZ, ELINORE and WILLIAMS, RASCH [illegible]

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PASSING SHOW OF 1917
Sunday Night Concert
Biggest and Best Bill in New York

JUSTINE JOHNSTONE'S LITTLE CLUB 44th St. Theo. Bldg. Phone Bryant 827.

44TH ST. THEATRE, Near B'way. Mats Wed. & Sat. | LAST WEEK
MANTELL Tonight at 8:15, "Merchant of Venice." Fri. Eve., Sat. Mat. & Eve., "Julius Caesar." Beg. WED. EVE., MAY 2. Orders now. Reginald deKoven's Greatest Comic Opera
The Highwayman
with JOHN CHARLES THOMAS

ASTOR Theatre, 45th & Broadway. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Last Week Here—Next Week Lyric Theatre
CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY | Play with Music and Girls.
"Hits the bull's eye."—Darnton, Eve. World. Good Seats at 50c., $1.00 & $1.50.
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS TODAY
"HIS LITTLE WIDOWS"
NEW MUSICAL COMEDY.

NEW BIJOU 45th St., Just off B'way. Phone 430 Bryant. | Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. | By Eugene Walter.
THE KNIFE
"The thrills of a lifetime crowded into a few hours."—Eve. Telegram.

Mat. To-day.
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse W. 48th | 9th Month

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller Mats. Today & Sat. Thea., E. of B'way. 2:20. Evgs. 8:20.
SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
JOE WEBER OFFERS EILEEN By Henry Blossom & Victor Herbert.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music.
Like the breath of Springtime. SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
EMILY STEVENS | THE FUGITIVE in John Galsworthy's

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

PRINCESS 39th, near Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play, "A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

MOROSCO Thea., West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Saturday & Wed. 2:15.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S GREAT MUSICAL FARCE WITH A CHORUS OF CALIFORNIA GIRLS
CANARY COTTAGE

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Next Mat., Sat., 2:30.
WM. COLLIER In the Greatest of all Farces
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

COMEDY Thea., 110 West 41st St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Sat.
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
LAST 2 WEEKS | PLOTS & PLAYWRIGHTS and 2 other plays
NEW BILL (One Week Only) MAY 7 with MARY SHAW in IBSEN'S "GHOSTS."

GARRICK THEA., W. 35th, near B'way. Mats. Wed. & Saturday.
COLORED PLAYERS in three unusual plays. Singing Orchestra.
Most enjoyable show in town.—Sherwin, Globe.

BROADWAY Theatre Cor. 41st | TWICE DAILY 2:30 & 8:30
The DEEMSTER by HALL CAINE
Starring—DERWENT HALL CAINE.
Extra—CHARLIE CHAPLIN in THE CURE.

PARK THEATRE, 59th & Columbus Circle. Continuous 2 to 11 P. M. 15c, 25c, 50c.
A MORMON MAID
The Newest and Biggest Photodrama in Town.

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S Great Laughing Success.
Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Lee Ditrichstein in
Mat. Today, 25c & 50c. "The Great Lover." Next Week, Taylor Holmes, in "Bunker Bean."

LYRIC W. 42d St. 2:30 & 8:30 | LAST 4 DAYS
WILLIAM FOX N. Y. PICTURE SENSATION
THE HONOR SYSTEM
NEXT MON., APRIL 30 | CLIFTON CRAWFORD in "HER SOLDIER BOY." Not a moving picture, but an operatic production moved from the Astor.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
SUNDAY EVG., APRIL 29, AT 8:15.
Naval Night
GRAND CONCERT
(Direction Mr. DANIEL MAYER)
In aid of the funds of Woman's Auxiliary Committee for Naval Recruiting.
In co-operation with U. S. Navy.
Artists who have kindly given their services:
Louise Homer, Florence Easton, Clarence Whitehill, Amy Ellerman, Leonora Zinovieff, Maurice Dambois, Julia Marlowe, | Marcia Van Dresser, Florence Macbeth, Francis Maclennan, Augusta Stoufflet, Mischa Levitzki, Clifton Crawford, E. H. Sothern.
Orchestra of 75, Pierre Monteux, Cond. New Recruiting Song by Irving Berlin. Marine Band of Navy Yard. Sailors of U. S. Navy in Drill.
Boxes $50 & $30. Tickets 75 cts. to $3. Woman's Auxiliary Committee, Biltmore Hotel, and Box Office, Metrop. Opera House.

Metropolitan Opera House
LAST APPEARANCES
TONIGHT at 8:15
& Sat. Mat. April 28, at 2:30.
Isadora Duncan
Allegretto Symphony en re min; Morceau Symphonique, "Redemption," Cesar Franck; Ave Maria, Schubert; "Pathetique" Symphony, Tschaikowsky; Marche Slave, etc. Orchestra of 35. Oscar Spirescu, Cond. Tickets 50 cts. to $2.50, at Box Office, & R. E. Johnston's Office, 1451 B'way.

SOCIETY FRIENDS OF MUSIC | CARNEGIE HALL, THURS., MAY 3, at 8:30
CONCERT ERNEST BLOCH
WORK'S ORCHESTRA OF 100. CONDUCTOR ARTUR BODANZKY
Soloists: Kurt, Braun; Kindler, Cellist. Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1917.

"FRANCE DAY."

One hundred and forty years ago, almost to a day, young LAFAYETTE, evading the orders of the French King and the vigilance of the French Government officials, following his generous passion for liberty, landed on the shores of South Carolina, accompanied by eleven officers, eager like himself to serve the American Revolutionists. With a true French sense of historical compliment, the French Republic has sent among its illustrious delegates, who bring the thanks of France to the Western democracy now fighting by her side "to make the world safe for democracy," a descendant of that old friend, "the hero of two worlds."

The Governor has appointed today as "France Day," commemorating an ancient friendship of two democracies and the arrival of our guests. To JOFFRE, who broke the wave of German invasion as CHARLES MARTEL broke the Moors; to VIVIANI, the brilliant statesman; to all that mission of many talents and distinctions, no adequate word of welcome can be said or need be said; nor are they here for words. The ceremonial and official side of their visit is of small import. They are here as Mr. BALFOUR and his distinguished company are here, to consult as to the best means to insure the strongest co-operation of the United States with the other allied democracies.

Today in the public schools of the State will be read Mr. WILSON'S address to Congress asking for a declaration of war with Germany. That embodies in the noblest form the principles and the objects for which the United States and its Allies are in this war. The United States owes to itself and its allies wisely planned, instant preparation, the co-ordination of all its powers to help, to feed, to fight. It would be easy, and the temptation is great, to express to France the sense of obligation to her which every civilized man feels. She wants no praise. She must have victory. Both she and Great Britain, who is grandly careless of blame or praise, seem to expect that the war will last a long time yet. What is to be our armed assistance? Parochial and belated Congressmen are babbling the gospel of amateur war, of volunteering, in spite of the lessons of oversea experience, written in tears and blood. It is wasting time to yell "Vive la France!" and celebrate the heroism of France. If Congress loves France, the United States, democracy, it will provide them with American armies in the one competent, scientific, democratic way, by conscription; and it will not dally about it.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY.

Senator CROMWELL has succeeded in passing through both houses at Albany the bill ordering a reduction of the fare on the Staten Island ferry to two cents. What business is it of the Legislature what the fare is on the city's ferries? If the fare ought to be reduced, it ought not to be done in this way. The city is the best judge of whether it can stand further deficits on this ferry. In the first seven years of its operation by the city it cost in deficits more than four million dollars, more than half of the total tax collection from Richmond Borough. Recent improvements in administration have reduced the rate of loss, but the city at large is bearing all the burdens it can stand from the operation of its several ferries, none profitable.

This loss was imposed upon the city because of the theory which now obstructs the west side improvement, namely, that franchises should be shorter than capital investments justify. The ferry owners made formal offer to continue to run the ferries in a manner subject to regulation regarding accommodations and fares on a twenty-five-year franchise, and the offer was declined. They were lucky. The city is carrying the bag. It ruined the ferries by the subways, and it pays for both. No doubt it is better for the city that it should be so, but that is no reason for the Legislature's order that the loss on the ferries should be enlarged for the benefit of a single borough, which already is benefiting hugely at the expense of the entire city.

Senator CROMWELL did enough for Richmond when he arranged that a nickel should pay for both a car and ferry ride. That gives both the Richmond dwellers and the excursionists more than they pay for. It is a boon to both, and it is not grudged them, but the city is not in position to add greatly to the gift. It owes more to the Richmondites than to the excursionists. It would seem that the city might issue monthly or yearly cards to ferry commuters which would reduce their total fares without reducing too greatly the fares paid by the excursionists. The regular passengers are the backbone of the ferry business, and to halve their fares would more than double the deficit.

The excursionist traffic is already embarrassing. It is so great in Summer that it can hardly be accommodated, and needs a sort of vessel which is costly for the smaller Winter service. To increase that business under present conditions would be undesirable. But it would do much for Richmond if a commuters' fare should enlarge that traffic. It would mean larger permanent population and increase of tax payments which would compensate any loss on the present fare arrangements. The subject would better be left to the Mayor and his Department of Docks and Ferries.

A CONSCRIPTIONIST.

The principle of draft, which simply is involuntary or enforced service, is not new. It has been practiced in all ages of the world. It was well known to the framers of our Constitution as one of the modes of raising armies, at the time they placed in that instrument the provision that "the "Congress shall have power to raise "and support armies." It had been used just before in establishing our independence, and was also used under the Constitution in 1812. Wherein is the peculiar hardship now? Shall we shrink from the necessary means to maintain our free government which our grandfathers employed to establish it and our own fathers have already employed to maintain it? Are we degenerate? Has the manhood of our race run out?

The "militarist" who wrote these words was named ABRAHAM LINCOLN. He wrote them in the draft excitement of the civil war. Senator CHAMBERLAIN of Oregon quotes them in a report to the Senate. Mr. LINCOLN spoke of the draft law as one of a class of laws "whose object is to "distribute burdens or benefits on the "principle of equality," and of the difficulties in the administration of the draft laws. The draft acts of 1863 permitted exemptions and inequalities which were obvious and resented. Enforced service not on a basis of absolute equality was still strongly defended by Mr. LINCOLN. Conscription was necessary. He had to take it in the form that Congress prescribed. The selective draft is equal, universal, not to be evaded by money.

Another passage in Mr. LINCOLN'S "Address to the American People," for such was the document prepared by him, but not issued at the time, and subsequently printed from the manuscript, has a contemporary application and sting:

> You who do not wish to be soldiers do not like this law. This is natural, nor does it imply want of patriotism. Nothing can be so just and necessary as to make us like it if it is disagreeable to us. We are prone, too, to find false arguments for opposing such disagreeable things. In this case, those who desire the rebellion to succeed, and others who seek reward in a different way, are very active in accommodating us with this class of arguments.

RUSSIA'S DANGER.

The Liberal Government in Russia is visibly threatened by a formidable counter-revolutionary unrest, which has not yet mobilized into a movement, but is being skillfully marshaled by German agents. Many of these agents are Russian Socialists, who act with full knowledge of what they are doing and who is to benefit. Alone they could do nothing, but they have the advantage of a real background. It is a background of ignorance, it is true, but none the less to be reckoned with for all that.

The counter-revolutionary feeling does not seem as yet to have any ingredient of royalism. Neither is it socialistic in its most menacing manifestations, for, busy as socialism is, it has not made enough headway among the immense masses of Russia to impregnate their thought. It is agrarian. The landless rustics seem only now to have learned that there has been a revolution, and they interpret this as meaning that the time has come when seven halfpenny loaves shall be sold for a penny, when the three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops, when it shall be a felony to drink small beer, and when all the realm shall be in common. Accordingly, in some parts of Russia, they are taking possession of the land and driving the landlords out. Their leaders strive to control them; the Grand Committee of the Alliance of Peasants tells them in a formal appeal that the land is to be divided among them equitably by the Constituent Assembly, and they must wait until that is done. But in a country where ignorance is so universal it cannot be certain that this appeal will reach far. Such a movement as this cannot go far, of course, without producing anarchy, and the attempt to prevent anarchy may mean civil war. One revolt in the Odessa district has had to be suppressed by force already.

The army, which has been the mainstay of the revolution, has been trustworthy so far, and if it were left to itself it could be counted upon. Here is where the German agents are at work. By spreading false reports they seek to confuse the understandings of the soldiers. One particularly ingenious German trick, employed by the native Russian agents of Germany who masquerade as Socialists, has been to tell the soldiers that the land was being divided and that they would lose their share if they did not go home at once. This has led to desertions, temporary in character but numerous enough to be damaging. Meanwhile the Socialists, headed by LENINE, an obvious German agent who was shipped back to Russia by Germany for the purpose, play Germany's hand by glittering catchwords, such as LENINE'S "Dictature for the working class and democracy of the army," and seek to arouse hostility to the United States by representing her as a capitalist country.

If the German agents and the Socialists and agrarian agitators can produce a new revolution, they will bring about the wreck of Russia's hope of liberty. The first result will be anarchy, in which each party will struggle for the control of the Government, each in its turn be overthrown, and out of chaos will come the Man on Horseback. He may be a Romanoff or a new Napoleon, or simply a Huerta; but, whatever he is, he will not come at once, not until the land has been exhausted by anarchy and civil war. It is for this that the whole force of spies, traitors, and tempters whom Germany has poured into Russia are working with feverish haste. They have for their field a country most of whose population is simple-minded, and stirred by the memory of ancient oppression which they are likely to attribute not alone to autocracy, but to government of any kind.

This is the mighty disaster which the broad-minded Liberals now in control in Russia are working with might and main to avert. The hearts of all lovers of liberty will go out to them, and this country will give them its help in whatever form it may be most needed. The destruction of Russia's new-found liberty would be a calamity to the human race.

A FIVE-BOROUGH CITY.

The opponents of the bill for putting to use 20,000 old-fashioned three-story residences need to be reminded that this is a five-borough city. They argue that the cost of the dual subway will be wasted unless Queens is allowed to thrive by the distress of Manhattan's real estate owners and renters. The dual subway is as much for the benefit of Manhattan as of Queens. Also it is as much for the benefit of Queens as Manhattan that Queens shall not be allowed to reproduce in that borough the conditions in Manhattan which made it necessary that Manhattan should assume great burdens to relieve itself and all who dwell in the city anywhere.

It was published yesterday that there are in Queens 50,000 acres suitable for the growth of potatoes to relieve the present scarcity. Those speaking for Queens think that the potato fields ought to grow a crop of flats instead of family residences. There are many such flats there already, visible from the dual subway from which Queens benefits so much and to which it contributes so little as yet. The Queens flats are excellent constructions, many of them both cheaper and better than Manhattan flats. But if the 50,000 acres should be filled with them it would be a disaster both for Queens and for all its sister boroughs.

The object of the dual subway was to scatter population for the benefit alike of the boroughs which they left and those which received them. The opponents of the Three-Story Tenement bill practically argue for the transfer of Manhattan's congestion to Queens, leaving in Manhattan a congestion of sound buildings emptied by law for the benefit of Queens. There is room and demand in Greater New York for all sorts of buildings, even for family residences built in a modern way. Queens has some of them as well as some flats, and it needs both sorts. It is too great a sacrifice to slaughter good homes for the profit of any borough and have that profit itself a source of new loss.

There is need of a broader outlook in both camps. This is a five-borough city, and each of the boroughs should sink rivalries for the common good.

MR. WILSON AND A UNITED PEOPLE.

Mr. CHOATE did a good service to his countrymen and to his country when in his address at the annual luncheon of The Associated Press on Tuesday he candidly admitted that President WILSON was wisely guided in his policy of deliberation, in his determination not to advise Congress to declare a state of war with Germany until he was sure that he would have the united support of the American people. While many Americans, perhaps most Americans, felt that justifying provocation for war was given by Germany long ago, while many and perhaps most felt that the declaration should have come much earlier, nevertheless the President was right, events have vindicated the soundness of his judgment. Said Mr. CHOATE:

> Some of us in the past have criticised the President. Some of us long hesitated and doubted; some of us thought that watchful waiting would never cease. But now we see what the President was waiting for and how wisely he waited. He was waiting to see how fast and how far the American people would keep pace with him and stand up to any action that he proposed.

There is a striking historical parallel in the feeling and expression of the North, or of a large part of it, in respect to Mr. LINCOLN'S policies. He, too, was criticised. But HUGH MCCULLOCH, in his "Men and Measures of Half a Century," records the judgment of history upon President LINCOLN'S conduct:

> Throughout his Administration Mr. LINCOLN was wiser than his assailants, wiser than his friends. Besides the attacks of his political enemies, to which he was indifferent, he was constantly charged, by those who claimed to be friendly, with hesitation, when hesitation was dangerous. They were, for instance, impatient at his tardiness in using his war power to free the slaves, and they censured him without stint. He was troubled by this censure, but his purposes were not shaken by it. Although one of the mildest of men, he was unyielding to efforts which were made to force him to acts which he considered erroneous in themselves or erroneous because untimely. His aim was to keep abreast with the public sentiment, with which no man was better acquainted, and not to go too fast to avoid the charge of going too slow. He issued his celebrated Emancipation Proclamation when he thought the people were prepared for it and when the military condition of the country seemed to justify it. It came at the right time; it breathed the right spirit, and it was hailed with almost universal satisfaction in all the loyal States. I never think of the manner in which Mr. LINCOLN performed the most difficult and responsible duties which ever devolved upon mortal man, of the enormous labors which he performed, of his faith in the right, his constancy, his hopefulness, his sagacity, and his patience under unmerited and bitter criticism, without feelings of admiration akin to reverence.

The sinking of the Lusitania, when more than 100 American lives were lost, was a provocation for war. We know that at that time the country would not have been united for war, great as the provocation was. There was provocation for war in later acts of German lawlessness. It was still very doubtful whether Congress or the people would have given united support to the President in declaring war.

But when all restraints were thrown aside, pledges and promises disregarded, and in the proclamation of unrestricted submarine warfare of Feb. 1 Germany defied the opinion of the world and in effect declared war against belligerents anti neutrals alike, then the people were one in the conviction that it was impossible to maintain even the appearance of friendly relations with a Power lost to all considerations of law and humanity. The German Ambassador was sent home, our own recalled from Berlin, but still a little time was given for Germany to reconsider. There was no drawing back on her part. True to her proclamation of ruthlessness, she continued to murder Americans. Then came the revolution in Russia, which furnished Mr. WILSON with the splendid text for his address to Congress, gave him and the country the opportunity to join the Allies in the prosecution of a war for human liberty and rights, a war in which we shall continue to fight and which cannot end until the world is made safe for democracy. At that moment the President could be sure that the people had kept pace with him, that they would support him, and sanction "any action that he proposed." "All unwillingness was banished from the minds of all the "people," said Mr. CHOATE, "and he "is now our chosen leader for this "great contest."

It is no reflection upon the other distinguished Commissioners now visiting this country to say that the larger share of our homage is due to Field Marshal JOFFRE.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Then why not pay a part of it by giving him his correct and venerable title? He is not "Field Marshal JOFFRE." He is a Marshal of France, and he is the only man in the world entitled to wear that honor; but Europe is so full of Field Marshals that they are stepping on one another's feet.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Why "Odium" Attaches to a Draft.

An excellent answer was made in the House this week by Representative LENROOT of Wisconsin to Speaker CLARK and all the other people who for one reason or another, and in one form or another, so industriously iterate the contention that to volunteer for military service is worthy of the American patriot, while he is disgraced or humiliated if conscripted or drafted.

Of couse Mr. LENROOT did not deny that volunteering is an honorable act, but with perfect accuracy he declared that the antagonism to conscription and draft which unquestionably still exists in many American minds is due solely to the fact that hitherto that method of getting soldiers has been a measure of last resort, taken when every other has been exhausted. In other words, when all who would volunteer of their own accord, and when all who by the ridicule, supplication, or denunciation of their neighbors could be forced to enlist, had done so, then we have exercised the always recognized right to use official compulsion.

Naturally the men thus obtained deserved, in almost every instance, the popular judgment that was passed on them as shirkers of duty certainly, and as cowards probably. It was natural, too, that some of the contempt they earned was transformed into a seated dislike among people quite different, for entering the army by that particular road. As Mr. LENROOT pointed out, however, the dislike is not a reasoned or just one.

From all minds with an appreciation for facts it has already disappeared, and it would not long linger even as an empty prejudice or mistaken sentiment if a judiciously selective draft were the first instead of the last method of enlistment to be adopted. In that case the "conscript" would be on an equality of honor with all his fellow-citizens, nobody would dream or calling him a "slacker," and he would not have, as many a volunteer does now, the flavor feeling that his [illegible] was [illegible]

Pension Law Planned by Experts.

Mayor MITCHEL'S commendation and signature of the new Teachers' Pension bill sends it to the Governor with what amounts to a guarantee that it is the result of intelligent study of a complicated problem, made by experts, and that it is sound from the actuarial point of view, which is an important merit possessed by none of its predecessors in this State. There is an implication of criticism of some of its provisions in the Mayor's statement that "in my judgment the city's contributions to its cost are notably generous," but the people of the city, like himself, would prefer being notably generous, to being notably penurious or stingy, in caring for its public school teachers when disabled or retired after long service.

The error, if it be one, is on the right side, and the only demand or insistence on the part of the public created by it will be for a firm holding of the teachers to professional and civic standards commensurate with the privileges they enjoy and the generosity from which they benefit. There must be no doubt about the efficiency of any member of the teaching force; they must be made to realize that time spent in playing the rôle of lobbyists in Albany is time ill spent, and that refusals on the part of any of them to give a pledge of loyalty that no good citizen would hesitate to give, any more than does a President of the United States to swear, when he takes office, that he will support its Constitution, will not be tolerated.

The old pension plan was also "notably generous," but it was equally unsound in that the obligations it assumed could be met only by emergency contributions from the City Treasury, and, except for the probability that such contributions would be made, any actuary would have condemned it as headed straight toward bankruptcy. The new plan does not please all of the teachers, but none would—not even one that put the whole burden of pensions on the city, for though that is what some of them wanted, others felt that to do so would be unfair.

A Bad Bill Advanced One Stage.

Senator WICKS has been able to convince a majority of his fellow-statesmen in the upper branch of the State Legislature that they should vote for his Dog License bill, and it now goes to the Assembly with what is declared to be a good chance to pass there, too. But how strange were the arguments used by the Senator in defending his truly remarkable piece of law-making.

Good dogs, he said, remained constantly at home or near it, because they were "well bred," and only "mongrels," that had no right to live anyhow, ever wandered away and committed crimes! Evidently Senator WICKS knows as little about dogs as he does about the tendency of human beings violently to resent the maltreatment of their personal friends among the canine race. Many dogs of excellent breeding and commendable character not only like to tour wide stretches of country, but do it, and as for "mongrels," that is one of the dictionary's hardest words to define. Would the Senator apply the name to all bull terriers, and to all the other dogs that are the result of crossing, more or less widely, dissimilar varieties of the species? If he did, he would have to admit that many a mongrel wins prizes at the dog shows.

Should the Wicks bill become a law, it would lead to numberless neighborhood quarrels and make impossible the keeping of any dogs except the most nearly worthless dogs there are—the shivering little creatures that live on somebody's lap and have neither the brains nor the courage to face the world that lies beyond.

ART NOTES.

An exhibition of paintings by Mary Cassatt at the Durand-Ruel Galleries carries the record of her work back something like forty years. The pictures are not dated, but the "Femme à l'Eventail" surely belongs to the late seventies. "La Tasse de thé" and "Femme lisant dans un jardin" seem by internal evidence to be somewhat later in date, and "La Partie au bateau" belongs definitely to the year 1898 and was painted at the Antibes in the Winter of that year. It is a significant roomful of pictures. The medium is oil in most instances, but there are several pastels, and the latter not less than the former convey the idea of sound feeling, fresh vision, and the highest authority in workmanship.

The subjects in which young children play the leading part are peculiarly refreshing from their complete naturalness and the careful research with which the artist has entered into their illusive little anatomies and psychologies. They are whole children at one mentally, morally, and physically, and not fragments of slighted personality, as most children in pictures appear. There is, however, a certain pleasure in turning away from the field of the artist's most familiar triumphs to other subjects in which she shows herself equally a master. The woman reading in a garden is one of these. The long figure sinking a little in its chair, the chin burrowed in the soft neckerchief, as innocent of pose as the babies in the companioning canvases, breathes the spirit of serenity, bodily idleness, and mental activity, a perfect idyl of a Summer day in France.

Miss Cassatt's talent is great and her genius rare. She paints with her modern and personal method in the mood of the Greek classics. Her gestures are large, her rhythms ample, her forms are animated by health and vigor, her people have sweetness of temper and sanity of mind. It is an art to cherish.

The Selective Feature.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Selective conscription" simply means that one or more of the proposed "classes" which would have been formed if the Chamberlain or War College bills had been in effect would have been called to the colors, and the 500,000 men best fitted to serve on the front line would have been drafted into the army. All others, including all those who really had conscientious scruples, would be detailed for home service. This is infinitely more democratic than the present volunteer system, and excludes those older men whose business connections would be seriously harmed, and throws the burden of the defense of the country upon the younger men before many of them have made any such permanent or strong connections.

I am of an age which would insure of my being drafted if I had not already volunteered, but have.

G. B. M.

New York, April 24, 1917.

TROOPS TO FRANCE.

Returning Officers Might Train the New Armies for Real War.

Olympia, Wash., April 18, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the speediest and most effective way of striking the enemy and help in forcing a victory with peace, the United States should immediately organize a corps of 60,000 troops and dispatch them to France to serve on the battlefront there side by side with the tricolor.

Nine regular infantry regiments, two regular artillery regiments, eighteen National Guard regiments, with the proper complements of signal, medical, airplane and other attendants, would comprise a corps. Regiments should be filled to the maximum with recruits, who would offer themselves in crowds for the chance of serving in the war. The Americans now serving in the French and British armies should be recalled and put into the regiments of this corps. It ought to be organized in a month and be in France in six weeks.

The moral effect of such an expedition would be tremendous, discouraging the Germans and inspiriting the Allies. It would afford the finest possible school of instructions in real war. Picked officers and men after serving in the field a month or two could be brought home as instructors for the troops under training here and others detailed to take their place, so there would be a constant accession to our training camps of men who had distinguished themselves in the field. The new levies would through them receive the best training in actual war.

This course would make us an actual participant in the struggle, and if peace should come before we could send a large army abroad it will give this country a voice in the settlement which otherwise it could not have.

HAZARD STEVENS,
Brevet Brigadier General, United States Volunteers, Civil War.

FEW BRITISH SLACKERS.

Larger Separation Allowances Are Needed by Eligible Men Here.

New York, April 23, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an Englishman who served and was severely wounded in the early days of the war and is still serving in a civil capacity, I feel obliged to answer Mr. Rose's tirade against the British slacker in the United States.

When I left England a year ago for this country I held the idea, very common there, that over here the genus "Slacker Britannicus" abounded. Since then I have met great numbers of people, including probably not less than 200 Englishmen of eligible age. Among this number I have met very few indeed whose presence here was not easily accounted for.

There are many Britishers here who have served in the war and do not go out of their way to advertise it; others are employed on productive war work in a civil capacity and for common sense reasons do not wish to advertise it; also there are many who have been rejected as physically unfit.

Mr. Rose evades Mr. Chislett's point about the men with wives and families being unable to join on account of the expense by asking who provides for the wives and families of the men now fighting. The answer is plain. The separation allowance that suffices for an English family would not keep one member of it here in America; and the expenses incidental to leaving for England or Canada on the chance of being accepted may present a very real difficulty. The test will come when our Government undertakes to care for the families here while the men serve, and to give free passages.

I do not suggest that there are no British slackers. No nation could make such a boast. But I am convinced that there are very few, and certainly not enough of these invertebrates to be a disgrace to the British nation. Let any American ask himself how many Britishers he knows who have made no attempt to enlist. Perhaps he will make the oft repeated charge against English actors here. If there are slackers among them let him remember that their profession brings them into such prominence that exaggeration is inevitable.

Altogether my expectations in regard to the British slacker have been pleasantly unfulfilled. He is only conspicuous by his rarity. LEE NICHOLS,
Late of H. A. C., London.

Neutral Exports to Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondents representing neutral countries close to Germany protest that grain and products exported from the United States are not re-exported into Germany. They do not deny, however, that other produce grown in such neutral countries is exported to Germany. Your Scandinavian correspondent admits that fish is exported from Scandinavia to Germany. It is common knowledge that Holland raises huge quantities of garden truck and cattle for export to Germany in return for German coal. The United States can prevent the further export of fish, garden truck, &c., into Germany by placing an embargo on grain until hunger compels such neutrals to cease the export of all food to Germany.

THEODORE L. BAILEY.
Harriman, N. Y., April 20, 1917.

The Origin of "Artillery."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the word "infantry" is simply a synonym for "footsoldiers" as the easiest and earliest mode of fighting, the term "artillery" is not so obscure as your enjoyable note in today's issue would indicate. According to Heyse, it was formerly and more correctly called "artolierie," from "atolieria," and referred originally to the heavier implements of war that had to be raised or carried.

A. S. ISAACS.
New York University, April 24, 1917.

THREE FLAGS AS ONE.

A strange, new sight the world has seen,
A wonder that all nations thrilled!
Two flags that long estranged have been,
Their peoples' strifes forgotten, stilled,
To breezes flung now side by side
Together float in kindred pride!

O'er mighty dome of old St. Paul's
The great Republic's banner flies!
Its glory-chant all hearts enthralls,
With England's anthem now it vies,
For kindred lands in growing might
At last in one great cause unite.

And on the tall Victoria Tower
That looms o'er gray Westminster vast,
As Allies in a fateful hour
Two flags as one their shadows cast,
And everywhere beneath their folds
One purpose high both peoples holds!

And lo! across "the silver streak"
That heaves with broad Atlantic tide
Old Glory floats from topmost peak
Of Eiffel Tower the Seine beside,
For Freedom's Land remembers yet
Her debt to France and Lafayette.

In one great cause three flags float high,
For new world-freedom they advance;
Together twined 'neath Flanders' sky
They float as one for dauntless France!
A new world era has begun,
Lo! Freedom's hosts now fight as one!

H. T. SUDDUTH.

THE GERMAN SOCIALIST PEACE INTRIGUE.

A Warning to Be On Guard Against the Second Phase of the Kaiser's Propaganda.

By WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING.

Greenwich, Conn., April 24, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The first phase of the widespread Socialist intrigue for a German peace was ended with the failure of Scheidemann's efforts to gather the Russian and German Socialists together in Denmark or Sweden. The leader of the majority, or pro-Government faction, of the German Socialists now claims that his purpose was, and is, to secure a general, and not a separate, peace—"unless a general peace cannot be secured," he naïvely adds. But in either case he strove for an immediate peace, and received, as the answer of the Russian Council of Labor Deputies, the proposition that an immediate peace would be premature. So Scheidemann failed.

Ever since the Russian revolution the stock of the majority Socialists has been falling and that of the minority has been rising. The great Berlin munitions strike was a final blow to the prestige of the majority. It was natural that the Kaiser should at first intrust Scheidemann with his peace feelers, for the whole long experience of the war has shown Scheidemann to be absolutely trustworthy from the governmental standpoint—as when he led the popular movement for peace last Fall, as a preliminary to the popular campaign for redoubled military efforts, also led by Scheidemann, in the Winter. But the German Government is an organization of many resources. At the same time that it utilized the majority leader it was making use of the minority. This was all the more easily done since majority and minority have an identical peace program, "no annexations, no indemnities." The majority has held that it might prove necessary to do some more fighting to win this German peace, the minority has trusted rather to the powerful influence of the German Socialists over all other Socialist parties. At a time when Bethmann Hollweg has apparently decided on the "no annexations, no indemnities" policy, (which would leave the Entente to pay the larger part of the price of the war and allow Germany to get the only benefit, namely, the chance to absorb her present allies,) it is evident that the minority Socialists can be more useful than the majority. For the majority could, at the most, count upon the Socialists of only one or two of Germany's smaller neighbors. The minority, on the other hand, has the support of the "official" Socialist parties in Holland, Sweden, Norway—and probably also in Denmark and Switzerland, in spite of the majority's influence in those countries. Its program also dominates the official party in Italy, and the two Socialist parties—though not the Labor Party—in England. In France it has the support of a minority that controls the organization of Paris and in recent congresses has had the support of more than 45 per cent. of the whole party of the nation. The German minority has, furthermore, the support of approximately 98 per cent. of the American Socialist Party, as proved by the vote at the recent convention. The situation is similar in Buenos Aires and in Brazil, where the Federation of Labor threatens to strike against a declaration of war. And, finally, the Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies has been led to adopt the policy of "no annexations and no indemnities." It is in vain that the Socialist Minister, Kerenski, explains that this prohibits only punitive indemnities, and does not apply to Belgium, Serbia, and Poland, and that only forcible annexations are opposed. In answering Socialist Congressman London's telegram, Tscheidse, Socialist leader in the Duma, repeats the clear-cut phrase, "no annexations, no indemnities."

The second phase of the new German campaign began when the Kaiser furnished transportation across Germany to Lenin and a group of Russian exiles thoroughly permeated with the views of the German minority. The newspaper organ of this group in Berne, the Tagwacht, had at first refused to credit the revolution in Russia—so dangerous did it seem to their hope for an immediate, or German, peace. It was a purely bourgeois revolution. Then came a complete somersault. It was a real revolution after all. But it was a purely proletarian revolution. One thing it could not be—a revolution of bourgeois and proletariat alike. For this would mean, first, a temporary suspension of "the class struggle," and, second, a prolongation of the war against Germany.

The German minority has founded an "international" commission at Berne, and nearly all of the parties and groups above mentioned have given their support to its program—first devised at Zimmerwald. It is based on two propositions: (1) that the war is so evil it is better that the world should be conquered by the worst of Governments than that the war should continue, and (2) that all Governments are approximately alike, as far as the common people are concerned.

At the time of the Zimmerwald conference (September, 1915,) Germany seemed to have conquered and the conference called for immediate peace "in spite of the military situation." But this was a mere generalizing phrase to hide from the world their obvious and only possible meaning, namely, "peace with a German victory." For it is clear that not a single delegate would have favored immediate peace "in spite of the military situation" if the Czar had been winning.

Next, these "internationalist" levelers go so far with their fictitious leveling that they refuse to give the slightest recognition to the actual leveling already accomplished. They are revolutionists, yet the revolution of Russia, like the French Revolution, was purely bourgeois, and all Governments are still essentially alike, unless the Russian masses seize their opportunity and declare peace with the Kaiser and war with the bourgeois elements of the present Russian Government.

We have been reassured that Lenin's mission, like Scheidemann's, has failed. But he has been in Russia only a few days. The German Government is desperate, and the minority Socialists can bring valuable influences to bear from a dozen different countries at once.

A monster congress of workmen, soldiers and peasants is to be called in Russia in a few days. Demonstrations are planned for May 1 in nearly every country of the Continent. The German minority has arranged an "international" congress at Stockholm for May 15 that will gather pro-German Socialists from nearly every country of Europe.

One acknowledged German virtue is to prepare for coming situations in advance. It seems a settled principle of the Entente nations, and now of the United States, to deny the existence of dangerous agitations until—after weeks, months or years of the most evident preparations—they actually break forth. Then it is too late. Of course persons who have followed the preparations remain undeceived. But the world has not time to untangle these carefully prepared agitations, and is easily swept off its feet, at least for a considerable period. And before there is time for last minute enlightenment, statesmen may have been moved to damaging concessions that do lasting and irreparable harm.

Let us arm ourselves against this new German propaganda before it has had time to accomplish its purpose—which is chiefly this, to prejudice (not to say to poison) the minds of the ignorant and inexperienced Russian masses before they have had time to learn the real situation.

In combating such a purpose nothing can be so effective as the overwhelming rejection by America of the peace formula of "no annexations and no indemnities"—unless with Kerenski's interpretation—"no forcible annexations, and no punitive indemnities."

WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING.

REPRISALS ON FREIBURG.

An Answer to German Complaints of Attacks on an "Open City."

Western Reserve University,
Cleveland, April 21, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the early days of the war the German press has persisted in its efforts to prejudice the neutral world against France and England on account of the rather frequent airplane attacks on the "open" city of Freiburg in Baden. It might, therefore, interest the readers of THE TIMES to know something definite about the real facts of the case. This is the more important now because of the last somewhat maudlin complaint and protest made by the German Government against the Entente attack a few days ago. The German authorities have frequently shown themselves to be past-masters of the art of incriminating accusation based on the concealment of truth. And they are so perfidiously innocent in this latest attempt to deceive the world, and particularly their own credulous and patiently submisaive people, that no unsuspecting person would ever imagine on reading the official "protest" that scores of Zeppelins had in the first two years of the war attacked open cities and towns of England whenever they could, and killed or wounded hundreds of innocent non-combatants—men, women, and children.

Now, the city of Freiburg in Baden, which the present writer has known rather intimately for many years, cannot with truth be called an open city. It was not that even before the outbreak of the war, for it then contained the barracks of one regiment (No. 113) of infantry, one of artillery, (No. 76,) and an aviation battalion. It was, besides, one of the principal stations of the extensive and efficient strategic railway system of South Germany. All these implements of war were in existence, I know, in the Summer of 1914. It must also be borne in mind that Freiburg is only a few miles distant from Müllhausen and Neubreisach, two of the strongest forts in the empire, and it could therefore easily be utilized in a subsidiary way. And the ever-alert German Staff has surely not overlooked the strategic value of Freiburg in relation to the fighting in Alsace. The Schlossberg, which rises several hundred feet above the city on its eastern side, is admirably suited for powerful military fortifications. In fact, the ruins of mediaeval castles and the huge cliffs facing out over the city and the extensive plain westward toward the Rhine offer natural emplacements for guns of all sorts. For years there have been concealed chambers or artificial caverns in these cliffs which were, or could be, utilized for long-range guns. Indeed, the Schlossberg and the Schönberg (just to the south of the city) could easily be so well fortified that a comparatively small force of artillery could fight off any hostile attack from any direction. The Rhine is distinctly visible from the Schlossberg, some ten miles away, as are also the plains of Alsace and the Vosges Mountains.

Since the very beginning of the war, when the French invaded and captured portions of Alsace, including Müllhausen, which they held for some time, there was imminent danger that they might be able to cross the Rhine several miles above Alt and Neubreisach and then march down the valley on the other side, virtually unimpeded by any other strong fortifications than those in and around Freiburg. Is it therefore imaginable that the German Staff, which has ever been so alert in preparing for every possible eventuality, and which has, in fact, won most of its victories by anticipating the Entente Allies in such matters, has not fortified Freiburg to the uttermost against every possibility of attack, both from land and from the air? The continuous whine, therefore, of the German Government and press about the illegal and barbarous attacks by French and English aviators against the helpless, unprotected city of Freiburg, in the face of these facts, is ridiculous.

In conclusion, I may say that close family connections and a multitude of good friends in Freiburg, not to mention the remarkable beauty and interest of the city, would naturally make me wish that it might be spared, if possible, from destructive bombs and bombardments. But vigorous and harsh retaliation, such as the latest attack on Freiburg, seems to be the only argument that has any force in penetrating the otherwise impervious hearts and brains of German military leaders. The Entente Allies have exercised unexampled patience in refraining so long from paying the Germans in their own coin. They have been true gentlemen and sportsmen, as well as merciful human beings—and the Germans have made the most of this patience and consideration.

One sometimes wonders whether the series of horrible, if mainly futile, Zeppelin raids against England are not in themselves eloquent but unintentional tributes to the gentility, mercy, and humanity of the English and French war leaders. The German Staff has known from the outset that French and English aviators could easily and frequently have retaliated by attacking unprotected German towns, but still it believed them to be too noble and humane a resort to the mediaeval, barbarous, and murderous practices which the Germans adopted and could therefore follow with a measurable assurance of success.

WILLIAM H. HULME.

A Chance for Discharged Patients.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Social Service of the Volunteer Hospital reports that more than 1,000 pieces of clothing have been given away by them since Jan. 1, and there are no funds or clothing left to fit out patients when they leave the hospital. This is one of the big problems of Social Service work—to discharge patients properly equipped, so that they shall have a fair chance in their fight for life. They cannot secure positions unless they are decently clothed.

Won't you help

WAR BENEFIT HELD AT MRS. V. ASTOR'S

Society Pays $3,000 to See a Pantomime in Aid of Destitute French Artists.

'LE MARIAGE D'HELOISE'

Yvette Guilbert and Mlle. Dorziat Aid Amateurs in Giving a Work of 1830—Jacques Copeau Talks.

There was a large and brilliant assembly at the residence of Mrs. Vincent Astor, 840 Fifth Avenue, last night, the occasion being an entertainment given for the benefit of the Union des Arts, which was organized in Paris at the beginning of the war, to assist destitute artists. Mrs. Astor lent her house for the affair, the whole lower floor, including the picture gallery, being thrown open for the guests.

The library and reception room were thrown into one for the entertainment, a stage being erected at the Fifth Avenue side. The flags of France, and the United States were festooned over the sides of the proscenium arch, and when the curtain parted, a scenic garden and lake met the view.

Against this background, a pantomime and revue, in two acts, entitled "Le Mariage D'Heloise" was acted, with society amateurs in the cast and prominent professionals appearing in recitation and song.

The time of the pantomime was from 1830 to 1850, and the costumes were in accordance with the fashions of those days in France. A small orchestra played the music of that period.

The plot, which was slight, had to do with a young French maiden and her fiancé, beginning with a game of blind man's buff, the central figures being Heloise, interpreted by Miss Mary Cass Canfield, and her fiancé, impersonated by Oauket Thevenaz, who did a very clever dance of the period, and were finally initiated into the abandon of synchopated time by a faun. The second act showed the gathering of the relatives after the marriage. In this part appeared Yvette Guilbert, Mme. Gabrielle Gills, Mlle. Gabrielle Dorziat, Mme. Wick, Henri C. Delvaille staged the pantomime; Paul Capellani, and Ernest Perrin.

Others who took part included the Misses Harriet Post, Mary Alexander, Alice and Madeleine Llebert, daughter of the French Consul General for New York; Mme. Delvaille, Francis and Maurice Burke Roche, Felix Doubleday, Lawrence P. Butler, John McMullen, and Mr. Vildenstein.

About $3,000 was realized from the sale of tickets, which will be forwarded to the headquarters of the organization in Paris. Preceding the pantomime, Jacques Copeau talked for ten minutes or so, telling of the work of the organization.

Among those who attended were Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. Alvin Krech, Mrs. W. Osgood Field, Mrs. E. H. Gary, Miss Louise Iselin, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. James Byrne, Mrs. Charles Dimon, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. McDougall Hawkes, Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Walter Maynard, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. W. Payne Thompson, Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Miss Marjorie Curtis, Miss Leonie Burrill, Miss Louise Scott, Mr. and Mrs. S. Stanwood Menken, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, and Mrs. Thomas Vietor.

KENNEY-McBRIDE WEDDING.

Daughter of T. J. McBride Weds in Church of the Blessed Sacrament.

The wedding of Frederick J. Kenney, of Hewlett, L. I., and Miss Julia McBride, a daughter of Thomas J. McBride, took place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, which was decorated with masses of dogwood and palms. Mgr. Francis H. Wall of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo performed the ceremony.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a robe of white tulle embroidered in pearls and silver, over satin; the satin train was embroidered in silver and the narrow point lace veil was held in cap fashion with orange blossoms in clusters over the ears. She carried gardenias and lilies of the valley, and wore the bridegroom's gift, a diamond bracelet.

The bride's sister, Miss Margaret McBride, was the maid of honor and her only attendant. She wore a silver embroidered pink tulle frock over pink satin, and her leghorn hat was trimmed with a silver lace bow. Her flowers were Ophelia roses.

Mr. Kenney had a college classmate, George Mulligan of Newark, N. J., as his best man, and the ushers were Alfred and Vincent Meehan, John Scanlan, and William McBride, a brother of the bride. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents, 764 West Seventy-seventh Street.

Mr. Kenney and his bride have gone South on their honeymoon, and on their return will live at 544 West 157th Street. Mr. Kenney is the chief chemist in the drug department of the Department of Charities. The bride's father is the head of the McBride Ticket Agency.

Engagements.

Dr. and Mrs. Delos Palmer have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eugenie Palmer, to Frank Bosworth Tiebout, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Tiebout of Brooklyn. The announcement was made at a luncheon held yesterday by the bride's parents at their home, 48 West Fifth Street. Mr. Tiebout is a graduate of Williams College, class of '15.

The engagement is announced of Miss Myra P. Cheesman, daughter of Mrs. Georgiana P. Cheesman of 352 West Fifty-seventh Street, and the late Dr. Hobart Cheesman, to H. Keyes Eastman of Brooklyn, son of Mrs. Rebecca Crane Eastman and the late Rev. Lucius Root Eastman of Framingham, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Sutliffe announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Charlotte Sutliffe, to E. Walker Veasie of Seaford, L. I. Mr. Veasie is a member of the Second Field Artillery of Brooklyn. Miss Sutliffe is a sophomore at Barnard College.

Births.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold C. Richard are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son at their residence, 340 Park Avenue. Mrs. Richard was Miss Vera Van Buren.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Backus of 849 Lexington Avenue are being congratulated upon the birth of a son yesterday at their home. Mrs. Backus was Miss Vivian E. Hunter, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. L. J. Hunter, of this city.

MISS EDITH COOK A BRIDE.

Wedded to James A. Edwards—Reception for 400 at the St. Regis.

The wedding of James Alexander Edwards, a son of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Edwards, and Miss Edith E. Cook, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Cook, was celebrated in the Central Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett, the pastor, performing the ceremony. The chancel was banked with tall palms and masses of Spring flowers, with pink roses over the pulpit and hydrangeas at the sides. The gallery railings were covered with hemlock, laurel, and other foliage, interminged with dogwood, and Easter lilies marked the naves pews.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a gown of silver brocade, the bodice cut very low and square, tulle and lace filling in the décolletage, and a white silk net apron drapery bordered with point lace, open at the sides, fell to the hem of the skirt. The silver brocade train was completely covered by the veil of old point applique lace, the top of net held by a flaring ruche at the top of the head, with orange blossoms at the sides, leaving the head and shoulders in bold relief, quite unlike the usual veil effect. She carried orange blossoms and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Theodore P. Dixon, a sister of the bride, was her matron of honor in pink satin and copper colored tulle, with a straw hat trimmed in copper and mauve ostrich plumes. The bridesmaids were the Misses Maria Fahys Cook, Belle W. Lobenstine, Edith C. Marshall, and Julia Raymond of Chicago. Their gowns were of gold-colored satin with pointed trains. All of the attendants carried great sheaves of Spring flowers in all colors of red, yellow, purple, and pink, stock, snapdragons, daisies, and larkspur.

Mr. Edwards's brother, Allen F. Edwards of Detroit, was his best man, and the ushers were J. Fahys Cook and Harry Cook, brothers of the bride, Alanson G. Fox, John Grenville Bates, John B. Marsh and Nicholas Danforth, Corbin Black, and Theodore P. Dixon.

A reception for 400 guests followed at the St. Regis, the marble ballroom and entire second floor being taken for it.

Mr. Edwards is a Columbia graduate of 1900 and is a member of Squadron A and the University and Morris County Golf Clubs.

LIEUT. J. S. TATE MARRIES.

West Point Graduate Weds Miss Alice Maud Sargent.

A military wedding took place yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Church of the Heavenly Rest when Miss Alice Maud Sargent, daughter of Lieutenant Frederick Homer Sargent, Thirty-fifth Infantry, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sargent, became the bride of Lieutenant Joseph Scranton Tate, son of Colonel Daniel L. Tate, Fifth Cavalry, U. S. A. Chaplain Percy Silver of West Point officiated.

The wedding was advanced from June owing to Lieutenant Tate's early graduation from West Point. The bride's father, who is stationed at Manila, P. I., is on his way home. He gave his consent to the advance of the wedding by wireless.

Homer Sargent, Jr., gave his sister in marriage. She was gowned in white satin and rose point lace, with a veil of lace extending half way down her court train. She carried white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Elizabeth Channon was her only attendant, and was gowned in yellow with a matching hat and flowers.

Lieutenant C. F. Redfield, a classmate of the bridegroom, served as best man. The ushers were Lieutenants Harrison, Sherrill, Mullins, and Tully, also classmates of Lieutenant Tate's.

A dinner for the bridal party and immediate relatives was held at the Astor after the ceremony, the couple leaving later on a motor trip through the South. Lieutenant Tate is a native of Scranton, Penn., and his bride's home is at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

WEDS AT COUNTRY HOME.

Miss Josephine L. Coster Marries Thomas W. Whitall at Katonah.

Thomas Wister Whitall, a son of Mrs. Thomas Wister Whitall of Cambridge, Mass., and Miss Josephine L. Coster, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Livingston Coster, were married yesterday noon at White Hall, the country estate of the bride's parents at Katonah, N. Y. The ceremony, which took place in the presence of the immediate families only, was performed by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton of South Salem, N. Y.

The bride wore a white satin gown and her great-grandmother's point lace wedding veil. She carried roses and lilies of the valley and wore her parents' gift, a diamond brooch. Her only attendant was her younger sister, Miss Margaret L. Coster, in white chiffon and satin and rose red net, and who carried red roses.

Mr. Whitall's brother was his best man, and there were no ushers. Mr. Whitall is a Harvard graduate. After the honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Whitall will live in this city.

DINNER FOLLOWS WEDDING.

Miss Isabel Walmsley Weds John C. E. De Bullet at the Gotham.

The marriage of Miss Isabel Walmsley of Maryland, sister of Mrs. E. A. Hert and Mrs. Lincoln Barker of this city, to John Charles Eugene De Bullet was celebrated at 6 o'clock last evening at the Hotel Gotham. The Rev. J. J. Byrne of St. Patrick's Cathedral officiated.

The bride's father gave her in marriage. She wore a gown of heavy white satin draped with rose point lace, and a tulle veil, carrying a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

W. Julian De Bullet was his brother's best man.

A dinner for fifty guests was served in the ballroom after the ceremony. Mr. De Bullet is a son of the late Anthony Francis Eugene De Bullet of Baltimore, Md.

Loucks-Myers Wedding.

The wedding of William Dewey Loucks, who has lived several years at the Plaza Hotel, and Miss Jane Anne Myers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Garrett Myers, took place at noon yesterday in the Presbyterian Church in University Place. The Rev. Dr. George Alexander, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony in the presence of a few relatives and friends. After a short honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Loucks will live in this city.

Benefit Dance for Enlisted Men.

A benefit for enlisted men nder the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the Ninth Coast Defense command, will be held in the armory, of the command, 125 West Fourteenth Street, tomorrow afternoon, from 4 to 7 o'clock. The band of the command will furnish the music for dancing. The women's auxiliary is composed of the wives and daughters of the officers of the command. The surplus of th ebenefit will be devoted to the purchase of articles not provided by the authorities.

RHODES'S BOUNTY CLOSED TO GERMANS

Oxford Scholarships Formerly at the Kaiser's Disposal to Stay in Great Britain.

WILL PROBABLY FAVOR INDIA

German Students, Who Stood High at the University, Likely to be Missed After War.

The disposition of the scholarships for Germans, established at Oxford by Cecil Rhodes, which has caused debate in England since the war destroyed Rhodes's hoped-for rapprochement among Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, which should guarantee permanent peace, has reached a partial settlement. The statement of the Rhodes trustees for the last year, copies of which have just reached this country, contain the announcement that by an act of Parliament, adopted on petition of the trustees, the German scholarship provision, which was made in a codicil to the will, and hence could be nullified without affecting the Rhodes bequest in its entirety, has ben canceled. "The scholarships thus set free," says the trustees, "will be distributed among communities within the British Empire not provided for under the will."

While the statement does not say so, it seems probable that this may mean India. Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, South Africa, Bermuda, and Jamaica are already provided for by the bequest, and the suggestion has been made in England since the war began that the loyalty of India to the Empire made such recognition most desirable.

The German scholarships were decided upon by Rhodes after he had formed his plan for bringing Americans and Colonials to Oxford. Rhodes was a great admirer of William II. and the Kaiser's decision to teach English in the schools of Germany inspired Rhodes to include Germans in his Oxford plan. The position of the German scholars was different from that of Colonials or Americans. There were only fifteen of them at any given time, as against nearly a hundred Americans and about eighty Colonials. They received only $1,250 a year, as against the $1,500 given to the others, on the theory that they would spend the twenty-eight weeks of the year which Oxford allots to vacations at home. Instead of leaving the choice to local authorities, as in the United States and in many of the colonies, they were appointed by the Kaiser or, in practice, by his Minister of Education.

The fifteen German Rhodes scholars and the thirty or forty other Germans who usually were at Oxford on their own means composed the ablest national group at the university, according to American Oxford men, and the Germans were among the most popular undergraduates there. There was keen competition for the German scholarships among the best families of the Empire. To maintain his position suitably each German candidate was required to show a private income of $1,250 a year besides what he received from the stipend. Every year not long before the war there was only one of the fifteen German Rhodes scholars who was not a nobleman.

Most of the Germans studied economics, and a number of them took high honors; but their principal interests were outside the academic field, and socially they were popular.

There is still lack of interest in the scholarships in America. The qualifying examinations held last October brought out only 120 candidates, although thirty-two scholarships are available. The examination is such that a man who has spent two years in a good preparatory school should be able to pas it without trouble, but of the 120 candidates only twenty-two passed the whole test.

BRIDE OF ELLERY S. JAMES.

Miss Louise R. Hoadley Weds in St. Bartholomew's Church.

The wedding of Ellery Sedgwick James, a son of Henry A. James and of the late Mrs. Laura Brevoort Sedgwick James, and Miss Louise Russell Hoadley, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, and a granddaughter of the late Frederic H. Betts, was solemnized at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks. Masses of white and mauve hydrangeas were placed each side of the chancel and Easter lilies on the altar.

The bride, whose father escorted her up the nave, wore a white chiffon gown on mediaeval lines, pearls formed straight lines down the sides, and around the body at the hip line, and the chiffon sleeves came to the hands, finished in pearls, which also outlined the ruches at the neck. The train, also of chiffon, was embroidered in pearls and her point lace veil, worn also by her grandmother, was held in cap fashion with a bandeau of pearls. Her flowers were lilies of the valley with orchids.

Miss Helen A. Hoadley, the maid of honor and sister of the bride, wore a blue chiffon frock with a silver cloth girdle brought twice around the body and looped at the front, and a lace crin hat to match, trimmed with tiny straw roses and tulle.

The other attendants were Mrs. Shepard Krech and the Misses Angeline Krech, Edith McKeever, Isabella Banks Taylor, Josephine de Gersdorff, and Dorothy James, a sister of the bridegroom. They were in peach pink chiffon frocks with silver girdles. All of the attendants carried masses of shaded lavender sweet peas.

Little Miss Edith Rossetér Betts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wyllys Rossetér Betts, was the flower girl, in pale blue chiffon over pink, and a blue bonnet.

Oliver B. Jennings was best man and the ushers included Frank Shepard, Jeremiah Evarts, Henry Taylor, Prescott Bush, Samuel Sloan, Duryee, Knight Wooley, Oliver B. Cunningham, and Sheldon Hoadley, a brother of the bride, all classmates at Yale of the bridegroom, who has not yet been graduated.

A small reception for the families and a few intimate friends was held at the Hoadley residence, 962 Lexington Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. James are going to live for the present in New Haven, as Mr. James has joined the Yale Officers Reserve.

Miss Tappen to Wed C. L. Safford.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Tappen of New York and Buenos Aires, S. A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Laura, to Charles L. Safford. Miss Tappen is a 'cellist of reputation, has studied under Willem Willeke of the Kneisel Quartet, and is a postgraduate of the Institute of Musical Art.

Mr. Safford is a graduate of Williams '93 and of Harvard '94, and is at present organist and choirmaster of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square. His clubs are the Players, Williams, and Harvard, and he is a sometime member of the Mendelssohn Glee Club. Mr. Safford is also conductor of the Police Chorus, organized last year at the request of Commissioner Woods.

Galvin-Bannin.

Miss Eugenia Marie Bannin, daughter of Mrs. Michael E. Bannin of Brooklyn, and John Francis Galvin, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John Francis Galvin of this city, were married at 11 o'clock yesterday in St. Francis Xavier's Church, Brooklyn. A reception followed at the home of the bride's mother, 55 Montgomery Place.

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DIE IN BROADWAY CELLAR.

Two Killed by Explosion in American Express Building.

Two men were scalded to death and another was seriously injured by the bursting of a steam pipe in the subbasement of the new American Express Building, 65 Broadway, shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The force of the explosion was felt as far as the tenth story of the building, and the detonation caused a crowd to gather outside. Police reserves were called from the Greenwich station to handle the situation. After an examination Coroner Timothy Healy said he believed the explosion was accidental.

The dead are Thomas Archibald, 50 years old, of 261 Burnside Avenue, the Bronx, a pipe fitter, and J. J. McMahon, 24 years old, of 1,090 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx, his helper. Nicolo Matisch of 414 West Forty-second Street, a pipe coverer, was taken to the House of Relief in a critical condition. Isidor Brown of 310 Montauk Street, Brooklyn, and Harry Bonersich of 517 West Forty-third Street, pipe coverers, who were the only other men in the room at the time of the explosion, were slightly burned by escaping steam.

McMahon was pinned down by a water heater, which was torn from its braces by the explosion, and more than an hour elapsed before his body could be recovered. It was finally necessary to penetrate a number of pipes by means of an acetylene burner in order to extricate the body.

The electric generating plant of the building was shut down as soon as the explosion took place in order to stop the escape of steam into the room. This stopped all the elevators in the building except two, and put out the lights. Partial service was resumed shortly afterward, but hundreds of persons employed in the building were forced to walk to the street when the offices closed at 5 o'clock.

SCULPTOR HEADS ACADEMY.

Herbert Adams Replaces J. Alden Weir, Who Declined to Serve Again.

Herbert Adams, the sculptor, yesterday became President of the National Academy of Design at its annual election of officers, J. Alden Weir, the retiring President, elected last year, refusing to serve again. The other officers who were re-elected were Vice President, Howard Russell Butler; Corresponding Secretary, Harry W. Watrous; Recording Secretary, C. C. Curran, and Treasurer, Francis C. Jones. Colin Campbell Cooper and E. Irving Couse were chosen as new members of the Council. New Academicians are Charles Rosen, De Witt Parshall and Ernest Lawson, painters; James E. Fraser and Paul Bartlett, sculptors, and Henry Bacon, architect.

Herbert Adams, the new President of the academy, was born in Vermont in 1858. After attending the Institute of Technology in Worcester, Mass., and the Normal Art School in Boston, he spent five years in the study of his art in Paris. There he made his first notable portrait bust, that of Miss Adeline V. Pond, who later became his wife. The delicacy of Mr. Adams's art has been shown to great advantage in his busts of women. In public work some of the sculptor's most important achievements are to be seen in the two bronze doors of the Vanderbilt Memorial in St. Bartholomew's Church in this city and the bronze doors representing "Writing," in the Library of Congress at Washington.

He did the colossal statue of Light in the electric tower at the Buffalo Exhibition and the Victories lining the avenue in the approach to the Dewey Arch, erected to honor America's naval hero. Mr. Adams has done notably fine work in medallions and other work in relief. He has been very successful in polychromatic sculpture, and later in the combination of marble and bronze and marble and gilded wood in his sculpture.

HONOR BISHOP McDONNELL.

Purse of $125,000 Given to Brooklyn Prelate on His Anniversary.

Priests and the laity of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Long Island, including 100,000 children of the parochial schools, joined in honoring the Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell yesterday on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration as Bishop of Brooklyn. Bishop McDonnell commemorated the event at the St. James Pro-Cathedral, Jay Street, with a solemn pontifical mass in the presence of a notable gathering of church dignitaries and prominent laymen.

Following the religious services in the Pro-Cathedral, Bishop McDonnell was escorted to the auditorium of St. James R. C. School, where he received a gift of $125,000. The purse was made up of contributions from the priests of his diocese and the laity.

Assisting Bishop McDonnell in celebrating the pontifical mass were Mgr. John T. Woods, pastor of the Holy Cross Church, as deacon of the mass, and Mgr. Michael G. Flannery, pastor of St. Paul's Church. The Rev. Thomas Campbell, S. J., a life-long friend of Bishop McDonnell, preached the sermon. Father Campbell also preached the sermon on the occasion of Bishop McDonnell's twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

Richardson-Wallace.

The marriage of Richardson Perry Richardson of Lowell, Mass., son of Mrs. Meta Jefferson Richardson, and Miss Margaret Douglass Wallace, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin L. Wallace of Dobbs Ferry, took place at 5:30 last evening in Zion Episcopal Church, Dobbs Ferry, the Rev. Stanley Brown-Sermon performing the ceremony. Mrs. John Fellowes Gower was the matron of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Meta Jefferson, A. Virginia Mason, Janet H. Wallace, and Dorothy Wood.

Lieutenant Kent Robottom, U. S. N., was the best man, and the ushers were Ensign Foster C. Bumbus, U. S. N.; John Fellowes Gower, Allan R. Williams, and Carlyle Holt. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson will live in Lowell.

Miss Morgenthau Weds April 30.

The wedding of Miss Ruth B. Morgenthau, a daughter of Henry Morgenthau, formerly Ambassador to Turkey, and George W. Naumburg of 48 West Forty-eighth Street will take place on Monday, April 30, at the home of the bride, 30 West Seventy-second Street, and the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise is to perform the ceremony. There will be only a dozen persons present, including the bride and bridegroom.

They took out their marriage license yesterday. Mr. Naumburg is a member of the banking firm of E. Naumburg & Co., 14 Wall Street. He gave his age as 40. He has been married before. Miss Morgenthau is 22.

Leper Escapes from Hospital.

Howard Alla, a Syrian leper, who had been in Newark, N. J., City Hospital since Dec. 9, escaped from his room last night. The police wer easked to search for him.

Arrivals from a British Port.

Some of the passengers who arrived recently from a British port were:

W. H. Barry, C. S. Ascherson, Louis Edgar Browne, Mrs. G. Butler, A. W. Cliffe, J. G. D. Cook, Charles G. Cowan, Edward Dalton, Captain M. E. de Jarny, T. N. S. Dickson, John S. Durham, Richard T. Dyer, H. T. Fox, F. Goodchild, Clements H. Gresswell, Dr. J. W. G. Hathaway, J. F. Hutchinson, G. M. James, G. H. La Fountain, Arthur Morris, E. W. Mattsson, Judge M. S. Amos, D. W. Kennamen, Colonel Thomas Goodwin, Captain B. F. Sheldon, J. A. Leeming, Harold A. Sanderson, G. D. Warrington, Edgar Williams, Ethelbert Reeves, Miss Elizabeth G. Norton, W. Davenport, F. H. Smith, J. Ward, and Walter A. Will.

Among the passengers who are sailing shortly for a Danish port are:

A. H. Anderson, A. W. Ancher, N. B. Bach, Mr. and Mrs. Reese D. Fell, Nils Bohman, Lieutenant S. R. Haagensen, Captain R. Holm, Captain A. Jordan, G. Wengelin, A. Warnaar, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. Olsen, Miss Eva Olsen, Mr. and Mrs. G. Krook, Frederik Freund, and George Aurell.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Welfare Work Among Soldiers

The religious and social needs of men called to the colors must surely interest the Jewish community. For the first year's work among the soldiers at least $100,000 will be required to build living accommodations in training camps and mobilization points and for the general purposes of adding to the mental and material comforts of the enlisted men.

These men must not be neglected. They respond to the country's call. Let the philanthropic perform their part.

Contributions should be sent to A. S. Rosenbaum, Treasurer, 61 Broadway, New York City.

'MIDGET MELBA' DIES IN HOSPITAL

25½ Inches High, Sylvia Willes Weighed Nineteen and Three-quarter Pounds.

MADE A FORTUNE ON STAGE

Although Only 20, She Received $250,000 in Salaries and Royalties and Lost it by Mismanagement.

"Princess Victoria," the tiniest woman of the stage, known also as the "Midget Melba," because of her sweet voice and the fact that she was born in Melbourne, Australia, died yesterday at the Stern Hospital, 365 West End Avenue, in her twentieth year. Sylvia Willes was her real name, and she was the daughter of Christopher Lionel Willes, a nephew of Sir George O'Mahony Willes, but in Australia, where her stage career commenced, she was called "Little Sylvia." She weighed exactly 19¾ pounds and stood 25½ inches high, just big enough to permit her to have photographs taken for advertising purposes while standing in the palm of a man's hand.

Mrs. Sarah Willes, the "Princess's" mother, said last night at the Hotel Gerard that during her daughter's stage experience in this country, at home, and in South Africa, she amassed approximately $250,000 in salaries for performances and royalties from her picture postal cards, but it had been dissipated through mismanagement. Before the motion picture theatre became such an attraction, Mrs. Willes said, her daughter had made as much as $15,000 in one week.

Beyond her height and weight there was nothing of the freak about the tiny young woman. Her mentality was normal, and she was a versatile musician. Besides an ability to captivate audiences with her voice, she could play a full-sized piano, organ, xylophone, chimes, sleigh bells and tubaphone. She was extremely sensitive, however, and did not like what she described as the "prying eyes" of persons who would stare at her while off stage on tours in this country.

Mrs. Willes would never permit her daughter to appear with a circus. Several times Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey sent emissaries with attractive offerings, she said, and each year these would be renewed, but the little woman never appeared at a side show or in the ring. After a brief Australian tour the Princess's act was billed at town halls in South Africa, where she scored an immediate success. Shortly after she went to England, where a performance was given by Royal command for the entertainment of English children on the occasion of the Festival of the Empire.

In 1911 the "Princess" came to this country under the management of Charles Abrahams, who was killed two years later in a motor accident at Houston, Texas. A tour of the country was made successfully under Abrahams, but Mrs. Willes said that the act lost prestige when other managers took charge. Up to several weeks ago the "Princess" appeared in vaudeville here. Last week it was found she had acute peritonitis and she was removed to the hospital.

WAR ORPHANS 'FOR SALE.'

Pictures of Seven French Babies Win Year's Care from Women Here.

Seven little French war orphans are assured of proper care for a whole year because portraits of them touched the hearts of women who saw them in an album on exhibition at the New York Exchange for Women's Work, 334 Madison Avenue. There remain in the Album thirty-six babies still "for sale"—that is for whom provision can be made for one year at a cost of $25 to $60 each, and the exchange expects to dispose of every one of them during its present exhibition.

The little ones are under the care of the American Ouvroir Fund in Paris, headed by Mme. Mary King Waddington, and contributions for their support will be received to the fund. Five-year-old Raymonde Krill, one of the oldest of the children, so attracted a spinster who saw his picture that not only did she subscribe for his maintonance, but at once began preparing to go to Paris to visit her ward.

The managers of the Exchange, among whom are Its President, Mrs. John Seeley Ward, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. William G. Choate, Mrs. Frederick Billings, Miss Katherine Lambert, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr., Mrs. John T. Terry, Mrs. Burke Roche, and Mrs. Charles Wyatt Smith together provided for the support of little Alphonse Felix Parquet, 7 years old, whose father was killed at the battle of the Marne, and the house force of the exchange clubbed together to care for another.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH K. DAINS, for thirty-three years employed by Bruce & Cook in Manhattan, died on Tuesday at his home, 96 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn. He left a widow and three sons.

Mrs. ANNA FARLEY GEAGAN, wife of John S. Geagan, a former Alderman of Manhattan, died yesterday at her home, 2,690 Kenmore Place, Sheepshead Bay. Mrs. Geagan was 50 years old and was active in women's societies of St. Mark's Roman Catholic Church. Her husband is President of the Geagan Construction Company and of the Sheepshead Bay Property Owners' Association.

Mrs. GRACE B. FERRIS, widow of William Ferris, who was prominent in Democratic politics in Brooklyn and a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education, died yesterday at her residence, 1,019 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. She was 64 years old and was a daughter of the late Robert Berry, an inventor.

JOHN FRANK MILNOR, who had been connected with the Law Department of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for a quarter of a century, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,779 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY ESTELLE MULLINS, wife of Robert F. Mullins, a real estate operator and member of the firm of Mullins & Taylor, of the Bedford section of Brooklyn, died yesterday at her home, 520 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ELIZABETH VICTOR VAN VARICK SHAW, wife of the Rev. Alexander Shaw, formerly for thirty years pastor of the First Reformed Church in Long Island City, died on Tuesday at her home, 91 Wilbur Avenue, Long Island City, in her seventy-sixth year. Besides her husband she left two sons and three daughters.

Miss CATHERINE CRUMMEY, a teacher in Public School 15, Brooklyn, for thirty-six years, died on Tuesday at her home, 537 Forty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-sixth year. She had been retired for eight years.

Mrs. LOUISA MARTIN HUTCHINS, descended from Revolutionary stock and widow of Burlin Hutchins, died on Monday at the home of her nephew, John D. Felter, 150 Java Street, Brooklyn. She was in her ninety-eighth year and was born in New Brunswick, N. J.

WILLIAM C. VON GLAHN, 59 years old, an accountant, died on Tuesday and the funeral services will be held at the chapel at 219 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, this evening. He was a member of the Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, B. P. O. Elks, and was Secretary of the Paumonok Club.

Mrs. EMILY JUDSON NORTON COANEY, wife of Township Committeeman William H. Coaney of Millburn, N. J., died at her home there yesterday.

WILLIAM TECUMSEH STILLWELL, whose godfather was the Indian chief Tecumseh, died on Tuesday at Greenwich, Conn., aged sixty-six years.

CHARLES L. WORTHINGTON, 42 years old, manager of the Fox Film Corporation, died on Tuesday in the Polyclinic Hospital, as the result of a stroke of apoplexy, suffered while in his office.

WILLIAM CRIPPS, a retired insurance broker of Paterson, N. J., died there yesterday in his ninetieth year.

GEORGE W. REEVE, a retired contractor of Newark, died suddenly at his home there yesterday. He was in his eighty-fifth year.

Dr. POWHATAN CLARKE, 81 years old, a descendant of Pocahontas, and for thirty years Professor of Chemistry at Baltimore Medical college, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Julian C. Smith, Douglas Manor, Douglaston, L. I.

Former Councilman HERMAN G. VOLL of Hoboken died at Jeffersonville, N. Y., yesterday, after a long illness. He served two terms in the Hoboken Common Council.

DAVID JAYNE, 80 years old, died yesterday at New Village, N. J., at the home of his son, Mahlon Jayne.

WILLIAM R. SERGEANT died at his home at Nutley, N. J., on Tuesday, aged 80 years. He was born in Kent County, England, and came to this country with his parents in 1830. He was the head for many years of the firm of Sergeant Brothers, chemists.

DR. EPHRAIM CUTTER DEAD.

Noted Surgeon Who Was a Pioneer in American Laryngology.

Dr. Ephraim Cutter, one of the best known surgeons in this country, died yesterday in his eighty-sixth year, from a stroke of paralysis, at his home in West Falmouth, Mass. Born in Woburn, Mass., Dr. Cutter was graduated from Yale in 1852, and four years later obtained his degree as M. D. from Harvard, studying at the institution under Oliver Wendell Holmes and J. P. Cooke.

During his active practice, first in Woburn, then in Boston, and since 1881 in this city, Dr. Cutter invented many surgical and gynecological instruments and procedures. In 1876, in conjunction with Dr. George B. Harriman of Boston, he employed the highest power lenses which have ever been used in microphotography. Though he contributed more than 800 articles to professional publications, Dr. Cutter found time to be a pioneer in American laryngology, qualified as an expert in food values, discovered the tuburculosis cattle test, and in 1871 proved that the galvanic currents penetrate the human body.

A member of the Committee of One Hundred, Massachusetts Soldiers' Fund, 1861, Dr. Cutter served as special military agent in the field throughout the war.

Twice married, Dr. Cutter died a widower. While in this city, Dr. Cutter made his home at 266 West Seventy-seventh Street, where his son, Dr. John Ashburton Cutter, is in practice.

BARONESS VON ZIMMERMANN

Widow of Ammunition Manufacturer Dies, Leaving $3,000,000.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 25.—Baroness Rosa von Zimmermann, whose husband until his death in 1901 was a large manufacturer of ammunition and war materials in Germany, died here today. She was 57 years old.

She came to Los Angeles in 1902, and four years later went to Scarsdale, N. Y., where she remained until 1910, when she returned to Southern California. She has no relatives in America.

The Baroness left an estate valued at $3,000,000.

Wilson S. Ross.

Special to The New York Times.

MT. CLEMENS, Mich., April 25.—Wilson S. Ross of New York, for many years a prominent figure in the theatrical world, associated with David Belasco as manager of David Warfield and for a long time business manager of "Shore Acres," was found dead in his room at the Fenton Hospital this afternoon.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

BRINKENHOFF—BRAUSTEIN.—Mr. Leo Brinkenhoff to Miss Berdie Braustein.

VREELAND—WALKER.—Miss Bonnel of Summit, N. J., announces the engagement of her niece, Miss Jean Eleanor Walker, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Walker, to Mr. Donald Ronaville Vreeland, also of Summit, N. J.

Married.

LE ROY—MOREY.—Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Morey of Ridgewood, N. J., announce the marriage of their daughter, Margaret Lynd, to Mr. Howard Rogers Le Roy on Wednesday, April 25, 1917, by the Rev. A. C. McCrea, D. D.

LOUCKS—MYERS.—On April 25, 1917, by Dr. George Alexander, at the Presbyterian Church, on University Place, N. Y. City, Jane Ann, daughter of Mrs. Garrett Myers, to William Dewey Loucks.

MARSH—ST. CLAIR.—On Wednesday, April 25, 1915, at Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rev. Frank M. Townley, Rector St. Bartholomew's P. E. Church, Mildred Irene, daughter of Mrs. Nellie I. St. Clair, to Herbert Royal Marsh.

MITCHELL—EUGENT.—On Wednesday April 25, 1917, at St. Luke's Church, 141st St. and Convent Av., Leslie Coe Nugent to Maurice Jamison Mitchell.

VANDERVOORT—SMITH.—On Sunday, April 22, at Ocala, Fla., by the Rev. H. F. Rogers, Eleanor Middleton, daughter of the late Charles L. and Elizabeth Ella Smith of Brooklyn, to Rodney Van Wyck Vandervoort, Second Florida Infantry, son of Francis Kip and Eva Louise Vandervoort of Ocala, Fla. Brooklyn Eagle please copy.

Brooklyn.

ABBOTT—FITZGERALD.—April 24, Agnes V. Fitzgerald to Harrison R. Abbott.

BEISEL—HANBURY.—April 23, F. Zena Hanbury to A. Hugo Beisel.

GALVIN—BANNIN.—April 25, Eugenia M. Bannin to Francis F. Galvin.

HARRIGA

ALEXANDER, PHILADELPHIA'S FAMED PITCHER, CRUMPLES BEFORE THE GIANTS' FIERCE ATTACK

GIANTS' BATS ROUT MIGHTY ALEXANDER

McGraw's Men Get Twelve Hits Off Phillies' Pride, Forcing Him from Box in Eighth.

KILDUFF PROVES A STAR

Drives In Two Runs in Third and Adds Two More with a Homer, Paving Way to Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—All pitchers look alike to the New York Giants. This afternoon Alexander the Great was treated to one of the most severe maulings of his major league career and was driven to the clubhouse in the eighth round. The Giants beat the Phillies by the score of 9 to 8.

In winning from the Quakers today Manager McGraw unearthed a star in the person of young Kilduff, who was subbing for Charley Herzog at second base. This young player as a club swinger was right on the job, and it was his home-run drive in the eighth that sent in the tying run and paved the way for the retirement of the star Quaker hurler. In addition, the youngster scored two other men in the third with a single to left field.

The Giants looked like real terrors with the club. It was their heavy swatting and the fine support they gave to their pitchers in the pinches that carried the day. Their pitching for seven innings was very deplorable, and the Phillies looked like sure winners. Then a cog slipped in the pitching wing of Alexander, and five hits in a row in the eighth overcame a three-run lead and gave the game to the New Yorkers.

The Giants collected twelve safe drives off Alexander, but were hardly able even to see the ball after Mayer went to the mound. The latter in the eighth allowed the McGraw clan only one hit, while in the ninth he fanned Robertson, Zimmerman, and Fletcher in a row.

Perritt started against the Phils, but lasted only a little over three rounds, when Middleton came into the game. After two bad rounds he settled down to real pitching and went along holding the slugging Phils in check until the eighth, when Manager McGraw pulled him out of the game to allow Lobert to hit for him. Then Sallee, the slim one, took up the burden and escaped without further damage, although Cravath opened the ninth with a double.

The Phils pried off the lid in the second, when Niehoff was hit, stole second, and came home on Killifer's single. A base on balls to Stock and Cravath's homer produced two more in the third. In the fourth a trio of doubles by Niehoff, Alexander, and Bancroft accounted for two runs, while in the fifth singles by Whitted, Killifer, and Alexander, an error by Zimmerman and a long fly to Robertson gave the Phils three more.

In the third Burns started with a single to left, and, after Kauff walked, Robertson forced Burns at third on a bunt. Zimmerman walked, filling the sacks, and while Fletcher was being retired at first Kauff counted. A single to left by Kilduff sent over the other two. Burns's double and Kauff's single produced another in the fourth. This same pair registered another in the seventh, when Burns tripled to right centre and came home while Kauff was being tossed out at first.

The game was won in the eighth. Zim opened with a single and scored on Fletcher's double. Kilduff drove one into the left-field bleachers, and two more counted. Holke and McCarthy singled, and when Lobert hit into a double play Holke scored the winning tally.

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	5	2	4	8	0
Kauff,cf	4	1	2	3	0
Robertson,rf	4	1	0	2	0
Zim'man,3b	4	1	1	1	3
Fletcher,ss	5	1	1	1	2
Kilduff,2b	4	1	2	1	2
Holke,1b	4	1	2	0	0
McCarty,c	4	0	1	8	1
Perritt,p	2	0	0	1	1
Middleton,p	1	0	0	0	3
Sallee,p	0	0	0	0	0
aLobert	1	0	0	0	0
Total	38	9	13	27	10

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	5	0	0	1	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	2	1	0
Stock,3b	3	1	1	2	0
Cravath,rf	3	2	1	1	0
Whitted,lf	5	1	1	3	0
Luderus,1b	4	1	0	3	1
Niehoff,2b	4	2	2	1	8
Killifer,c	4	2	2	5	1
Alexander,p	4	1	2	1	2
Mayer,p	0	0	0	0	0
bCooper	0	0	0	0	0
cDugey	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	8	11	27	12

a Batted for Middleton in eighth.
b Ran for Cravath in ninth.
c Batted for Luderus in ninth.

Errors—Zimmerman, Kilduff, Paskert, Luderus.

New York	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	4	0	—9
Philadelphia	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	—8

Two-base hits—Burns, Fletcher, Bancroft, Niehoff, (2.) Alexander, Cravath. Three-base hits—Bancroft, Burns. Home runs—Kilduff, Cravath. Stolen bases—Burns, Cravath, Niehoff. Sacrifice hits—Killifer, (2.) Stock, Cravath. Double play—Stock, Niehoff, and Luderus. Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 2; Middleton, 1; Alexander, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Perritt, 5 hits, 5 runs in 3 1-3 innings; Middleton, 5 and 0 in 3 2-3; Sallee, 1 and 0 in 2; Alexander, 12 and 8 in 7, (none out in eighth;) Mayer, 1 and 0 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Perritt, (Niehoff.) Struck out—By Perritt, 1; Sallee, 3; Alexander, 4; Mayer, 5. Time—2 hours 11 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Bransfield.

PIRATES RALLY IN TENTH.

Get Busy with Bats and Down the Cardinals, 10 to 8.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—Pittsburgh rallied in the tenth inning today and beat St. Louis in a lively batting contest, 10 to 8. Pittsburgh batted Meadows from the box in the first, getting four runs. St. Louis took the lead in the seventh when Gonzales, batting for McCauley, hit a home run, scoring Cruise, who had singled. Singles by Schulte and Fischer, with Long's error and an infield out, tied the score in the ninth. In the tenth, Carey doubled, Schulte was passed, Hinchman singled, scoring Carey, Schulte taking second and Baird singled, scoring both Schulte and Hinchman.

The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gleason,2b	6	1	2	2	2
Birbeck,2	2	2	1	1	0
Carey,cf	5	1	2	2	0
Schulte,rf	5	3	3	1	0
H'chman,1b	4	3	1	7	1
Baird,3b	5	0	1	7	3
Fischer,c	4	0	2	6	1
Schmidt,c	0	0	0	3	0
Ward,ss	4	0	1	1	3
F. Miller,p	2	0	0	0	3
Cooper,p	2	0	0	0	0
Carlson,p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	42	10	13	30	15

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher,lf	2	1	1	2	0
Betzel,2b	5	1	3	5	4
aDefate	1	0	1	0	0
Long,rf	4	1	0	1	0
J.Miller,1b,ss	6	0	1	6	1
F. Smith,3b	5	0	0	2	5
Cruise,cf	5	1	2	3	0
McAuley,ss	2	0	1	0	1
bGonzales,1b	2	1	1	3	0
Snyder,c	4	1	3	5	1
Meadows,p	0	0	0	0	0
Watson,p	4	1	0	0	3
cJ. Smith	1	1	1	0	0
Total	41	8	14	30	15

a Batted for Betzel in tenth.
b Batted for McCauley in seventh.
c Batted for Watson in tenth.

Errors—Carey, Hinchman, Bescher, Betzel, Long, F. Smith, McCauley, Snyder.

Pittsburgh	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	—10
St. Louis	1	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1— 8

Two-base hits—Gleason, Schulte, Bescher, Carey. Home run—Gonzales. Stolen bases—Carey, Bescher. Sacrifice hits—Bigbee, McCauley, Baird. Sacrifice fly—Long. Double plays—Betzel and Miller; Watson, F. Smith, and Miller; Baird and Hinchman; Carlson, Ward, and Gleason. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 11; St. Louis, 11. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 3; St. Louis, 1. Base on balls—Off Meadows, 1; Watson, 4; Miller, 3; Cooper, 2; Carlson, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Miller, 7 hits, 4 runs in 3 2-3 innings; Cooper, 4 and 2 in 2 1-3 (none out in seventh); Carlson, 3 and 1 in 4; Meadows, 3 and 2 in 0 (none out in first); Watson, 10 and 5 in 10. Hit by pitcher—By Watson, 2 (Ward and Hinchman). Struck out—By Watson, 2; Miller, 1; Cooper, 1; Carlson, 5. Time—2 hours 40 minutes. Umpires—Orth and Rigler.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 7; Birmingham, 2.
Little Rock, 4; Chattanooga, 8.
Mobile, 3; New Orleans, 1.
Nashville, 7; Memphis, 2.

American Association.

Indianapolis, 7; Minneapolis, 1.
Louisville, 7; Kansas City, 8.

Other Baseball Games.

At Worcester, Mass.—Holy Cross, 9; Springfield College, 3.
At Swarthmore, Penn.—Swarthmore, 6; Lafayette, 3.
At Princeton, N. J.—Princeton Prep, 8; Fordham Prep, 7.

BASEBALL TODAY. [illegible]

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 4; New York, 2.
Boston, 5; Washington, 4.
Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 1.
St. Louis at Detroit.
(Postponed; rain.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 9; Philadelphia, 8.
Brooklyn, 6; Boston, 6.
(Twelve innings; darkness.)
Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 2.
Pittsburgh, 10; St. Louis, 8.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	9	3	.750
Boston	7	4	.636
New York	6	4	.600
Cleveland	6	6	.500
St. Louis	5	6	.455
Philadelphia	5	7	.417
Washington	4	7	.364
Detroit	3	8	.273

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	8	2	.800
St. Louis	9	5	.643
Chicago	8	6	.571
Boston	5	4	.556
Cincinnati	7	8	.467
Brooklyn	3	6	.333
Pittsburgh	5	10	.333
Philadelphia	3	7	.300

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
(Game begins at 3:30.)
Washington at Boston.
Cleveland at Chicago.
St. Louis at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at Brooklyn.
(Game begins at 3:30.)
New York at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

ROBINS AND BRAVES DRAW.

Darkness Puts End to Fray in the Twelfth with Score 6 to 6.

About 3,500 Brooklyn baseball enthusiasts went home disgruntled yesterday. Half of the number sat through twelve innings of chilly weather and got no greater satisfaction than to see the Robins and Boston Braves battle to a 6 to 6 tie. The shades were falling fast when Umpire Bill Quigley, concluding that a day's work had been done, turned to the faithful but moody populace at Ebbets Field and announced that the game had been called. Their only reward for the afternoon was seeing the Dodgers furnish an uphill fight, which brough them up on even terms with the Braves.

"Rube" Marquard, the elongated southpaw, who has been bothered considerably with a bad shoulder, started the game for the Robins, his first of the season. Dick Rudolph was on the mound for the Braves. The big southpaw, however, failed to restrain the Boston batsmen, and he was taken out of the conflict in the sixth session to allow Smythe to bat for him.

Before that time the Boston hitters had annexed eight hits and three bases on balls for a total of five runs. Rudolph, on the other hand, went along famously until the sixth frame. At that point, however, the Brooklyn batters turned on him in fury that sent the first three runners across the plate before the smoke of battle had cleared away, and brought them within striking distance of the Stallings Clan.

After Wheezer Dell, replacing Marquard, had retired the Braves without encountering serious trouble in the seventh session, the Brooklynites continued where they had left off in the preceding chapter, and, amid the howls and ravings of the numbed spectators, jumped into the lead with two runs.

This hard-earned advantage did not last long, however, for in the following inning Dell walked two batters, which, with a wild pitch and a successful double steal, gave the Braves the opportunity of tying the score without the formality of negotiating a hit. This ended Dell's period of twirling, and he was eliminated from the scene in favor of Sherrod Smith, who completed the game and enabled the Robins to tie with the team from the Hub.

In the midst of the Robins' batting bee in the seventh inning, Rudolph was removed from the mound and replaced by Art Nehf, who later was relieved when the going seemed to be getting too hot and replaced by Big Ed Reulbach, who twirled for the closing innings.

The score:

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mar'ville,ss	5	2	3	1	4
Massey,2b	5	0	1	4	5
Collins,rf	6	0	1	4	0
Magee,lf	4	0	1	5	0
Twombly,lf	3	0	1	1	2
J.Smith,3b	3	1	1	0	1
Kelly,cf	3	1	2	1	0
Bailey,cf	1	0	0	1	0
Wilhoit,cf	0	0	0	0	0
Chappelle,cf	0	0	0	0	0
Gowdy,c	3	1	1	6	1
Rudolph,p	3	0	0	3	3
Nehf,p	0	0	0	0	0
Reulbach,p	0	0	0	0	0
aKonetchy	1	0	0	0	0
bWheat	1	0	0	0	0
Total	44	6	11	36	15

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Fabrique,ss	5	0	1	4	5
Daubert,1b	5	2	1	10	0
Myers,cf	5	2	1	3	1
Wheat,lf	6	1	3	3	0
Stengel,rf	6	0	2	3	0
Smith,2b	5	0	1	2	4
Mowrey,3b	5	1	2	0	4
Meyers,c	3	0	1	4	1
Miller,c	2	0	0	5	0
Marquard,p	2	0	0	0	2
Dell,p	0	0	0	0	1
S.Smith,p	2	0	1	0	4
dHickman	0	0	0	0	0
eSmyth	0	0	0	0	0
fJohnston	1	0	0	0	0
Total	49	6	13	36	17

a Batted for Bailey in tenth.
b Batted for Wilhoit in twelfth.
c Batted for Nehf in tenth.
d Ran for Meyers in sixth.
e Batted for Marquard in sixth.
f Batted for Dell in eighth.

Errors—Massey, (2,) Twombly, Fabrique, (2,) Wheat.

Boston	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—J. Smith, Meyers. Three-base hit—S. Smith. Stolen bases—Magee, J. Smith, Kelly, Nehf, Maranville. Sacrifice hits—Massey, Meyers, Mowrey. Sacrifice fly—Magee. Left on bases—Boston, 10; Brooklyn, 18. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 3; Dell, 2; Smith, 1; Rudolph, 2; Reulbach, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Marquard, 8 hits, 2 runs in 6 innings; Dell, 1 and 0 in 2; Smith, 2 and 0 in 4; Rudolph, 7 and 5 in 6 1-3; Nehf, 3 and 0 in 2 1-3; Reulbach, 3 and 0 in 3. Struck out—By Marquard, 1; Dell, 4; Smith, 1; Rudolph, 4; Reulbach, 2. Wild pitch—Dell. Time—2 hours 57 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Harrison.

COUMBE CURBS WHITE SOX.

Holds Them to One Run While Indians Gather Four Off Cicotte.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Coumbe pitched a masterly game for Cleveland today, while his teammates bunched hits off Cicotte, and won from Chicago, 4 to 1. Felsch's triple and Coumbe's wild pitch saved the White Sox from a shut out. Most of the game was played in a drizzling rain.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	1	0	3	0
Chapman,ss	4	1	3	3	8
Speaker,cf	4	0	2	4	0
W'gans,2b	4	1	0	2	3
Guisto,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Roth,rf	3	1	2	0	0
Evans,3b	3	0	1	0	2
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	4	2
Coumbe,p	4	0	1	1	2
Total	33	4	10	27	12

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Collins,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Risberg,ss	4	0	0	1	2
E.Collins,2b	4	0	1	1	2
Jackson,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Felsch,cf	3	1	3	5	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	0	10	0
Weaver,3b	3	0	1	1	1
Schalk,c	2	0	0	2	0
Cicotte,p	1	0	0	0	4
aMcMullin	1	0	0	0	0
Russell,p	0	0	0	0	3
bJenkins	1	0	0	0	0
Danforth,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	5	27	12

a Batted for Cicotte in sixth.
b Batted for Russell in eighth.

Errors—Wambsgans, Evans.

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Speaker, (2,) Roth, (2,) Chapman, Felsch. Three-base hits—Felsch, Chapman. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Evans, Roth. Double plays—Evans, Wambsgans, and Guisto; Risberg and Gandil; Chapman, Wambsgans, and Guisto; Chapman and Guisto. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Cleveland, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cicotte, 3; Coumbe, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Cicotte, 7 hits, 4 runs in 6 innings; Russell, 3 and none in 2; Danforth, 1 and none in 1; Coumbe, 5 and 1 in 3. Struck out—By Cicotte, 2; Coumbe, 1. Wild pitch—Coumbe. Time—2 hours 5 minutes. Umpires—Mullin and Evans.

SCHANG PUTS CRIMP IN YANKEES' HOPES

Ninth Inning Homer Reverses the Score and Athletics Emerge Winners by 4 to 2.

Wallie Schang and his newly hatched mustache paid their first visit of the season to the Polo Grounds yesterday and stirred up considerable commotion in the ninth inning, when Wallie belted a home run into the upper tier of the grand stand, with two runners on the corners, propelling home the runs by which the Athletics beat the Yanks, 4 to 2. Up to that time, the Yankees had the game all but put away on the shelf by a count of 2 to 1. Those fans who were not frozen to their seats had risen and were on their way to the gate when Schang initiated his mighty crash. Some 5,000 smiles on the faces of Yankee fans instantly changed to expressions of pain and anguish.

Schang's mustache is mentioned because it is the only one that lives in baseball. It used to be fashionable for ball players to decorate the upper lip with moss in the days when they rode high wheels and wore celluloid collars, but facial scenery among ball players nowadays is regarded as somewhat of an affliction. At a short distance Schang's alfalfa isn't noticeable, but microscopic investigation proves that it is there without a doubt.

The Athletics have ceased to be the jokes of the league. It required about three seasons for Connie Mack to completely wreck the team he had, but he finally did a good job. From the highways and byways he has gathered an entirely new collection which promises to be something of a surprise. There is one face on the Athletics which is familiar. Ping Bodie owns it.

Bodie used to be with the Chicago White Sox, but he was dismissed because every time he got on the bases he blocked the right of way to all traffic. So he was sent back to the Pacific Coast last year to mellow a little longer in the wood. Bodie's on-the-level name is Francesco Piazzi. No ball player could stick to that title and live to tell it, so he changed it to Ping Bodie.

The Athletics also have a catcher with the name of Picinich, which should furnish the foundation of many a quip. Still another unhappy name on the White Elephants' roster is Thrasher. They made a mistake in naming him because he fanned twice yesterday.

Bill Sunday's choirmaster, Rodeheaver, shivered through the game yesterday, which is significant. He opined that some of the players ought to make good singers, as they appeared at times to have missed their vocation in becoming diamond performers.

Allan Russell held the Athletics safely until the tempestuous ninth. He struck out Thrasher, Lamar and Pratt in succession. Bates and Noyes in the fifth and thereby getting himself out of serious trouble. In the fourth he fanned Bodie and Amos Strunk. Mack's two heaviest hitters. Russell weakened at the end, while Noyes, the young Athletic pitcher from Lehigh, held the Yanks safe after the fifth inning. Good support aided Russell in some of the earlier innings, for in spite of his many strike outs the Athletics had a persistent habit of getting on the bases.

The Yanks became active in the fourth. Pipp singled left and went to second on Peck's safe pass to centre. Magee's sacrifice sent them along a station. While Noyes was tossing Peck out at first Pipp scored. The Yankees kept up the good work in the fifth. Russell gave himself a pleasant surprise when he hit a two-bagger through third baseman Pratt's territory for the right centre. High sacrificed and Gilhooley boldly tried to go from first to third on the out, as Ty Cobb sometimes does, but was doubled up at third for his pains.

The Athletics got a run in the sixth. Witt, Mack's kid shortstop, peeled off a two-bagger to right centre, a high Texas Leaguer, which no one could quite reach. Grover siked to Gilhooley, and Bodie displayed his best attack of the day when he waited for a pass. Strunk grounded to Maisel who threw to Peck to force Bodie, but for once in his life Ping moved faster than any one expected and was safe. The bases were crowded, in fact overcrowded, as Bodie took up considerable room at second.

Thrasher poked a sacrifice fly to Gilhooley, Witt scoring. Bodie went to third after the catch and he and Strunk attempted a double steal. Ping got a few feet off third base where he was nailed flat-footed.

Then came the ninth. With one gone, McInnis made his fourth hit of the matinée, a single to centre, and Bates got a single in the neighborhood of first. Wallie Schang then plastered his home run high into the right field grand stand, sending McInnis and Bates home ahead of him, thereby changing a 2 to 1 victory for the Yanks into a 4 to 2 defeat.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	4	1	1	2	4
Grover,2b	3	0	0	1	2
Bodie,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Strunk,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Thrasher,rf	3	0	0	2	0
McInnis,1b	4	1	4	11	1
Bates,3b	4	1	1	2	3
Schang,c	3	1	1	5	1
Noyes,p	4	0	0	0	3
Total	32	4	8	27	14

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	3	0	2	5	0
High,lf	2	0	0	1	0
Maisel,2b	4	0	0	2	0
Pipp,1b	3	1	1	8	0
Baker,3b	4	0	3	2	2
Magee,cf	3	0	0	3	0
P'paugh,ss	4	0	0	1	0
N'maker,c	4	0	1	7	2
Russell,p	3	1	1	0	1
aCaldwell	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	7	27	8

a Batted for Russell in ninth.

Error—McInnis.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	—4
New York	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Strunk, Baker, Russell, Witt, Nunamaker. Home run—Schang. Stolen bases—Gilhooley, (2,) High. Sacrifice hits—Magee, High, Grover. Sacrifice fly—Thrasher. Double play—Bates and McInnis. Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 6. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Noyes, 3; Russell, 2. Earned runs—Of Russell, 4; Noyes, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Russell, (Schang.) Struck out—By Noyes, 5; Russell, 9. Passed ball—Nunamaker. Time—2 hours 10 minutes. Umpires—Owen and Dineen.

HERZOG INJURES HIS SPINE.

Fall in Station Will Keep Giants' Second Baseman Out a Few Days.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Charley Herzog, the star second baseman of the New York National League baseball team, fell in the Pennsylvania Station in New York today while en route with his team to this city and suffered serious injury. Herzog noticed a piece of chewing gum on the marble floor of the station and kicked at it. His feet slipped from under him and he fell heavily.

The player came to Philadelphia and was taken to a hotel, where a physician who made an examination said he had injured the lower part of his spine, but he could not say how seriously. Herzog will be out of the gabe for several days at least.

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QUAKER NINE WINS EASILY.

Bernhardt Holds Ursinus to Three Hits and Penn Leads, 8 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Penn toyed with Ursinus this afternoon and won by 8 to 2. The invaders had little chance to endanger the Red and Blue, being held scoreless in every inning except the third.

Walter Bernhardt, who last week held Holy Cross to four hits in eleven innings, was in superb form. He permitted only three hits, two of which came in the first frame. During the nine innings he struck out twelve batters.

Joe Yates and Jimmy Todd were the hitting heroes of the fracas, each being credited with home runs. Yates's four-base clout came in the first, with Todd and White loitering on the runways. Todd's circuit wallop was inserted in the second and produced two runs, Gilmore tallying on the hit as well.

Coach Thomas gave Howard Berry a day off to rest for the Pentathlon championship competition on Friday. Johnny White was moved from third to Berry's post at short, and Lew Morgan was sent to the hot corner. Ward Hinkson was acting Captain in Berry's absence.

The score:

Penn	0 0 2 1 0 1 0 0 0—8
Ursinus	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2

Home runs—Yates, Todd. Sacrifice hits—Bernhardt, (2.) Struck out—By Carlson, 3; Ziegler, 9; Bernhardt, 12. Bases on balls—Off Carlson, 1; Ziegler, 1; Bernhardt, 3. Stolen bases—White, Light, Hinkson, Todd, Lavin, (2.) Passed ball—Will. Time—1 hour 57 minutes. Umpire—McGowan.

LEHIGH BEATS SETON HALL.

Conquerors of Princeton Nine Are Outbatted and Score Is 10 to 6.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., April 25.—Lehigh, after a bad start, pulled together strongly and walloped Seton Hall today, 10 to 6. McMahon, the star twirler for the visitors, who defeated Princeton this Spring, holding the Tigers to one hit, was slammed hard for a total of fourteen hits.

Lehigh's errors in the first inning were mainly responsible for Seton Hall's three runs, but in the second on three hits and an error Lehigh evened the score. Lehigh broke the tie in the fourth, when three passes and two singles put the Brown and White in the lead. After this Seton Hall was never dangerous.

The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Lehigh	0 3 0 3 2 1 0 1 .—10	14	3
Seton Hall	3 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1— 6	9	5

Batteries—Hurley and Lees; McMahon and Ulman.

AYERS MUCH TOO LIBERAL.

Washington Pitcher's Cluster of Passes Helps Red Sox Win.

BOSTON, April 25.—Ayers of Washington went to pieces in the seventh inning today and passed four men in succession, forcing in the tying run. After that Lewis worked the squeeze play, scoring Hooper with the run which won for Boston, 5 to 4. Ayers gave another base on balls before the inning closed, and forced in a run in the sixth, when he gave three passes. It was his fourth straight pitching victory. Each of his two singles drove in a Boston run.

The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	1	0	1	0
Barry,2b	3	0	0	1	4
Janvrin,2b	0	0	0	0	0
Hoblitzell,1b	3	0	1	11	0
Lewis,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Walker,cf	3	0	0	3	1
Gardner,3b	4	2	2	1	0
Scott,ss	3	0	1	2	4
Thomas,c	2	0	1	5	0
Agnew,c	1	0	0	2	1
Ruth,p	4	0	2	0	4
aHenriksen	0	0	0	0	0
bMcNally	0	1	0	0	0
Total	35	4	8	27	14

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	3	1	0	9	1
Foster,2b	3	0	2	4	3
Milan,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Rice,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Shanks,lf	3	2	2	2	0
Morgan,3b	3	0	1	0	4
Crane,ss	3	0	0	2	2
Henry,c	3	0	0	3	1
Ayers,p	3	0	0	0	2
cAungmth	1	0	0	0	0
dGherrity	1	0	1	0	0
eMenosky	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	4	6	24	15

a Batted for Barry in seventh.
b Ran for Thomas in seventh.
c Batted for Ayers in ninth.
d Batted for Judge in ninth.
e Ran for Gherrity in ninth.

Errors—Hooper, Gardner, Judge, Morgan (2).

Boston	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	.—	5
Washington	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0—	4

Two-base hits—Milan, Shanks, Morgan, Hoblitzel, Thomas. Stolen bases—Foster, Rice. Sacrifice hits—Crane, Scott, (2.) Agnew, Lewis. Sacrifice fly—Milan. Double plays—Crane, Foster, and Judge; Walker and Thomas; Ruth, Scott, and Hoblitzell. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Ayers, 5; off Ruth, 7. Hits and earned runs—Off Ayers, 7 hits, 5 runs in 8 innings; Ruth, 6 and 3 in 9. Struck out—By Ayers, 2; by Ruth, 5. Wild pitch—Ruth. Time—2 hours, 7 minutes. Umpires—McCormick and Connolly.

Brown Swamps Bay State Aggies.

PRIVIDENCE, April 25.—The Brown University beat the Massachusetts Aggies 21 to 4 here today. Three Aggie pitchers were pounded for a total of eighteen hits. Both teams fielded poorly. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Brown	5 0 0 0 2 1 5 8 .—21	18	6
M. A. C.	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2— 4	7	7

Batteries—Dennison, Richards, and Maguire; Westman, Luce, Quinby, and Newell.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	0 6 2 0 0 2 0 0 .—4	8	2
Toronto	0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0—3	5	1

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	1 0 0 1 0 2 2 0 0—8	12	1

GERMANS HIDING FOOD SUBSTITUTES

Observer Found People Talking of Wooden Bread and Wooden Clothes, but Didn't See Them.

"A SECRET OF WAR OFFICE"

This Was Excuse Given by the Scientists When Asked to Produce the New Discoveries.

By OSCAR KING DAVIS.

TWENTY-SIXTH ARTICLE.

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"If it had not been for the discovery of a substitute," is a phrase heard so often in Berlin during the time I was there, that despite the smiles and pleasantries of my skeptical friends and acquaintances who are not tied by blood to Germany, I began to take some stock in the stories of substitutes found by the German scientists. Now that I look back on the experience I am still inclined to think that it is quite as easy to scoff at a claim of the truth as to believe in a claim that is unfounded. And so many scientific discoveries of astonishing character have been proved up in the last few years that it seems a good thing to do regarding these German claims just to watch and see what comes out at the end of the war, when the bars of military matters" are dropped, and the world gets back to something like its old relationship of respect and the semblance of confidence in one another.

If I were a German poet I should begin to sing songs of wooden bread and wooden clothes and wooden feed for cattle, and all that sort of thing. I suspect the Germans of making rubber shoe jam, and it would not be surprising to find them claiming to be able to make wooden coffee. I have no doubt that coffee made out of wood by some of the German chemists would be just exactly as nutritious and palatable as some of the stuff called coffee I have drunk in the United States and in other countries far removed from the Kaiser's sway.

It will always be a matter of regret to me, about my trip to Germany, that one particular promise, which was made on several different occasions, was never kept. It was a promise to give me a loaf, or a piece, of wooden bread. Every officer who made and repeated the promise used to laugh about it and declare that no doubt I was eating wooden bread every day at my hotel. That only served to increase the desire to have actually in my possession a piece of bread that was avowedly made of wood, for purposes of comparison with that served in hotels and restaurants. It did not serve, however, to convince me in the least that the bread I got at the hotel was made of wood, nor did I ever see any clothing that was described as made out of paper made from wood, nor could I ever get permission to visit the experimental farm, not far from Berlin, where it was represented to me the German substitute fodder committee of the War Office was successfully feeding stock on fodder made from wood. But I had some queer and interesting talks about these things, and I shall give the substance of some of them here for what they may be worth. And what they will be worth will be just what the reader happens to think about them.

Beginning with the bread, for instance, the very clever young officer who promised some of it to me said:

"You see it was merely a scientific problem, after all, and we have solved it. Our scientists have known for a long time that wood contains approximately the same chemical qualities that wheat, for instance, contains. The trouble was that their chemical combination was different. As a result of this combination, wood was not responsive to the animal digestive apparatus, while wheat was. Consequently we lived on wheat and let the wood go to waste, so far as food was concerned.

"Now, as I say, it was simply a scientific problem to discover the method of treating wood so that it should become responsive to the animal digestive process. That we have done. It sounds ridiculous, I'll admit. But then, it is only a few years since so many wonderful scientific achievements also sounded ridiculous. The world has advanced to the point where it is no longer safe to jeer at any claim of scientific discovery just because it is new and strange or sounds ridiculous."

Naturally, I wanted a good many more details of this important discovery, and especially of the process by which the undigestible wood is converted into the readily digestible food, but my officer acquaintance straightway declared that all those things were "military matters," and that no answers to my questions could be supplied. I kept at him religiously for that piece of wooden bread, but he always had an excuse. I am bound to say that his excuses were usually very plausible. He was surely extremely busy and had a great many things on his shoulders, all of them considerably more important than getting me samples of wooden bread. Still, he had volunteered the promise, and I did want to see that wooden bread—if there was any such thing.

Seeing Is Believing.

So, also, I desired very much to see that experiment farm, if there was any such farm. I am not oversanguine about the things told me by Germans in Berlin and elsewhere about their country. I try not to be overskeptical, also, but there are so many cases in Germany—and in other belligerent countries as well—where seeing is believing, that I desire always to preserve a decent reserve, and not to seem to write with too much confidence.

But the man who told me first about that experiment farm is a very distinguished scientist of Berlin. He was Professor of Chemistry in the University of Berlin, and is undoubtedly known to many Americans who have studied under him. Past question, his word on chemical matters was authoritative before the outbreak of the war brought such a readjustment of values in this regard. When the war began, and the great scientific and economic development was called for, this chemist gave up his university work and went into the war service in the "Futterersatz," or substitute fodder committee, of the War Office. It is his office that has chiefly to do with the development of fodder for cattle and swine from wood. It was chemical experts in his office who discovered the method of treatment of wood so as to make it responsive to the animal digestive process—if such method has really been discovered.

He sat in his library one evening and described to me, in considerable detail, the organization by which this substitute fodder is distributed throughout Germany to farmers and producers of livestock and swine. Whenever I sought to lure him away from the discussion of that organization and into talk about the process by which the substitute itself is obtained, he receded into his official self and replied that that was a "military matter," which it would not be proper or permissible for him to discuss. He himself thought, of course, that a scientific discovery of such importance should be made known, but the officials of the War Office were of different mind, and, of course, their opinion controlled. It would be interesting, for instance, to take me out to the experiment farm, where cattle were being fed every day on this product, and were kept under scientific observation, so that proper scientific record of the results obtained could be preserved.

"Doctor," said I, "do you mean to tell me that you can put fat on the frame of a steer with that mixture made from wood?"

"I mean to tell you exactly that," he replied confidently. And he speaks just as good English as I do, so that possibility of misunderstanding was eliminated.

"Well," I said, "I should like very much to visit that farm and see those experiments."

"No doubt you would," he replied. "But it is a military matter."

Germans Talk of Discovery.

Being a military matter, however, does not keep this discovery from being talked about among the Germans. It is referred to constantly, both in private conversation and in public. I did not find many men who professed knowledge of details, but several did, although not one of them would talk to me about them. Many persons talked with the uncertainty of small knowledge and large belief, however, and there was great enthusiasm about the discovery. Moreover, it was referred to frequently in official ways. A statement prepared for me in the office of Dr. Batocki, President of the War Food Office, contains the very phrase with which this letter opens.

From all this I came to the conclusion that no matter how much they may be exaggerating the use of substances obtained from wood to the making of bread, there is surely something going on in the use of wood for the production of substitute fodders. The organization for its distribution ramifies throughout the entire country, and the stuff is actually shipped to farmers in regularly separated parts of Germany. Whether the wood pulp does anything more than give bulk and body to a chemical concoction that makes old chopped-up straw palatable to stock which otherwise would not touch it, I have no means of knowing. One of the questions I was answered very promptly after the war is this one of the use of wood for food. And it no doubt will be answered, one way or the other.

On the use of wood for clothing I came across a very curious and interesting bit of information that was so unofficial as to be really worthy of consideration. Everybody knows, of course, that paper is made from wood pulp. Tucked away in the financial news paragraphs of one of the Berlin papers one day I came across a three-line item to the effect that a certain paper-spinning concern had so many orders that it could not undertake any new business for three months. What was it spinning paper for? To make cloth? I don't know. I couldn't find out. But that was in line with the German claims.

OPEN GILLENDER WILL FIGHT

Witnesses Say Wealthy Spinster Was Eccentric.

The contest over the will of Miss Jessie Gillender, who died on Feb. 26, 1916, and left an estate of nearly $1,000,000, the residue of which was left to the Paulist Fathers for charitable purposes, went to trial before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury yesterday. Miss Gillender cut off relatives, including George Hyatt Robinson, a nephew, and Alice Hawkins Barcella, a niece. They allege that Miss Gillender had been of unsound mind for years.

Those who seek to uphold the will are the Paulist Fathers, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which got $50,000, and the Children's Aid Society and Johns Hopkins University, which received $100,000 each. H. V. Barclay of 644 Madison Avenue, testified that he had known Miss Gillender and her father, the late Arthur Gillender, for seventeen years, and that while her father was on his deathbed Miss Gillender insisted that he wasn't ill, but was merely weak from old age. He said she always believed she was poor, and that she told him she lived abroad much of the time because it cost her less than to live in this country.

E. J. Fletcher, who met Miss Gillender in a steamer coming from Manila several years before her death, testified that she told him she had a large ranch in Alberta, but that she never went there because the Canadian mounted police persecuted her. He said she asked him to go to Alberta and take charge of the ranch, and when he investigated he found that she had no ranch there.

GIRL ASKS $15,000 A YEAR.

Miss Carroll, 16, Applies for Larger Allowance from Estate.

Miss Lorena Carroll, daughter of Joseph D. Carroll, wealthy horse dealer who died in 1912, applied in the Surrogates' Court yesterday for an increase in her income from $2,678 to $15,178 a year. She inherited the bulk of her father's estate in trust. Miss Carroll is 16 years old and lives with her mother at 590 West End Avenue.

In explaining her application, Miss Carroll said she contributed $2,000 a year toward the rent of the residence of her mother and herself, and it cost her $2,000 a year for ribbons, collars, laces, manicuring, hairdressing, and storage of wearing apparel. Her share of the household expenses was $3,800 and the maintenance of two automobiles cost her $5,000. For her education, with private tuition in French and music, $1,500 a year was paid, she said, and other expenses brought her requirements up to the total named.

Cleveland Quits Research Board.

Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland has resigned as Director of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, it was announced yesterday by R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the Trustees of the Bureau. E. P. Goodrich will continue in charge. Dr. Cleveland has taken a place in Boston with a corporation, but it was said he would continue to give to the bureau the counsel on technical and scientific matters.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25, — 27, (original.) The State of North Dakota, complainant, v. the State of Minnesota.—Motion and stipulation for the appointment of a Commissioner to take testimony submitted for the complainant.

227. Lazarus, Michel & Lazarus, petitioners, v. W. P. G. Harding et al., trustees, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit dismissed for want of prosecution.

228. Stanley Meisukas, plaintiff, v. Greenough Red Ash Coal Co.—Passed, per stipulation of counsel.

214. D. B. Smith et al., plaintiff, v. Third National Exchange Bank of Sandusky, Ohio, et al.—Argument continued.

215. Farmers' Irrigation District et al., plaintiffs, v. State of Nebraska, on the relation of Peter O'Shea.—Submitted.

216. R. J. Darnell, appellant, v. George R. Edwards et al., constituting the Mississippi Railroad Commission.—Argued.

217. Penna. Tunnel & Terminal R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. Charles E. Hendrickson et al., State Board of Assessors et al.—Submitted.

219. Southern Ry. Co., plaintiff, v. H. E. Puckett.—Argued.

220. Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Co., appellant, v. Chas. A. Reynolds et al.—Submitted.

221. The Penn. R. R. Co., lessee, &c., plaintiff, v. Albert G. Towers et al, constituting the Public Service Commission of Maryland.—Argument continued.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

Call for April 26: Nos. 221, 222, 230, 231, 235, 237, 239, (and 240,) 241, 243, and 244.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 826, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Finley<Hasbrouck.
Capinski<NY C RR.
Schwartzkopf<Farnham.
Anderson<Comp Gen Trans.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty:

Cases will be sent for trial from this calendar before Manton, J.

Tatem Nav Co<Tug F J Reichert.
McAllister<Am & Cuban SS Co.
Fallin<Cargo of RR Ties.
Welch<SS Satsuma.
Cullen<CNY.
Berg<same.
Taylor<SS Ada.
Jackson<same.
Nordlinger<same.
Jones<Tug N Y Cent 18.
Scully<Tug Vigilant.
Grace<SS Christobol.

Call for calendar:

Buffalo Motor Co<Boat Wasp.
Mulligan<Dailey & Evans.
McClellan<Penn RR. D, L & W RR<Lighter Dispatch.
Gilbert & Morse<Yacht Crusader.
Higgins<Booth SS Co.
Reed<Comp Gen Trans
Rosen-Reinhard Co<SS La Drome.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Carsens Le Roy and Baird<Nicholas Power Co. — No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Lowe Motor Sup Co<Weed Ch T Grip Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 823, P. O. Bldg., at 9:30 A. M. Naturalization.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Building.

Case on—Hanson<Han son.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—

Fish<Smith.
People<McNamara.
Same<Solomon & Cahn.
Same<Tortora & Hoffman.
Walton<Hicks.
Chesner<Maloney.
Northern Bank et al<Washington Savings Bank.
Emmett, as Supt, &c<Northern Bank.
Whitehall Water Power Co, Ltd<Atl, G & Pacific Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Wilkowitz<Wilkes-Barre A. C. Co.
Tyler<Twin-City Power Co, (2.)
B F Goodrich Co<Weston.
Re H C Claussen Iron Works.
Maas<William Hughes & Co.
Mellini<Doll.
Mordente<Wenare Holding Co, (2.)
Gottlieb<Steckler.
Rosenberg<Eisemann.
Gottlieb<Steckler.
Silverman<Rubin Rty.
McAleer<Murray.
Newman<Klinkowstein.
Weiser<Feldman.
Nicholas Power Co<Electrical Co.
Fix<Gartenlaub.
Marshall<Thompson, Starrett Co.
Re Kate<Leavitt.
Morrison<O'Connor.
Frankenberg<Spiegel.
Reilly<Stackpole Carbon Co.
Breidenbach<Breidenbach.
De Mercado<Hecla Gown Co.
Laplante & Dunklin Print Co<Am Chicle.
Re Arnold.
Zelbrun<Knick Ice Co.
Jenick<Gross.
Cohen<Karasinsky.
Conlon<Club Cab Co.
Morton<Cagwin.
Rohrer<Quinn.
ReCNY, (Haviland Av)
Fitch<Fitch.
CNY<Himmel.
Doctor<Clayton.
Bowker<Bowker.
Guariglia<Textile Paper Co.
Hughes<Bunger.
Re Delancey.
Snyder<Richter.
Ellstein<Geier.
Sergeant<Sweet.
Barrett Mfg Co<Sergeant.
De Beixedon<Schrenkeisen.
Cudahy<Paulsen.
Fisher & Moss Theatrical Exchange, Inc.

PART II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:

Re Sisson<McGarry.
Friedman<Markowitz.
Federal Leage B B Club<McKetrick.
Moller<Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
Union & N Y Trust<Ketcham.
Rosner<Burker.

Preferred cause:

Dobrow<Dobrow.

General calendar:

Case on—Hazelton<Sturtevant.
Ryan<Archer.
Wenzel<Wenzel.
Taylor<Proweller.
Schwartz<Diringer.
Laitman<CNY.
White<Grannis.
La Cain<Resta.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Recess.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.,

Inc—Finver<Garone.
Albers<Becker.
Posner<Rosenberg.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.

All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.

Ing—Costanzo<Thomas & Boehle Hoisting.
A Phillips<CNY.
F Phillips<same.
Specialty<Beiman.
Some<Rodihan.
Breyer<McDermott Dairy Co.
Hart<Van Brink.
Pleasant<same.
M Miller<Nass El RR
Bader<Con Gas N Y.
Dorn<CNY.
Olsen<Beaudoufne.
Kennerson<I R T.
Moran<NY Rys.
McCormick<CNY.
Richter<Horn & H Co
Bonagna<Bonagna.
Duncan<I R T Co.
Newman<same.
Bridgett<Platts.
Curran<Heckman.
Giaconineo<Giaconineo Assets & Liabilities Ass'n, Inc<Cole.
McKenzie<Akin Steel Goods Co.
Same<Lane, (2.)
Watkins<Watkins.
Jankelson<Atkins.
Slavitskas<Phila & Read Ry. (2.)
Ulman<Hudson.
Wucher<Freiberg.
Sutton<Kline.
Southwick<Southwick.
Murphy<Murphy.
Re Saving.
Kahn<Van Allen.
Chappotin<Corcoran Rty Co.
Muller<Muller.
Weil<Bartach.
Lingler<Riegler.
Schneider<Frankel.
Welsh<Int R T.
Barney & Smith Car Co<R. W. Bliss Co.
Ormond Realty Co<N Y Realty Owners.
Stolbach<Richardson & Boynton.
Leeds<Longstreet.
Taus<Susq Coal Co.
Re Goldmayer Co.
Lowenthal<Lowenthal.
Interstate Chem Co<Duke.
Re Gass.
East River Savgs Inst<Dixon.
Nitsburg<Rosen.
Nelson<Sussmann.
O'Shaughnessy<Little.
Schoenen<Satosky.
Zaban<Zaban.
Barton<Barton.
Hansel<So Boulevard RR.
Rustiva<42d St & Man Ry.
Re Burkley.
Fichera<Savio.
Pakula<Feuer.
People<Franklin, (2.)
Fits Schula, Jr. Co<Raimes & Co.
N Y Military Academy Rty Co<Burnstein.

Cymbalista<Fronmuller.
A Conklin<42d St, &c, Ry.
W Conklin, Jr<same.
C Keene<3d Av Ry.
M Keene<same.
Gianette<same.
Harris<Pilkington.
Shapiro<Davidson.
Leinkram<N Y Rys.
Oppenheimer<Harrisetta Holding Co.
Moore<Heelger.
Quigley<Ansouia Amuse Co. Inc.
Tamonik<Childs Co.
Bellnis<Wood.
Krovan<Dupont.
Schiff<N Y Tel Co.
Rosner<Mandel.
Eichner<Woburn Degreasing Co.
Clear.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M., in Trial Term, Part XVIII, room. Clear.

PART V.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Kibleal<NY Rys.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M. Frawley<Adler.

PART XII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XIII.—Taylor, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.

Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Lydig<White.
Daniel<Kelly.
Crombie<Ill Sur Co.
Lasing Liquidation Corp<Heinze (12.)
Lesenson<Hecla Gown Co., Inc.
Bell<Adler.
Feldman Cont Co<Waller.
Schnaier<Bradley Cont Co.
Elmohar Co<People's Surety Co.
Wetmore<Wetmore.
I H Blanchard Co<Rome Metallic, &c. Armory<CNY.
Leventritt<Spielberg.
Same<Southwestern Surety Ins Co.
PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XVI.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Myles S. Vickery, Julia Gano, Abraham C. Finkel, Cecil M. Gasco, Estates of:

Wills for probate:

Michael Knausch, Caroline Lindeman, Bridget Conway, Jeannette Lauthier.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 508, at 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Jessie Gillender.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Ball<Barley.
Silberman<Kramer.
Corn Exch Bk<Greenberg.
Chem Eng Co<Colored Am Review.
Silberman<Neuhoff Son & Freedman.
Meghill<Cook.
Cook<Brand.
Dacurso<Ellis.
Neirhard<Col Circle Arena Co.
Halligan<Dillingham Theatre Co.
Davies<Level.
Corbett<Robinson.
Gross<McSweeney.
Black<Kilpatrick, (2.)
Schwartz<Germansky.
Cascio<Herzog.
Cunningham<Hotel Martinique.
Maurer<Moskowitz.

PART II.—Smith, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Brimberg<Brewer Bag
Packard<Weingarten.
Aleitra<Germano.
Bloom<Hirshfeld.
Edelstein<Stern.
Greenwald<NYC & HR
De Bachert<Kovalsky.
Woitovich<Kn Ice Co.
Milakewitz<same.
Falk<Hamilton.
Bernstein<Eckler.
Lench<Mortlick.
Moskowitz<Julliard.
1824 St Rty Co<Weston.
Re H C Claussen Iron Works.
Maas<William Hughes & Co.
Mellini<Doll.
Mordente<Wenare Holding Co, (2.)
Gottlieb<Steckler.
Rosenberg<Eisemann.
Gottlieb<Steckler.
Silverman<Rubin Rty.
McAleer<Murray.
Newman<Klinkowstein.
Weiser<Feldman.
Nicholas Power Co<Electrical Co.
Fix<Gartenlaub.
Marshall<Thompson, Starrett Co.
Re Kate<Leavitt.
Morrison<O'Connor.
Frankenberg<Spiegel.
Reilly<Stackpole Carbon Co.
Breidenbach<Breidenbach.
De Mercado<Hecla Gown Co.
Laplante & Dunklin Print Co<Am Chicle.
Re Arnold.
Zelbrun<Knick Ice Co.
Jenick<Gross.
Cohen<Karasinsky.
Conlon<Club Cab Co.
Morton<Cagwin.
Rohrer<Quinn.
ReCNY, (Haviland Av)
Fitch<Fitch.
CNY<Himmel.
Doctor<Clayton.
Bowker<Bowker.
Guariglia<Textile Paper Co.
Hughes<Bunger.
Re Delancey.
Snyder<Richter.
Ellstein<Geier.
Sergeant<Sweet.
Barrett Mfg Co<Sergeant.
De Beixedon<Schrenkeisen.
Cudahy<Paulsen.
Fisher & Moss Theatrical Exchange, Inc.

PART II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:

Re Sisson<McGarry.
Friedman<Markowitz.
Federal Leage B B Club<McKetrick.
Moller<Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
Union & N Y Trust<Ketcham.
Rosner<Burker.

Preferred cause:

Dobrow<Dobrow.

General calendar:

Case on—Hazelton<Sturtevant.
Ryan<Archer.
Wenzel<Wenzel.
Taylor<Proweller.
Schwartz<Diringer.
Laitman<CNY.
White<Grannis.
La Cain<Resta.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Recess.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.,

Inc—Finver<Garone.
Albers<Becker.
Posner<Rosenberg.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.

All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.

Ing—Costanzo<Thomas & Boehle Hoisting.
A Phillips<CNY.
F Phillips<same.
Specialty<Beiman.
Some<Rodihan.
Breyer<McDermott Dairy Co.
Hart<Van Brink.
Pleasant<same.
M Miller<Nass El RR
Bader<Con Gas N Y.
Dorn<CNY.
Olsen<Beaudoufne.
Kennerson<I R T.
Moran<NY Rys.
McCormick<CNY.
Richter<Horn & H Co
Bonagna<Bonagna.
Duncan<I R T Co.
Newman<same.
Bridgett<Platts.
Alexander<Beattie. Clear.

PART IV.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Callahan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M. Frawley<Adler.

PART XII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XIII.—Taylor, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.

Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Lydig<White.
Daniel<Kelly.
Crombie<Ill Sur Co.
Lasing Liquidation Corp<Heinze (12.)
Lesenson<Hecla Gown Co., Inc.
Bell<Adler.
Feldman Cont Co<Waller.
Schnaier<Bradley Cont Co.
Elmohar Co<People's Surety Co.
Wetmore<Wetmore.
I H Blanchard Co<Rome Metallic, &c.
Armory<CNY.
Leventritt<Spielberg.
Same<Southwestern Surety Ins Co.
PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART XVI.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Myles S. Vickery, Julia Gano, Abraham C. Finkel, Cecil M. Gasco, Estates of:

Wills for probate:

Michael Knausch, Caroline Lindeman, Bridget Conway, Jeannette Lauthier.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 508, at 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Jessie Gillender.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Ball<Barley.
Silberman<Kramer.
Corn Exch Bk<Greenberg.
Chem Eng Co<Colored Am Review.
Silberman<Neuhoff Son & Freedman.
Meghill<Cook.
Cook<Brand.
Dacurso<Ellis.
Neirhard<Col Circle Arena Co.
Halligan<Dillingham Theatre Co.
Davies<Level.
Corbett<Robinson.
Gross<McSweeney.
Black<Kilpatrick, (2.)
Schwartz<Germansky.
Cascio<Herzog.
Cunningham<Hotel Martinique.
Maurer<Moskowitz.

PART II.—Smith, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Brimberg<Brewer Bag
Packard<Weingarten.
Aleitra<Germano.
Bloom<Hirshfeld.
Edelstein<Stern.
Greenwald<NYC & HR
De Bachert<Kovalsky.
Woitovich<Kn Ice Co.
Milakewitz<same.
Falk<Hamilton.
Bernstein<Eckler.
Lench<Mortlick.
Moskowitz<Julliard.
1824 St Rty Co<Weston.
Re H C Claussen Iron Works.
Maas<William Hughes & Co.
Mellini<Doll.
Mordente<Wenare Holding Co, (2.)
Gottlieb<Steckler.
Rosenberg<Eisemann.
Gottlieb<Steckler.
Silverman<Rubin Rty.
McAleer<Murray.
Newman<Klinkowstein.
Weiser<Feldman.
Nicholas Power Co<Electrical Co.
Fix<Gartenlaub.
Marshall<Thompson, Starrett Co.
Re Kate<Leavitt.
Morrison<O'Connor.
Frankenberg<Spiegel.
Reilly<Stackpole Carbon Co.
Breidenbach<Breidenbach.
De Mercado<Hecla Gown Co.
Laplante & Dunklin Print Co<Am Chicle.
Re Arnold.
Zelbrun<Knick Ice Co.
Jenick<Gross.
Cohen<Karasinsky.
Conlon<Club Cab Co.
Morton<Cagwin.
Rohrer<Quinn.
ReCNY, (Haviland Av)
Fitch<Fitch.
CNY<Himmel.
Doctor<Clayton.
Bowker<Bowker.
Guariglia<Textile Paper Co.
Hughes<Bunger.
Re Delancey.
Snyder<Richter.
Ellstein<Geier.
Sergeant<Sweet.
Barrett Mfg Co<Sergeant.
De Beixedon<Schrenkeisen.
Cudahy<Paulsen.
Fisher & Moss Theatrical Exchange, Inc.

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General calendar:

Case on—Hazelton<Sturtevant.
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Wenzel<Wenzel.
Taylor<Proweller.
Schwartz<Diringer.
Laitman<CNY.
White<Grannis.
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PART V.—Recess.

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McCormick<CNY.
Richter<Horn & H Co
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Ing—Costanzo<Thomas & Bo

Distributing Investment Risk

It is seldom that you can find diversification of risk in one security.

The securities of certain Public Utility holding companies meet this requirement.

For this reason the Preferred Stock of the Commonwealth Power Railway & Light Company is worthy of consideration.

It yields well over 7% at the present price.

Send for our descriptive circular.

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co
Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall Street, New York

Important change in the Income Tax Law as suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Suggested Revision of
The Income Tax

We have prepared a chart dealing with incomes ranging from $3,000 to $3,000,000 showing suggested rates and amounts in comparison with those now in force and those originally levied.

A copy of this suggested schedule sent upon request for Chart AG-113.

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York.

The Inexperienced Investor

Have you funds to invest? Many people have idle and surplus money which could be earning an attractive rate of interest with safety of principal assured.

How you can invest. There are many bonds from which you can make your funds earn more than five per cent.

When to invest? Shrewd investors are taking advantage of present unusual opportunities by placing their money in carefully selected bonds.

We can help you in making this selection.

E. H. Rollins & Sons
Founded 1876
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston San Francisco Chicago

Canadian Government
5% Gold Bonds

Principal and interest payable in gold in New York.

Due 1st March, 1937

These bonds are exempt from all taxes—including any income tax—that may be imposed by the Government of Canada.

To yield over 5¼%

Send for Circular A-91.

Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

Exempt from the Federal Income Tax

$50,000
City of
Woonsocket, R. I.
Gold 4s
Due April, 1947
Price 98½ & Interest

Blodget & Co.
24 PINE ST., New York. 60 STATE ST., Boston.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Activity in Stocks Returns on a Wave of Bullish Enthusiasm.

Sentiment as expressed through the movement of prices on the Stock Exchange underwent a violent change yesterday, prices of the most active industrial issues moving up with very little resistance on the largest amount of business done since April 5.

The rally was initiated at the opening, but did not get under full headway until early afternoon, and prices in most cases closed at the highest point for the day. There were two outstanding factors to account for the suddenly renewed interest which the outside public as well as professional traders shbwed in the issues which have been rather in disfavor in recent weeks. The first was, of course, the pleasant surprise caused by Directors of the United States Steel Corporation in declaring an extra dividend of 8 per cent., where only 1¾ per cent. was expected. The other was the dissemination of a report that most of the copper which will be bought by the United States and the Allies for future war needs will cost in the neighborhood of 25 cents a pound. When arrangements were made through the Council of National Defense under which the big copper producers agreed to supply 45,000,000 pounds for this Government's use at 16¾ cents per pound the United States was not in the war, and there was no thought in the minds of the copper men that they were fixing a price which might be claimed by Great Britain and France. It is obvious that the companies cannot maintain three selling prices, one to the United States, another to the foreign governments and a third, and highest, to private consumers, but from the moment that this country declared war the copper men have maintained that they were not obligated to supply more than the amount discussed in the arrangements at the arbitrary price agreed upon, and they resented the implication that they should make a similar reduction on all subsequent purchases. The statement yesterday that the bulk of copper purchases will be made at perhaps 5 cents a pound higher gave the copper issues sudden impetus.

Yesterday's rise was made much easier by the presence in the market of a very considerable short interest. The selling of steel on the expectation that the corporation would shortly have to accept much lower prices for United States Government needs has reached large proportions and the price was run up 5¼ points yesterday largely by the aid of short coverings. However, gains of 1 to 18 points marked almost the entire list. Many people are realising for the first time what it will mean to industry to expend the proceeds of the proposed loans in this country in the next year or so. The Iron Age reports that fresh foreign buying is expected to be handled soon by Great Britain and will amount to large totals. All of the Allies have been purchasing as little as possible in this market since the failure of the plan to sell British Treasury notes here increased the difficulty of making payments. The weekly weather bulletin published yesterday was encouraging and did its part in shaping the sentiment along favorable lines. The average advance of twenty-five leading industrials was no less than 2.8 points yesterday. Call money was easier on the discovery that payment for the $250,000,000 of Treasury certificates had been arranged especially with a view to causing no disturbance in the market.

DEFEND STOCK BONUS.

Du Pont Officials Deny Charges in Mrs. Parot's Suit.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 25.—Officers and Directors of the du Pont Powder Company filed an answer in the United States District Court today in the suit instituted on April 4 by Mrs. Eleanor B. du Pont Perot of Philadelphia, in which she attacked the company's stock bonus system.

A general denial is made to the charges of fraud and conspiracy. It is asserted in the answer that the bonus system, as administered by the company since 1904, has been of incalculable value in obtaining faithful and efficient services from employes, several thousand of whom have become partners in the corporation's activities through the operations of the system.

Mrs. Perot was one of the victorious plaintiffs in the recent $42,000,000 du Pont powder stock suit.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4	Last	3½
Low	2	Renewals	3½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	4@4¼	Sixty days	4@4¼
Ninety days	4@4¼	Ninety days	4@
Four months	4@4¼	Four months	4@4¼
Five months	4¼@4½	Five months	4½@
Six months	4¼@4½	Six months	4½@

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 2 @2¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 2½@3

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4@4¼
4 to 6 months	4¼@4½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4½@5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7555	$4.7505	$4.7525	....
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	....
Francs—				
Demand	5.71¼	5.71¼	5.71¼	....
Cables	5.70¾	5.70¾	5.70¾	....

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand	Closing or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.7555		4.76¼
5.1835 Paris	4.71¼		4.70¾
China—			
Hongkong	57.00		57.10
Peking	90.25		90.37½
Shanghai	84.25		84.37½
19.295 Greece	20.00		20.05
52.44 India—			
Bombay	32.25		32.37½
Calcutta	32.25		32.37½
5.1826 Italy	6.01¼		6.00½
49.84 Japan—			
Kobe	50.75		50.87½
Yokohama	50.75		50.87½
99.00 Philippine Islands—			
Manila	51.12½		51.25
40.19 Holland	41.00		41.12½
21.85 Russia	23.80		23.40
26.79 Scandinavia—			
Copenhagen	23.60		23.70
Stockholm	20.00		20.25
Christiania	20.20		20.30
19.305 Spain	21.70		21.80
South America—			
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.00		43.12½
42.44 Rio	23.75		23.87½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.13¾		5.12½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¼	$4.70¼	$4.71¾	$4.69½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $567,689,776; balance, $41,717,945; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,334,752; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $6,594,200.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 20@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $4.06 25/32 @ 4.375 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37 3-16d, up ⅛d; in New York, 73½c, up ½c; Mexican dollars, 56½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$14,305,196	$173,897,727
Ord. internal rev.	22,401,709	234,826,324
Income tax	11,818,726	48,414,257
Miscellaneous	5,078,770	46,666,495
Total receipts	$55,504,399	$507,804,803
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disburse.	197,092	
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts		
Bals. of ord. disburse.		
Bals. of ord. receipts		

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	895,596	589,234	888,782
Year to date	60,593,014	53,978,379	36,451,741

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
29	32	100	Advance Rumely pf.	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
6⅝	7	1,700	Alaska Gold Mines	6⅝	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
25½	26	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	25¼	25¾	25¼	25½	+ ⅞
84⅝	85	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
89	92	200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	89	89	89	89	....
93¼	93⅝	3,000	Am. Beet Sugar	91¼	93⅝	91¼	93⅝	+1¼
45½	45⅝	3,000	Am. Can	44	46	44	45⅝	+2½
104¼	105	200	Am. Can pf.	103½	104½	103½	104½	+ ⅞
67	67⅜	1,700	Am. Car & Fdry.	65½	67	65½	67	+2
39½	40	100	Am. Cotton Oil	40	40	40	40	....
95½	99	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	96	96	96	96	−2
13¾	13⅞	200	Am. H. & Leather	12¾	13½	12¾	13⅜	+ ⅛
62	62⅛	700	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	59½	62	59½	62	+2
25½	26	600	Am. Ice Securities	25½	25½	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
20	20¼	200	Am. Linseed	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
56	56¼	300	Am. Linseed pf.	56	56½	56	56¼	+ ¼
68	68¼	2,000	Am. Locomotive	66¾	68½	66¾	68½	+ ⅞
11	11⅜	600	Am. Malting	10½	11¼	10½	11¼	+ ¼
62	63	1,600	Am. Malting 1st pf.	61	63	61	62	+ ½
101	101¼	15,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	97¾	101¾	97¾	101¼	+3⅜
59¾	60	1,000	Am. Steel Foundries	59¼	60	58¾	60	+ ⅞
112	112½	1,100	Am. Sugar Ref.	110¾	112⅝	110¾	112¾	+2½
123⅝	124	600	Am. Tel. & Tel.	123½	123⅞	123½	123⅞	− ⅛
193	196	500	Am. Tobacco	189	194¼	189	194¼	+1¾
49	49¼	700	Am. Woolen	49¼	49¾	48¾	49½	+ ⅛
97¾	98½	100	Am. Woolen pf.	98	98	98	98	+ ¼
41½	45	200	Am. Writing Pr. pf.	42⅜	43½	42⅜	43½	+1½
59½	61	800	Am. Zinc L. & S.	29	30½	29	30½	+1½
78½	79	25,800	Anaconda Copper	76½	79	76¾	78¾	+2⅝
12	21	100	Asso. Dry Goods	12	12	12	12	− ⅝
64	65	100	Associated Oil	63¼	65½	63¼	65½	+ ⅞
102⅜	103	2,400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102⅜	103	102⅛	102⅞	+ ⅞
98	98¼	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	98½	98¼	98½	98⅝	− ⅛
97½	98½	8,100	At. Gulf & West I.	93	98¼	93	98	+4
59½	61	100	At. Gulf & W. I. pf.	60	60	60	60	....
55	56¾	4,100	Baldwin Loco.	52½	56¾	52½	55¼	+3¼
100	100⅞	200	Baldwin Loco. pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100⅞	+ ⅞
76¼	76½	500	Baltimore & Ohio	76¾	76¾	76¼	76½	+ ⅛
69⅛	71	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	70	70	70	70	−1
...	...	70	Do., odd lots	71	71	70	70	...
110	111	200	Barrett Co.	110	111	110	111	+1¼
1¾	1⅞	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
134	135	800	Bethlehem Steel	131	135	130½	135	+5
124¼	125	46,600	Beth.S.class B t.cfs.	118¾	126¼	117½	124¼	+5⅝
65	65¼	900	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	64	65	64	65	+ ⅛
8½	10	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	8½	8½	8½	8½	− ⅛
122	123½	100	Burns Brothers	120¼	120¾	120¾	120¾	−1⅜
43⅝	44	700	Butte & Superior	42	43½	42	43½	+1⅜
15½	16	400	California Petrol.	15¼	15½	15	15½	+1
49	49⅞	100	California Pet. pf.	49	49	49	49	+1½
77¼	79	100	Calumet & Arizona	76¼	76¾	76¼	76½	− ⅞
160½	161¾	1,800	Canadian Pacific	159½	161¾	159¾	161¾	+1½
86⅝	87	14,400	Central Leather Co.	82¾	86⅞	82¾	86⅝	+3⅛
112	112¼	500	Central Leather pf.	111¾	112	111¾	112	+ ⅞
34	35½	400	Cerro de Pasco	34	35	34	35	+1
96	100	100	Chandler Motor	95½	95½	95½	95½	+ ½
59¾	60¾	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	60	60¾	60	60¼	+ ⅞
6	7	300	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	7	8	7¾	6¾	− ⅞
6¼	9	300	Do., Eq. tr. rects.	8	8	7¾	7¾	−3¾
34½	35	100	Chi. Great West. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
84	85	2,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	84	84	80¾	84	+4½
117	118	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	118	118	118	117⅝	− ⅛
113⅝	114	1,400	Chi. & Northwest.	114	114	113¾	114	....
35½	36½	200	Chi., R. I. & P. w.i.	35½	35½	35½	35½	− ⅛
68	69	100	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf.w.i.	68½	68½	68½	68½	− ½
80	81¼	100	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf.w.i.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	+ ⅝
21⅝	22¾	2,000	Chile Copper	21⅝	22¾	21⅝	22½	+ ⅞
54⅞	54⅞	6,800	Chino Copper	52½	54½	52	54½	+2
47	47	2,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	47	49	47	49	+2
44	44¼	2,900	Columbia Gas & El.	43⅝	44¼	43¾	44½	+ ⅛
112	112⅜	400	Consolidated Gas	112	112⅝	112	112⅜	+1¼
24½	24⅝	7,700	Corn Products Ref.	24¼	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	+ ⅛
98	99¼	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	98	99¼	98	99¼	+1¼
63¾	63½	26,400	Crucible Steel	60¾	63¾	60¾	63½	+3⅝
108	109	100	Crucible Steel pf.	108	108	108	108	+ ⅛
45½	46⅜	2,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	45¼	46⅜	45½	46⅜	+1⅝
91½	92	200	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	+1¼
102	105	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	+1½
122½	123½	600	Delaware & Hud.	122½	123	122½	123	+1¾
13¾	14	100	Den. & Rio Grande	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¼	− ¼
125	128	50	Detroit Edison Co.	125	128	125	128	....
112	114	300	Detroit United Ry.	114	114	114	114	−1½
13	14½	4,100	Distillers' Securities	13	14½	13	14½	−1⅜
15	18	100	Dome Mines	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅝
77	78	400	Driggs-Seabury	77	77	76½	76½	−2
27	27¼	3,100	Erie	27	27¾	26¾	27¼	+ ⅛
40	40¾	1,000	Erie 1st pf.	40	40¾	40	40	+ ⅛
32	32½	100	Erie 2d pf.	32	32	32	32	+ ⅛
30¾	30¾	200	Gaston, W. & W.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	....
221	226	100	General Chemical	221	226	221	226	+6
113	113	100	Gen. Chemical pf.	113	113	113	113	+1
162	163¾	500	General Electric	162	163¾	162	163¾	+ ⅛
102¾	106½	8,200	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	102¾	106½	101½	106½	+4½
87	88	400	Gen. M. pf.temp.cfs.	87	88	88	88	+1¼
49½	50½	900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	49½	50½	49½	50½	+1¼
79	79	400	Granby Consol.	79	79¾	79	79	....
110	110	200	Great Northern pf.	110	110	110	110	+ ¼
31	31⅞	3,500	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	31	31⅞	31	31⅞	+ ⅛
40½	40¾	100	Greene-Cananea	40½	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ⅛
127	127	600	Gulf States Steel	127	127	126	126½	−2
103	104	100	Illinois Central	103½	103¾	103½	103¾	....
57	57	11,700	Inspiration Copper	54⅝	56⅞	54	56⅝	+3⅝
10½	10¾	5,600	Interboro Consol.	10½	10¾	9⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
57⅜	57⅝	7,350	Interboro Con. pf.	57½	57⅞	55¾	57⅛	+ ⅜
10½	20	400	Int. Agricultural	18	19⅜	18	19⅜	+1½
51	53	2,500	Int. Agricultural pf.	47¾	51	47	51	+1½
112¼	113½	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	111¾	113¾	111¾	113¾	−1
26½	26¾	8,800	Int. Mer. Marine.	25¾	26¾	25	26¾	+1½
78½	78¾	27,300	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	76½	79¾	75¾	78½	+2¾
41¾	41¾	10,100	Int. Nickel	41¼	41¾	40¾	41⅞	+ ⅛
40	40¾	2,800	Int. Paper	39	40¾	39	40	+1
98	98	300	Int. P. pf.cfs.of dep.	98	98	98	98	−1
50	50	300	Jewel Tea	50	50	50	50	....
21¾	22¾	300	Kansas City South.	21¾	22¾	21¾	22¾	+ ⅜
117	117	100	Kayser (J.) & Co.	117	117	117	117	−2
42¼	44⅜	12,100	Kennecott Copper	42¼	44⅜	42¼	44⅜	+2⅜
83	85½	4,200	Lackawanna Steel	83	85½	82½	85½	+2½
20	20	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	20	20	20	20	+ ⅞
65½	66	1,700	Lehigh Valley	65½	66	65½	66	+ ⅞
41¼	41¾	100	Long Island s. 5 f.	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¾	+ ⅛
21	21	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	21	21	21	21	+1¼
74	74	100	Manhattan Shirt	74	74	74	74	−1
47¼	49¼	66,700	Maxwell Motors	47¼	49¼	46¾	48⅝	+1¼
66½	67	100	Max. Motors 1st pf.	66½	67	66	67	+1
30	30	500	Max. Motors 2d pf.	30	30	30	30	−1
59⅝	59⅝	100	May Dept. Stores	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	+2½
86½	88¾	5,900	Mexican Petroleum	86½	88¾	85¾	88¾	+2¾
41¾	42	3,400	Miami Copper	41¾	42	41¾	42	+1¼
56	58	3,100	Midvale Steel	56	58	56	58	+2¼
105	107	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	105	107	105	107	−1
14	14	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
8¾	8¾	100	Missouri Pacific	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
8¾	9	900	Mo. Pacific t r.	8¾	9	8¾	9	...
28¼	29	500	Mo. Pacific w i.	28¼	29¼	28¼	29¼	+ ⅛
58½	59	100	Mo. Pacific pf. w i.	58½	58½	58½	58½	+ ⅛
115	117½	100	Montana Power pf.	115	115	115	115	−3
110¼	111	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	111	111	111	111	−1
34½	36	2,700	Nat. Enam. & St.	33⅝	34⅝	33½	34½	+ ⅛
96	100	100	Nat. En. & St. pf.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	−1½
54½	55	800	National Lead	54½	54⅞	54½	54⅞	+ ⅛
22	22⅜	3,000	Nevada Con. Cop.	22	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
139	139	300	N. Y. Air Brake	139	139	139	139	+2
93¾	94½	1,100	N. Y. Central	93¾	94½	93¾	94¼	+ ⅛
40¾	41¾	1,200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	40¾	41¾	40¾	41¾	+1⅜
23	23	100	N. Y. Ont. & West.	23	23	23	23	+ ⅛
128	128	100	Norfolk & Western	128	128	128	128	+1¼
66	66	100	North American	66	66	66	66	....
108	108	1,000	Northern Pacific	108	108	108	108	− ⅜
90	90	100	Nova Scotia S. & C.	90	90	90	90	....
135¾	137	12,600	Ohio Cities Gas	135¾	137	133¾	137	+1¼
48¼	50	200	Ohio Fuel Supply	48¼	48¾	48¼	48¾	+1⅛
94	94	900	Owens Bottle Mach.	94	94	94	94	+ ⅛
21½	22	800	Pacific Mail	21½	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
52¾	53	2,067	Penn. R. R.	52¾	53¼	52¾	53	+ ⅛
80¾	85¼	1,000	People's Gas, Chi.	80¾	85¼	80¾	85¼	+6½
23¾	23	400	Père Marquette w i.	23¾	23¾	23	23	− ⅛
34½	34⅝	300	Philadelphia Co.	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅜	....
41¼	43¾	3,800	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d.	41¼	43¾	41¼	43	+ ⅝
114¼	114¾	100	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d.	114¼	114¾	114¼	114¾	+ ⅝
101	101	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
24⅜	24⅝	2,700	Pitts. & West Va.	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
62	63	1,400	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	62	63	62	63	+ ½
73	74½	1,000	Pressed Steel Car	73	74½	73	74	−2
158¾	158¾	200	Pullman Co.	158¾	158¾	155¼	158¾	+1¾
2	2	200	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	....
49	49⅝	800	Railway Steel Sp.	49	49⅝	49	49⅝	+ ⅛
29¾	29¾	2,100	Ray Con. Copper	28¾	29¾	28¾	29¾	+ ⅛
86¾	87¼	8,000	Reading	86¾	87¼	86¾	87¼	+ ⅛
71¾	73	18,800	Rep. Iron & St. pf.	71¾	73	71¾	73	+1¾
100½	101½	400	Republic I. & S. pf.	100½	101½	100½	102⅜	+1⅝
62	62½	600	Royal Dutch t r.	62	62½	62	62	−1
...	...	10	Do., odd lot	62½	62½	62½	62½	...
30	30	100	St. Louis Southw.	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
31¾	32	300	Seab. Air Line pf.	31¾	32	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
24½	25¾	600	Shattuck-Arizona	24½	25¾	24½	25¾	+ ⅛
54¼	54¾	6,600	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	54¼	54¾	54¼	54¾	+1½
46¾	48¼	2,100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	46¾	48¼	46¾	48¼	+2¼
93¾	94¾	3,200	Southern Pacific	93¾	94¾	93¾	94½	+ ⅛
28	28¼	4,000	Southern Railway	28	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ⅛
58¼	59	1,000	Southern Ry. pf.	58¼	59	58	59	+ ⅛
84¾	86⅞	3,000	Studebaker Co.	84¾	86⅞	83¾	86⅞	+2⅝
16¾	16¾	500	Tenn. C. & C.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	....
209	210	2,700	Texas Co.	209	210	209¼	209¼	+1¼
15	15¼	100	Texas & Pacific	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
30¾	31	1,300	Third Avenue	30¾	31	30	30¾	+ ⅛
52	52¾	1,600	Tobacco Products	52	52¾	52	52¾	+ ⅛
95	95	200	Underwood Typew.	95	95	95	95	−1½
136¾	137¾	6,200	Union Pacific	136¾	137¾	135¾	137¾	+1½
80	80	1,300	Union Pacific pf.	80	80	79¾	80	+ ⅛
43	43	100	United Alloy Steel	43	43	43	43	+ ⅛
100	101	800	United Cigar Stores	100	101	100	101	−1¼
133	135¼	1,100	United Fruit	133	135¼	133	135	+2
8¼	8¼	100	United Rys. Invest.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	....
106¾	112	37,500	U. S. Indus. Alco.	106¾	112	104¾	111¾	+6½
58	59	3,600	U. S. Rubber	58	59	57½	58½	+ ⅞
54¾	55¾	800	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	54¾	55¾	54¾	55¾	+ ⅞
112¾	114¾	325,200	U. S. Steel	112¾	114¾	112¾	114¼	+2½
116¾	117¼	2,000	U. S. Steel pf.	116¾	117¼	116¾	117¼	+1½
113¾	115¾	46,100	Utah Copper	109¾	114	109¾	113¾	+4¼
20¼	21	800	Utah Securities	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅞
42	42¼	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	41¾	42	41¾	42	+ ⅞
108	112	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	108½	108½	108½	108½	+ ⅛
67	70	400	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	65	67¾	65	67¾	+1¾
11¼	12	200	Wabash	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅞
18½	19	100	Wabash pf. A	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅞
24¾	25¾	700	Wabash pf. B	24¾	25¾	24¾	25¾	+ ⅞
97½	100	50	Wells Fargo Exp.	96¾	99¾	96¾	99¾	....
21¼	21¾	900	Western Maryland	21	21¾	21	21¾	− ⅛
96	97	200	Western Union Tel.	96	96	96	96	....
43¼	43¾	1,300	Westingh. E. & M.	43¼	43¾	43¼	43¾	+1¼
16¾	16¾	100	Wheeling & L. E.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
36¾	38¾	800	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	35¾	38¾	35¾	38¾	+ ⅞
46¾	47	400	White Motors	46¾	47	46¾	47	+ ⅛
75	75¼	8,300	Wilson & Co.	73¾	75	73¾	75	+ ⅛
29¾	29¾	1,400	Willys-Overland	29¾	30	29¾	29¼	....
95¾	96	200	Willys-Overland pf.	95¾	96	95¾	95¾	+1
49¾	50	1,700	Wisconsin Central	49¾	50	49¾	50	+ ⅛
133¾	136	100	Woolw., (F.W.) Co.	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	+ ⅛

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COTTON IRREGULAR

Steadiness of Spot Situation and Progress of New Crop Divide Trade's Attention.

The cotton market yesterday was irregular, with the attention of the trade divided between the steadiness of the spot situation as reflected in the small May notices and the reported favorable progress of the new crop. July contracts fluctuated between 19.50 and 19.72, closing at 19.58, with the general list closing steady at a net advance of 3 to 17 points.

The market opened steady at an advance of 2 to 10 points, and there was a flurry of coverings by May shorts which sent the price up to 19.90 right after the call, or 28 points net higher. The notices issued were estimated at less than 500 bales. This was evidently a disappointment to some scattering shorts who had hoped for a better buying basis, and the May premium over July widened to about 28 points. Later deliveries sold about 10 to 25 points net higher before the end of the morning, but after the demand for near-month shorts subsided prices turned easier under realising and local pressure. Selling was encouraged by the favorable weekly weather report and reports of rains in Texas. New crop months sold 4 to 5 points under Tuesday's close, while the old crop lost all but 3 to 4 points of the early advance. The market then steadied, however, on a renewal of bull support and covering with the close several points up from the lowest.

No change was reported in marine war risks or the ocean freight situation, and comparatively little news seemed to be reaching here as to the Southern spot markets.

Following are yesterday's quotations:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	19.90	19.64	19.79@19.80	19.62
June	.....	.....	19.68 Bid	19.53
July	19.72	19.50	19.58@19.59	19.47
August	19.49	19.30	19.42@19.44	19.31
September	.....	.....	19.06 Bid	18.91
October	18.62	18.41	18.51@18.53	18.40
November	.....	.....	18.52 Bid	18.47
December	18.76	18.50	18.58@18.59	18.54
January	18.60	18.45	18.51@18.53	18.58
March	.....	.....	18.75 Bid	18.72

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 20 points higher at 20.06c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 19.25c; New Orleans, 19.19c; Savannah, 19¾c; Augusta, 19.75c; Memphis, 19.75c; Houston, 19.10c.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton a fair business doing; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 7,000. Imports none. Midupland, 12.70d. Futures opened steady, 15 to 15 points higher. Closed barely steady at net advance of 4 to 10 points. May-June, 12.15d; July-August, 12.07d; October-November, 11.07d; January-February, 11.45d; March-April, 11.42d.

Manchester: Yarns, firmer; cloths more demand.

Cotton statistics follow:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	6,268	9,414	16,457
Exports	10,703	17,119	17,982
Port stocks	1,098,093	1,107,883	1,088,204
Interior receipts	7,780	9,921	8,092
Interior shipments	8,804	11,481	13,891
New York arrivals	9,168	...	...
New York stocks	85,516	87,600	177,870

Exports for the day were 10,703 bales, making 4,568,033 bales so far this season.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Prices in the wheat market continued to soar during yesterday's session, and the highest prices of the season, and consequently the highest since the days of the civil war, were recorded. The May position at Chicago, which on April 4 crossed the $3 mark, sold at $3.02, making an almost perpendicular advance of 53 cents a bushel in twenty-one days. Cash wheat was very strong in all positions, and St. Louis reported the cash market there as quoted at $3. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.96, free on board, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $3.04½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $3.74½, free on board, New York, opening of navigation. Rye market strong; No. 2 Western, $2.10, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	3.04	2.44	2.80¾	2.40¾	1.12⅛
July	2.10¾	2.07	2.10½	2.00¼	.16
Sept.	1.91	1.88	1.89½	1.82	1.14⅝

CORN.

The corn market was very strong in sympathy with wheat, and on the pronounced strength in the cash position. New high records were established, and at the close of the day quotations were 2@2½c net higher. Reports from the country said that farmers were more willing to sell, but that there was a scarcity of cars with which to move the corn to market. Weather conditions were fairly satisfactory and preparations for the new crop are progressing rapidly. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.70, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.64¾	1.44¼	1.48¾	1.44	70¾
July	1.46	1.40	1.43½	1.39¼	71⅞
Sept.	1.50¼	1.50¼	1.50½	1.51¾	70¾

OATS.

Oats shared the general advance in other grains, making new high records and closing with net gains of 2½ to 3¾c. Cash markets were firm, with offers moderate. The local cash market was firm, but nominal. Standard quoted at 70½ to 80c; No. 2 white, 80c; No. 3 white, 79 to 79½c; No. 4 white, 78 to 78½c; fancy clipped white, 80 to 80c; ordinary clipped white, 79 to 80c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	70¾	69¾	70¼	69¾	44¾
July	67¼	66	67	65¾	44¾
September	57¼	56	57	55	39½

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active, and prices were firmer, in sympathy with the strength in grain. The cash trade was said to be of quite large proportions, and this offset a rather more liberal hog movement. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 29,000, estimated for Thursday, 31,000. Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 9,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	21.30	21.00	21.30	21.00	13.57
July	21.47	21.20	21.42	21.20	13.87
Ribs—					
May	20.00	19.80	20.00	19.80	12.47
July	20.25	20.00	20.25	20.00	12.52
Pork—					
May	27.20	27.00	27.05	26.90	20.40
July	27.37	27.05	27.10	26.95	20.40

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cotton seed oil market shared the general advance in other commodities and at the close of the day was 10 to 19 points net higher. Profit taking sales with more or less selling for Southern account checked the upward movement, however, and final quotations were slightly below the high of the day. Total sales aggregated 24,000 barrels.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	.....	.....	18.50	.....
April	.....	.....	18.50	18.35
June	.....	.....	16.76@16.85	16.62
July	18.89	18.71	18.81@18.82	18.68
August	16.84	16.70	16.80@16.82	16.67
September	16.64	16.71	16.80@16.82	16.67
October	16.44	16.35	16.40@16.44	16.30
November	14.89	14.76	14.81@14.82	14.68

SUGAR.

The futures market opened steady, unchanged to an advance of 15 points, with sales on the call 1,400 tons. The advance was soon lost, due to the circulation of May notices and to liquidation in that position, which depressed prices, trading being rather nervous and unsettled throughout the day. The market closed irregular, 5 points net to 10 points higher, with sales of 12,150 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	6.55	6.55	5.10@5.55	5.50
May	.....	.....	5.40@5.50	5.40
June	.....	.....	5.45@5.50	5.44
July	6.55	6.55	5.50@5.60	5.50
August	.....	.....	5.55@5.60	5.54
September	5.61	6.55	5.60@5.65	5.60
October	.....	.....	5.61@5.65	5.60
November	6.50	6.45	5.45@5.50	5.41
December	6.50	6.45	5.45@5.50	5.41
January	.....	.....	4.80@4.90	4.85
February	.....	.....	4.75@4.80	4.78

The market for refined sugar was generally unchanged, although the American advanced the price of cut, crushed, cubes and powdered to 7.60c net, and coarse granulated to 7.50c net. Refiners were too busy on old orders to accept new business. Raw sugar was quiet at the close, with no business reported. Refiners were not actively in the market for the nearby positions, but it was thought they might be interested in May shipment at 5¼ cents, cost and freight, if available. They have ample supplies on hand and to arrive and appear to be interested in May shipment only. Straight April shipment Cubas were offered at 5¼ cents, cost and freight, with bids of 5¼ cents, cost and freight, solicited. Spot quotations were more or less nominal, as follows: Centrifugal, 5.37 cents; molasses, 5.09 cents; cost and freight, 5¼ cents.

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed rather a steadier tone yesterday. There was further May liquidation in preparation for notices, but it was partly in the way of switching and the market showed the effects of scattered covering, while there was also some trade buying on reports of a firmer feeling in Brazil. The close showed a net advance of 1 to 5 points. Sales, including exchanges, amounted to 180,000 bags. The local spot market was dull and nominally unchanged on the basis of 10c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
April	.....	.....	7.80@7.86	7.86
May	7.86	7.84	7.86@7.86	7.85
June	.....	.....	7.90@7.90	7.90
July	8.04	8.04	8.00@8.06	8.02
August	.....	.....	8.10@8.10	8.06
September	8.20	8.10	8.10@8.20	8.15
October	.....	.....	8.20@8.27	8.22
November	8.04	8.04	8.01@8.08	8.06
December	8.40	8.36	8.36@8.40	8.36
January	8.42	8.42	8.40@8.47	8.45
February	.....	.....	8.01@8.08	8.50
March	8.59	8.58	8.57@8.58	8.50

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,036 packages. There was another decline of 1c, and an unsettled market. Buyers are holding off until values reach bottom. The transactions in creamery extras were nominally at 41c, but that class of stock can now be bought easily at the price, while undergrades range from 40½c downward. Renovated about ½c lower. Ladies entirely neglected, and prices were out. No without finding an outlet. Packing stock also lower. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb., 41½@42c; extras, 92 score, 41c; firsts, 89 to 91 score, 39½@40½c; seconds, 86 to 87 score, 38½@39c; thirds, 36@37c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 42½@43c; extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 40@41c; seconds, 38½@39½c; creamery, held, extras, 40½@41c; firsts, 39½@40c; seconds, 38@39c; thirds, 36@37c; fancy dairy, tubs, finest, 40½@41c; good to prime, 38½@40c; common to fair, 34@38c; renovated, extras, 37@37½c; firsts, 35@36c; lower grades, 32@34c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34@36c; ladles, current make, firsts, 31½@32c; seconds, 31c; lower grades, 30@30½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 31c; No. 2, 30@30½c; lower grades, 29@29½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 47,000 cases. The arrivals are larger than generally expected, trade is dull, and there is a lack of sufficient speculative support to maintain values. A liberal quantity of stock has accumulated in first hands. Storage accumulations are being added to quite rapidly, and a good many of the trade are losing faith in the market at recent extreme values. Country prices are still relatively above the rates ruling here, but the dullness of the trade is causing increasing pressure to sell and prices are decidedly lower, closing unsettled and uncertain. A good many of the storage packings and high grade current packed eggs arriving here are not offered at the decline, and the market closed with values uncertain and quotations somewhat nominal. Nearby white eggs are also lower, with a very dull trade, and many lots are going to storage for lack of buyers at any acceptable price. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 30½c; storage packed, firsts, 28@28½c; fresh gathered firsts, 29@29½c; seconds and lower grades, 26@27½c; State, No. 1, 30@31c; No. 2, 28@29c; mixed, checks, 26@27c; choice, 30@30½c; undergrades, 26@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, henmery white, fine to fancy, 36@37c; ordinary to good, 34@35c; extra white, ordinary to fine, 33@34c; Western and Southern, gathered white, 33@34½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, henmery brown, 35@36c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 32@34c; Duck eggs, Baltimore, 40c; Western and prime Southern, 36@37c; ordinary, Southern and Far Southern, 33@35c. Goose eggs, 60@75c.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.00	.10
Am Oil	.07	.08
Begole	.00	.80
Bay S G	.00	.10
Bing Mfg	.70	.75
Boston & M	.00	.40
Boot Arts	1¼	1¾
Calumet	1¾	2
Butte & L	.85	.90
Butte & P	.00	.50
Chemplein	.00	.01
Oil Corp	1¾	2
Calaveras	2¾	3
Chemplein	.00	.01
Chief Cons	2¾	3
Con Arts	1¾	2
Con Cop	2	2¼
Cortez	.10	.20
Cr Pet	1¾	2
E B & L	2¾	3
Earl Eagle	.12	.15
Elm Oil	.11	.12
Emma Silv	.00	.00
Eureka Croe	.00	.00
Fed Oil	.00	.00
Hanc Oil	.18	.20
Houston	1¾	2
Hum Oil	.00	.00
Hum Oil pf	.00	.00
Iron Blos	.00	.10
Iron Cap	1¾	1¾
Do pf	15¾	16¼
Jerome V	3¼	3¾
La Rose	.00	.00
Mex Metal	.00	.00
Majestic	.00	.00
Mojave T	.00	.00
Nev Douglas	.00	.00
N L & P	.00	.00
New Balt	1¾	1¾
N Cornelia	10¾	11
N U Bing	.00	.00
Nipissing	.00	.00
Once	.00	.00
Onondaga	.45	.50
Ohio Cop	1¾	1¾
Pioneer	1¾	2
Ray Herc	1¾	1¾
Rills	.00	.00
S W M	.00	.00
S W M pf	.00	.00
Trump	.00	.00
Tuscan	.00	.00
Yukon	.00	.00

NEW REORGANIZATION PLAN.

Adopted by Committees of United Railroads of San Francisco.

The amended plan of reorganization of the United Railroads of San Francisco has been adopted by both the New York and the San Francisco committees. Nearly 80 per cent. of the bonds have already been deposited, according to an announcement made yesterday. The total capitalization is reduced from $84,630,100 to $47,011,100. The main features of the reorganization plan provide:

1. For the cash requirement of $5,200,000 to take care of underlying bonds overdue and to mature April 1, 1918.
2. For the exchange of the present 4 per cent. bonds for new securities, consisting of bonds, first preferred stock, and common stock.
3. For the retirement of outstanding notes, preferred stock, and common stock by an issue of new second preferred and common stock.
4. For salable securities to take care of the company's future capital requirements.

It is proposed to obtain the necessary cash for working capital by the use of income accumulated pending the reorganization and the sale of non-operative property, these two items amounting to $2,200,000, and the sale of $3,000,000 of Market Street (San Francisco) Railway 5 per cent. bonds. This will leave the Market Street Railway bonds as the only underlying security, and reduce the amount of that bond issue to slightly more than $10,000,000.

For existing junior issues of the United Railroads, amounting to $45,-873,800, the new plan provides for new issues of second preferred and common shares totaling $12,244,000. Holders of the old junior issues also will be required to buy $3,000,000 of Market Street Railway 5 per cent. bonds, payment to be made at par.

The total interest-bearing debt of the company under the terms of the reorganization is reduced by $12,069,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

William P. Bonbright & Co., Inc., announce that funds have been received from the French banks participating in the $15,000,000 French export credit of March 10, 1916, for the payment of the first $5,000,000 installment under the credit due May 1.

The Mechanics and Metals National Bank is distributing a pamphlet containing an analysis of the war loan act, together with a text of the law.

The Equitable Trust Company and Edmund Seymour & Co. are offering for public subscription at 100 and interest, to yield net 6.45 per cent., $5,000,000 Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, Inc., five-year 6 per cent. convertible gold notes. They are redeemable in whole or in part on 60 days' notice on any interest date after June 1, 1919, at 102¼ and interest. They are also convertible into 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock at par on any interest date on or prior to June 1, 1919.

Dr. David B. Steinman, formerly special assistant to Gustav Lindenthal, the bridge engineer, has joined the firm of Waddell & Son as associate engineer.

The American Steel Export Company announces the appointment of Charles H. Vought as assistant general manager of sales.

R. W. Straus & Co. announce a bond issue of $600,000, secured by the Hotel Richmond of Chicago. The property is said to be valued at $1,500,000, and the bonds, which net 6 per cent. interest, mature serially in from two to ten years.

Spencer Trask & Co. have issued a pamphlet describing the more important foreign Government and municipal securities issued since August 1, 1914.

Directors of the B. F. Goodrich Company at their regular quarterly meeting, held yesterday in Akron, Ohio, declared a quarterly dividend of $1 a share on the common stock, payable August 15 to stockholders of record at the close of business August 9.

For the nine months ended Dec. 31, 1916, the Northern Pacific Railway Company yesterday reported a net revenue of $21,821,409, an increase of $1,476,246, and a net income of $15,960,224, an increase of $1,218,187. Total operating income of $18,872,803 increased $1,038,992, and gross income of $22,032,096 increased $1,079,475.

GOVERNMENT TO PAY MORE FOR COPPER

Future Purchases for Army and Navy Needs Likely to be at Market Prices.

FAVORED BY DEFENSE BOARD

Producers Fear Sharp Reduction of Quotations Would Lower Wages and Cause Labor Troubles.

The impression is gaining ground in copper producing quarters that future Government purchases for army and navy needs will be made at prices practically equal to current market quotations when contracts are signed. In important marketing quarters it was intimated yesterday that instead of 16 2-3 cents, the price of the 45,000,000 pounds recently bought, additional metal taken this year would be at a level between 25 and 27 cents a pound. It was said that Government officials and the Council for National Defense had realised that efforts to carry the special price movement to further lengths would be likely to discourage production at a time when the nation's imperative need is for production to be maintained at the highest rate.

Copper producers and members of the Defense Council, it is learned, have gone over the mining and refining situation from many angles, and a practical decision to recommend to Government authorities the purchase of metal at "going" prices hereafter was reached a few days ago. The producers pointed out that, inasmuch as the wages of most of the miners are based on the price received by the companies for their copper, a sharp reduction of quotations would necessarily result in a lowering of wages and provable labor troubles. It was also brought to the attention of the committee that Great Britain last year bought copper in Australia and Tasmania at prices from 2 to 4 cents a pound higher than the British Munition Board paid at the same time for metal secured in this country. The deduction from this fact was that the English economists were aware of the fact that good prices paid in the colonies would stimulate output, a development which was greatly desired.

The copper men do not expect that serious efforts will be made to have lower than market prices quoted the Allied Governments when they begin to cover their requirements for the second half of the year. The producers say they believe the foreign purchases will be made as last year, direct by British and French agents, and that the United States Government will take no steps to act as buyer for all of the Allies.

The question of supplies is causing considerable concern among the copper men, according to a leading seller, because of the belief that the Government's program will require far more than 45,000,000 pounds this year. It is estimated that if the contemplated plan for putting the army and navy on a war basis is rushed, copper to the total of 300,000,000 pounds will be bought before the end of 1917. So great a drain upon production from a single source, coupled with the expected demands of England, France, Russia and Italy, and the normal commercial requirements of this country and Europe would tax existing refinery capacity to the utmost.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

	1917.	Increase.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—		
3d week April	$268,946	$35,784
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—		
3d week April	$40,000	98,400
Jan. 1-April 21	7,824,000	1,148,048
DENVER & SALT LAKE—		
3d week April	46,093	25,080
Jan. 1-April 14	468,840	17,788
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—		
3d week April	799,415	87,912
Jan. 1-April 21	11,000,924	1,974,586
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—		
3d week April	$96,000	69,000
WESTERN MARYLAND—		
3d week April	248,855	20,588
Jan. 1-April 21	3,781,170	518,758
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & S. F.—		
	1917.	1916.
Mar. gross	$15,584,107	$11,583,798
Net aft. tax	4,800,819	3,870,793
9 mo. gross	110,175,093	98,610,073
Net aft. tax	40,044,746	32,858,038

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Public Utilities.			
ALABAMA POWER CO., the principal subsidiary of Alabama Traction, Light & Power Co., for March—			
March gross	$103,088	$118,993	$40,094
Net aft. taxes	100,000	70,977	30,809
12 mos. gross	1,045,700	1,164,711	480,995
Net aft. taxes	1,054,688	717,799	336,804
EXCELSIOR SPRINGS WATER, GAS & ELECTRIC CO.—			
March gross	16,738	10,006	727
Net after taxes	4,774	5,184	*410
12 mos. gross	190,870	112,995	18,941
Net aft. taxes	60,691	57,874	8,617
Surp. aft. chgs.	25,240	29,988	*3,748
Bal. af. pf. div.	13,907	17,656	*3,749
*Decrease.			
MASSACHUSETTS LIGHTING COS.— net sales of the eighteen gas and electric subsidiaries for March—			
March gross	354,706	299,906	103,497
Net aft. taxes	200,203	205,560	75,057
Sur. aft. chgs.	191,461	196,984	70,141
Bal. af. pfd. div.	97,805	70,079	39,997
3 mos. gross	1,499,098	1,158,701	805,855
Net. aft. taxes	987,836	661,197	326,639
Sur. aft. chgs.	861,191	561,197	80,670
Bal. af. pfd. div	272,102	237,806	44,826

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Miscellaneous.			
BRIGGS-SEABURY ORDNANCE CO. and subsidiary company for the quarter ended March 31—			
Total earnings after operating expenses, taxes, &c			$3,061,898
Interest on outstanding bonds			17,043
Special and contingent reserve			750,000
			$1,994,810
First preferred dividend, 6%			1,720
Second preferred dividend			16,763
Surplus			$1,940,068
NEW YORK DOCK—	1917.	1916.	Increase.
March gross	365,958	255,149	110,767
Net aft. taxes	90,792	73,109	25,683
9 mos. gross	1,009,888	737,788	268,100
Net aft. taxes	259,148	190,107	100,008
PACIFIC COAST CO.—	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Feb. gross	*$40,181	$68,711	$80,090
Net	20,719	60,215	39,496
8 mos. gross	4,478,729	4,941,197	462,468
Net	883,089	804,894	181,109

*Steamship gross and operating not included in gross earnings or operating expenses. Steamships operated under charter to Pacific Steamship Co.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'26	4.60@4¾	4.75	4.60
Buf., Roch. & P.	1917-'26	4½	4.80	4.60
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Can. Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.80	4.60
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	4.90	4.60
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'26	4½	4.90	4.60
Chic., R. I. & P.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Chic. & Ohio	1917-'26	5	4.75	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'26	5	5.00	4.60
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	6	6.00	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1917-'26	4½	4.80	4.60
Erie Railroad	1917-'26	4½@5	4.80	4.60
Grand Trunk	1917-'26	4½	5.25	4.75
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.75	4.60
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'26	5	4.90	4.60
Mich. Central	1917-'26	5	4.90	4.60
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'26	5	6.00	5.00
No. Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.90	4.60
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.25	4.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'26	4½	4.80	4.60
N. Y., O. & W.	1917-'26	4½	4.90	4.60
Norf. & W.	1917-'26	4½	4.90	4.60
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Penn. Gen. Fgt.	1917-'26	4½@4¾	4.80	4.75
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.25	4.75
Seaboard Air	1917-'26	5	6.00	5.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.75	4.60
Southern Railway	1917-'26	4½@5	5.00	4.60

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Pfd.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
California Packing	.50		May 15	May 1
Cedar Rap. M. & P.	3	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Eastern Steel	2½	Q	May 15	June 15
Eastern Steel	2½	Pf	May 15	June 15
Elgin Nat. Watch	2	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Kaministiquia Power	1½	Q	June 1	May 15
Montreal L., H. & P.	2	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Norfolk & Western	1½	Q	June 1	May 15
Pennsylvania R. R.	1	Q	June 15	May 16
Pressed Steel Car	1¼	Q	June 1	May 15
Do preferred	1¾	Q	June 1	May 15
Republic Rubber	3	Q	May 1	Apr. 22
Do preferred	3	Q	June 1	May 22
Standard Oil Co.	10	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Sta Sanitary Mfg.	1½	Q	May 10	May 1
Do preferred	1¾	Q	May 10	May 1
Sup. & U 1st & 2d pf	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Tenn. Coal, I. & R.	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
U. S. Steel	1¼	Q	June 30	May 31
Do preferred	1¾	Q	June 30	May 31

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100 Batavia Rubber Com. & Pfd.
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50 German Alliance "Rights"
100 Great Northern Paper
50 Hannibal Bridge
100 Mohawk Valley
10 Niagara Insurance
25 National Fuel Gas
50 Pacific Coast Com. & 2nd Pf.
100 Penn. Coal & Coke
500 Richmond Lt. & R. R.
50 Thurmond Land Co.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 American Thermos Bottle
200 American Coal Co.
50 Batavia Rubber Com.
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25 Freeport Texas Co.
20 International Elevating
100 Newark Fire Insurance
200 North River Insurance
100 Penn. Coal & Coke
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PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
25	Cities Service	289	287	287½	290
900	Cities Service pf.	89	87¼	88½	89
20	Interstate Electric pf.	93	93	90	95
45	Western Power pf.	55	54	55	59

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	25	27
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	82	83
American Cities	5	12
American Cities pf.	38	40
American Gas	118	120
Am. Gas & Electric	131	132
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	90	91
Am. Light & Traction	328	329
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	111¼	113
Am. Power & Light	80	81
Am. Power & Light pf.	91	92
Am. Public Utilities	36	39
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	69	71
Am. W. W. & E.	10	10½
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	82	85
Am. W. W. & E. part.	30	33
Appalachian Power	5	7
Appalachian Power pf.	36	40
Carolina Power & Lt.	37	41
Carolina P. & Lt. pf.	97	100
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf.		72½
Central States Electric	13	15
Central States El. pf.	73	76
Colorado Power	30	32
Colorado Power pf.	99	102
Commonwealth P. & L.	55	56
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	79	80
Columbus Electric pf.	80	83
Connecticut Power pf.	94	96
Consumers' Power pf.	96	99
Duluth Power & L. pf.	93	94½
Duluth Edison pf.	80	84
Eastern Texas Electric	59	63
Eastern Texas El. pf.	85	91
Electric B. & S. pf.	99	101
El Paso Electric	105	111
El Paso Electric pf.	98	...
Electric Properties	63	64
Empire Dist. El. pf.	90	94
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100
Federal Light & Trac.	13½	14
Federal Light & T. pf.	50	52
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	35	40
Gal.-Hous. Electric pf.	75	80
Gas & Elec. Securities	300	325
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	94	100
Illinois Traction	...	46
International Traction	45	51
International Trac. pf.	90	92

Bonds.

Am. Cities 5s-6s, 1919	98½	99½
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	78½	79½
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	80	84
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s	80	93½
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s	97	100
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s	89	93
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	101½
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	90	91
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	84
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1941	98	101
Conn. Power 1st 5s	95	99
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	96	98½
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99½	100
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	91	94
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	97	99
East. Ohio 1st 5s	100	102
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18	100	100½
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	89	92½
El Paso Electric 5s	96	99
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	99½
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90
Fed. Light & Trac. 6s	90	93
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	88	92
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	83	85
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	97	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s	96½	99½
L. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102
Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41	91	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	90	95
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	92	96
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99
Middle West U. 6s, '25	97	99
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	96½	100
Penn. Water & Power 5s	95	98
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	80	90
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Puget Sd. Trac. notes	99	100
Seattle Elec. con. 5s	92	96
Stand. Gas & Elec. 6% notes, 1935	...	92
Tampa Elec. 1st 5s	97	...
Twin City Rap. Gas & El. 5s, 1953	90	92
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	...	80½
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	...	97½
United Utils. cv. 6s	43	97½
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, '26	111	113
Utah Securities 6s	...	94½
W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western Power 1st 5s	97½	99
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West. P. Pen. 1st 5s, '46	97	98½
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	97	98
Yadkin Riv. Pow. 5s	80	83

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
125	Atlantic Pet.	7¾	7¾	7¾
20	Balt. El. pf.	43¾	43¾	43¾
100	Con. Coal	107	107	107
73	Con. Power	115¾	115	115
440	Cosden & Co.	13¼	13	13¼
1,650	Cos. O. & G.	13¼	13	13¼
425	Do pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾
100	Elk. Coal	28¼	28	28
10	Houston Oil	21	21	21

Bonds.

$1,300	Balt. C. 4s, 1961	100	100	100
20,000	Cos. & Co. 6s	100½	100½	100¾
14,000	Cosden Oil & Gas 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2¼
105	Ahmeek	90¾	90¼	90¾
1,045	Alas. Gold	7	6¾	7
220	Allouez	61¼	59¾	61¼
970	Am. Zinc	30¼	29	30¼
10	Do pf.	65½	65½	65½
130	Ariz. Com.	12¼	12¼	12¼
200	But. & Bal.	1¼	1¼	1¼
195	Cal. & Ariz.	78½	76½	78½
37	Cal. & Hec.	535	529	535
220	Chino	53⅜	51¾	53⅜
1,979	Cop. Range	61	58¾	60¼
505	Davis Daly	4¾	4¾	4¾
335	East Butte	12½	12¼	12½
35	Granby	80	79	80
25	Greene Can.	41¾	40	41¾
80	Hancock	14½	14	14
195	Isl. Creek	65	64	65
295	Isle Roy.	30	29	30
305	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¼	4¾
110	Lake Cop.	12¾	11½	12¾
595	Mass. Con.	13¼	12¾	13¼
50	Mayflower	2	2	2
77	Mohawk	85	82	85

Railroads.

5	Bost. & Alb.	168	168	168
4	Bost. Elev.	71	71	71
10	Bos. & Me.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
5	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	104	104	104

Miscellaneous.

35	Am. Ag. C.	90¼	89¼
15	Do pf.	101	101
36	Am. Wool. pf.	97¾	97½
2,295	A. G. & W. I.	93½	93
10	Do pf.	60	60
35	Cuban Cem.	15	15
15	Edison	193	193
5	Gen. Elec.	162¾	162¼
100	Ga. Ry. & E.	127½	127½
50	McElw. pf.	100	100
280	Mass. Gas.	94	93¾
5	Do pf.	79	79

Bonds.

$10,000	Am. A.C. 5s	103	102¼
10,000	Am. T. & T. 5s	99¾	99¼

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Am. Shipbldg.	72	72	72
105	Booth Fish.	117	115	117
36	Do pf.	92¼	92	92½
4	C. City Conn. pf.	29	29	29
165	Chi. Pneu. Tool	70	70	70
156	Cudahy	125	125	125
50	Com. Edison	131	131	131
150	Diam'd Match.	121	120	120
70	Illinois Brick.	78¾	78¼	78¾
168	Linde Air	260	255	259½
456	Lindsay Light	21	20¾	21
10	Mont. Wd. pf.	116½	116½	116½
825	Prestolite	130	128½	130
10	Public Serv.	102	102	102
10	Do pf.	100	100	100
12	People's Gas.	81	81	81
13	Quaker Oats.	310	310	310
20	Do pf.	114	114	114
537	Sears-Roeb'k.	176½	174¾	176½
853	Stewart-War.	74¼	73¾	74
2,087	Swift & Co.	158½	156	158½
118	Union Carbide.	200	199	199
3	U. Paperbd. pf.	74	74	74
200	U. S. Steel	115	112¼	115
385	Wilson	75	73	75
78	Do pf	105½	105	105½

Bonds.

$3,000	C. Ry. Ser. B 5s	66½	66	66
1,100	Chi. Ry. adj. inc. 4s	40	40	40
$3,000	C. Ed. 1st 5s.	101	100⅞	100⅞
3,000	Swift 1st 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼
5,000	Wilson 1st 8s.	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
45	Cambria St.	115	113	113
30	Elec. Stor.	62¼	62¼	62½
220	Gen. Asphalt	23	23	23
4	Ins., N. A.	26	26	26
1,545	L. Sup. Corp.	20	19¼	19⅞
203	Lehigh Nav.	79	78¾	79
50	Lehigh Val.	66	65¾	65¾
326	Penn.	53¼	53	53¼
60	Phila. Elec.	32	31¾	32
10	Penn. Salt	94½	94¼	94¼
1,960	P. R. T. t. c.	30	29¾	29¾
20	Phila. Co. pf.	37½	37½	37½
150	Tono. Belmt.	4¼	4¼	4½
53	Tono. Min.	6¼	6¼	6¼
10	Union Trac.	42¾	42¾	42¾
26	Un. Co., N. J.	226	226	226
5	Westm. Coal	75	75	75
26	W. J. & S. S.	50	50	50
25	War. 1, & S.	94	94	94½
15	York Ry. pf.	37½	37½	37½

Bonds.

$4,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼
1,000	El. & P. Tr. 4s	82	82	82
6,000	Key. Tel. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼
3,000	L. Sup. Corp. inc. 5s	48	48	48
$2,000	Elk. Cp. 6s.	100	100	100
1,000	Hagerstn'n & Fred. 6s.	100½	100½	100½
1,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s.	100	100	100
7,000	Un. Ry. 1st 4s	80½	80½	80½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

More than 70,000 shares of United States Steel common were dealt in on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Its advance was the outstanding feature of the market. There was an overnight jump in its price at the opening, the first sale of Steel being at 112½, against a closing quotation on Tuesday of 111½. Under persistent buying it rose in the late afternoon to 116¼, closing at 116⅝. The leadership of such a prominent stock as Steel exerted a favorable sympathetic influence upon the entire market.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	Am. Bt. Sgr	95¾	91½	93½
200	Am. Can	46	44	46
200	Am. Loco	68¼	66¾	68¼
1,410	Am. S. & R.	101¼	97¾	101¾
40	Am. Sugar	110⅝	110¾	110⅝
10	Am. Zinc	29¾	29¼	29¾
5,410	Anaconda	79	76	78⅛
90	At. Gulf & W. I.	95	93	95
230	Bald. Loco.	55½	52⅝	55½
10	B. & O.	79⅜	78⅝	79⅜
230	Beth. Steel.	124¼	119¾	124
10	B. R. T.	64	64	64
50	Cal. Petrol.	18¾	18	18⅜
1,210	Cent. Leath.	86⅝	82⅞	86⅞
20	C. M. & St. P.	80½	80½	80½
80	Chile Cop.	21⅜	21½	21½
150	Chino Cop.	54	53	54
110	Col. F. & I.	48¼	47	48¼
40	Colum. Gas	44	44	44
520	Corn Prods.	24¼	24	24¼
2,150	Crucible St.	63½	58⅞	63⅜
50	Cuba C. Sgr.	40⅜	40¼	40⅜
50	Dist. Secur.	14	13	14
240	Erie	27½	26¾	27½
70	Gen. Motors	104	102	104
140	Gt. Nr. Ore	32¼	30¾	32¼
340	Inspiration	54¾	51⅞	54¾
840	Int. Mer. M.	26½	24¾	26¾
3,510	Do pf.	79¼	77½	78⅝
10	Int. Nickel	41	41	41
40	Int. Paper	40	40	40
200	Interb Cons.	10¼	10	10½
80	Do pf.	67	67	67
350	Kennecott	44¼	42	44¼
10	Lehigh Vy.	66¾	66¼	66¾
30	Maxw. Mtr.	49¾	48¾	48¾
350	Mex. Pet.	89	86½	89
230	Miami Cop.	41½	41	41½
10	Mo. P. tr. r.	9	9	9
40	Nat. B. & S.	34	34	34
10	Nevada Cns.	22½	22½	22½
120	NY, NH&H.	41¾	40¾	41¾
540	Ohio C. Gas.	137	133¾	135
50	Pac. Mail	21⅞	21¼	21⅞
10	Pitts. C. & r.	43	43	43
810	Ray Copper.	29¼	28½	29
1,210	Reading	95⅞	93⅝	95¼
340	Rep. I. & S.	81¼	78¼	81
70	Sinclair Oil.	58⅝	53	53⅝
10	So. Pac.	94¾	94¾	94¾
210	So. Ry.	28½	27½	28½
1,110	Studebaker.	86⅞	83½	86⅞
950	Union Pac.	138	135¾	138
110	Un. B. & P.	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
4,340	U.S. Ind. Al.	112	104⅜	111¾
70,295	U. S. Steel.	116¼	111⅞	116⅝
2,100	Utah Cop.	143⅞	109¾	113¾
110	Westinghel.	48½	48	48½
20	Willys-Over.	29¾	29	29¾

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
400	Cons. Va.	34	34	34
550	Gold. Cons.	51	50	51
500	Jumbo Ext.	42	40	40
500	Monh. Cns.	31	31	31
300	Mexican	30	30	30
1,000	Rescue Eula.	25¼	25¼	25½
200	Tono. Ext.	305	305	305
400	White Caps.	130	130	130

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,900	‡Aetna Explo.	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
9,700	‡Aetna ctfs. of deposit	3⅝	3	3¼
950	‡Air Reduc.	71	68	71
350	‡Am. Stores	38	*37	37¾
200	Am. Sun. Tob.	22	21	21
200	‡A. Wr. Paper	3½	3½	3½
275	Car Lt. & P.	2⅝	2½	2⅝
3,000	Carwen Steel	12	11⅝	12
1,500	Chevrolet M.	101	98	100
700	Curtiss Aero.	21½	20	21½
600	‡Elite Plan.	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Emerson Phon.	9	8¾	8¾
200	Everett Heaney, Inc.	22¼	22	22
1,100	H. & B. Car.	38½	37¾	38
300	‡Imp Carbon Chaser	¼	¼	¼
900	‡Int. Trading Corp., w. i.	1	1	1
1,400	‡ Do pf., w. i.	1	1	1
1,000	‡Joplin Ore Spelter, new	24	24	24
200	Keystone Tire & Rubber	16	16	16
560	‡Lake Tor. Bt.	*7½	*7	7¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

33	Buck. P. L.	105	100	100
12	Ohio Oil Co.	350	345	345

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

200	Alcoken Oil, (a pros.)	2¼	2	2⅛
2,600	‡Al. O. & G.	59	56	59
3,500	‡Am. Vent'a.	26	24	26
900	Atlantic Pet.	7½	7¼	7½
6,000	‡Bar. O. & G.	2½	2⅜	2½
500	‡Con. M. Oil, (a pros.)	69	69	69
2,000	‡Cos. & Co., (oil ref.)	13¼	13	13⅛
2,000	‡Cos. O. & G.	13¼	13	13⅛
4,800	‡‡Crosby P., (a pros.)	32½	32½	32½
4,100	‡Crown Oil	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	‡Elk B. Pet.	10¾	10½	10⅝
2,000	‡E. O. & G., (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	‡Esm. O. Cp.	1⅛	1	1⅛
2,500	‡Federal Oil	5⅝	5	5⅝
100	‡Houston Oil	21	21	21
1,000	Int. Pet'm.	13⅝	13½	13⅝
1,000	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,300	‡Key'e Con.	6	5½	5⅝

MINING STOCKS.

1,800	Al.-Br. C. M.	⅞	⅝	⅝
6,200	Alas. Mines.	1½	1⅜	1⅜
4,650	‡‡Alas. St. C.	50	49	50
200	‡Arix. Cop.	¾	¾	¾
5,800	‡‡Ariz.-Cor., (a prosp.)	57	55	57
3,000	‡‡Ariz.-Unit.	41	40	41
3,700	‡‡Atlanta	11½	10⅝	11½
9,500	‡Atlas Cop.	⅞	⅝	⅞
500	‡Austin Am.	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Big Jim.	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,000	Big Ledge C.	3¼	3	3¼
3,200	‡Bisb. Cop., (a pros.)	⅝	⅝	⅝
5,000	Bos. & Mon.	64	61	62
800	‡Brad. C. M.	1	1	1
1,100	Butte C. & Z.			
200	Butte Detr.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,800	‡‡Caledonia	66	61	66
9,900	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅝	1½	1⅝
200	Canada Cop.	2½	2½	2½
700	Carlisle Min.	6	6	6
4,500	‡Cashboy	8	7	7¾
7,800	‡Coco R. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,000	C. Ariz. Sm.	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,570	‡C. Cop. M.	4¼	4	4
500	‡Con. Home.	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,500	Cress. C. G.	6½	6½	6½
1,500	‡Dome Ext.	19	18	19
1,350	Dun.-Ar. C., (a prosp.)	1¼	1¼	1¼
6,900	Emma Con.	*1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	‡Goldfd. Con.	51	50	50
2,000	‡‡Goldf. Mer.	6	6	6
3,000	‡Greenm. M.	1½	1⅜	1½
7,500	‡Hargr. Min.	17	16	17
1,350	Hecla Min.	7¼	7¼	7¼
950	Howe Sd.	6	5¾	6
1,000	‡Ind. Lead.	11	11	11
15,000	J. Verde, (a prospect)	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	J. Vic. Ext., (a prosp.)	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	‡‡Jim Butler	71	70	70
700	‡J.-K., (a p.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	42	41	41
500	‡‡Kewanas	14	14	14
6,700	L. Pr. M. C.	1½	1¼	1⅜
500	Louisl. Con.	90	90	90
700	Magma Cop.	49	47	49
300	‡‡Magm. Cop.	22	22	22
4,100	‡‡Magnate.	82	80	81
8,500	‡‡Marsh M.	19	19	19
1,400	Marysv. G. M.	1⅞	1¼	1⅝
550	Mason Val.	5⅝	5½	5½
300	‡‡Miami M. C.	⅜	⅜	⅜
12,000	‡Milford Cop.	1¼	98	1⅛
700	Mines Hold.	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	‡Mogul M. C.	64	64	64
1,000	Mohic. Cop.	1	1	1
100	Monitor Sil.	⅞	⅞	⅞
8,000	‡Mer. O. Cp.	24¼	22¾	24¼
12,000	Met. Pet'm.	1⅝	1⅝	1½
3,500	‡‡Midwest O.	79	78	79
1,800	‡Midwest R.	135	130	134
2,800	‡N. Ok. O.	1⅛	⅞	⅞
500	‡N. Y. & T. O	2¼	2¼	2¼
14,600	‡‡Okla. Oil	10	9½	10
2,000	‡‡Do pf.	76	75	76
2,300	‡Pac. P. & R.	10⅝	10¼	10⅜
1,500	‡O. & G.	41	35	41
1,400	Osage-H. O.	9¼	9	9¼
1,000	Penn. G'line.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,300	‡Rice Oil	1⅛	1	1⅛
2,000	‡Sap. O. & R.	10¼	9⅞	10
200	Savoy Oil	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
10,800	Seq. O. & R.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	‡Sin. G. Cp.	40	39¼	39½
5,000	‡Un. W. Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,500	‡Un. P. Co., (a pros.)	33	30	30
200	Vac. O. & G.	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,800	‡Victoria Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,000	‡W. States O	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9,750	‡Monster C.	¼	¼	¼
2,500	‡‡Moth. Lode	33	33	33
1,800	‡Mut. Min. & Leas., pfd.	1¼	1	1¼
2,700	‡‡Nancy Hanks Mt.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
3,800	‡Nat. Z. & L.	55	53	55
500	‡‡Nev. Rand (a pros.)	10¼	10¼	10¼
6,500	‡Ne'ray M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	‡Nickles M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	‡Nipissing	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4,800	‡N. Y. Zinc (a pros.)	⅛	⅞	⅛
2,800	‡Nixon Nev.	40	35	35
2,000	‡Ohio Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	‡‡Ore Emma.	40	38	40
1,800	‡Portland C. Cop. t. c.	1¼	1	1¼
300	‡Ray Her.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
6,000	‡Ray Pd.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4,000	‡Red W.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6,000	‡‡Rex Con.	34	32	33
2,500	‡Rochester	62	61	62
400	‡Sac. V. C.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	‡Santa Rita	⅞	⅞	⅞
7,000	‡‡Sagamore	91	87	91
50	‡Sec. Thirty	9	9	9
1,200	Silver King	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	Standard	¼	¼	¼
2,000	Stewart	¼	¼	¼
600	‡St. Nicholas	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,300	‡‡Success	41	38	40
4,300	‡Super M., (a pros.)	36	34	35
500	‡Teck Hu.	60	60	60
1,500	‡Tommy Bur

UNITED RAILROADS OF SAN FRANCISCO

Four Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due 1927

(Notice of Changes in Plan of Re-Organization)

To the holders of certificates of deposit issued under the bondholders' deposit agreement dated August 1, 1916, between holders of the above described bonds and Frank B. Anderson, William H. Crocker, Herbert Fleishhacker, I. W. Hellman, Jr., and John D. McKee, Committee, and Union Trust Company of San Francisco and also

To the holders of certificates of deposit issued under the concurrent agreement for the deposit of bonds dated January 1st, 1917, between holders of said bonds, said committee and said trust company, and The Equitable Trust Company of New York.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the bondholders' deposit agreement and concurrent agreement above mentioned, the undersigned, as the Committee under each of said agreements, have changed the plan of reorganization dated September 22nd, 1916, and have filed with the Union Trust Company of San Francisco, Guaranty Trust Company of New York and The Equitable Trust Company of New York, depositaries, a statement of such changes and copies of the same may be obtained from any one of said depositaries.

Each holder of a certificate of deposit issued by any of said depositaries or their agents, shall be deemed to have assented to and authorized the said changes and to be bound in all respects thereby, unless within thirty days after the 26th day of April, 1917, he shall withdraw his bonds upon surrender of his certificate of deposit properly endorsed to the depositary who may have issued the same, and upon payment of the sum of $5.00 per bond, which the undersigned committee has fixed as a fair contribution for the disbursements, expenses and liabilities of the Committee. Depositors so withdrawing shall cease to have any rights under said agreements or either of them.

By the terms of the amended plan, bondholders will receive 66⅔ per cent. of their holdings in new 6 per cent. bonds, 8⅓ per cent. in new First Preferred Stock, and 33 per cent. in new Common Stock.

The amended plan, after long negotiations, has met with the approval of the Hammond Committee and the approval of the holders of the Junior Securities, and is strongly recommended for prompt adoption by all bondholders.

Further deposits of bonds under the amended plan may be made without penalty on or before **MAY 26TH, 1917**, after which date deposits will not be accepted, except upon such terms as the Committee may prescribe.

Certificates which are listed on New York Stock Exchange will hereafter be issued for deposited bonds either by Union Trust Company of San Francisco, or The Equitable Trust Company of New York, and any holder of a certificate of deposit representing bonds heretofore deposited with either of said Trust Companies or with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, who may desire to have the same exchanged for such listed certificates, may do so by surrendering his present deposit certificate duly endorsed in transferable form, to either the Union Trust Company of San Francisco or The Equitable Trust Company of New York, and receive listed certificates in lieu thereof.

Dated, San Francisco, April 26, 1917.

FRANK B. ANDERSON, Chairman,
WILLIAM H. CROCKER,
HERBERT FLEISHHACKER,
I. W. HELLMAN, JR.,
JOHN D. McKEE,
Committee.

Counsel:
PILLSBURY, MADISON & SUTRO,
San Francisco, Cal.

Depositaries:
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO,
Market Street & Grant Avenue,
San Francisco, Cal.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
37 Wall Street,
New York City.

Registrars:
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, New York City.
MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO,
San Francisco.

United Railroads of San Francisco

Four Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due 1927

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Union Trust Company of New York, Girard Trust Company, Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company of Baltimore and Brown, Shipley & Co., issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated January 6, 1917, betwen holders of the above described bonds and John Henry Hammond, Donald G. Geddes, B. Howell Griswold, Jr., A. H. S. Post and Edward B. Smith, Committee.

Referring to the above-mentioned Bondholders' Agreement, the undersigned Committee HEREBY GIVES NOTICE that it has approved and adopted an amended Plan of Reorganization, dated April 26th, 1917, of UNITED RAILROADS OF SAN FRANCISCO and has filed copies of such amended Plan with the Depositary and Sub-Denositaries of the Committee.

Each holder of a Certificate of Deposit issued under said Bondholders' Agreement shall be conclusively deemed to have assented to such amended Plan, unless within twenty days after the 26th day of April, 1917, he shall have filed with the Union Trust Company of New York, Depositary, written notice of dissent therefrom, specifying the date or dates and the number or numbers of the Certificate or Certificates of Deposit held by him.

In case such amended Plan becomes operative and effective, dissenting certificate-holders may withdraw their dissenting bonds upon surrender of their Certificates of Deposit, endorsed in blank, and upon payment of their proportion of the compensation and expenses of the Committee (not exceeding 1% of the face amount of their bonds).

Under the amended Plan bondholders will receive 66⅔% of the face of their holdings in new 6% Bonds, 8⅓% in a new First Preferred 6% Stock and 33% in new Common Stock.

Copies of such amended Plan may be obtained from the Depositary or the Sub-Depositaries, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

The expenses and compensation of the Committee will be provided for under such amended Plan without cost to assenting Certificate-Holders in case the same is consummated.

Deposits of bonds under the Protective Agreement above-mentioned will be received by the Depositary or Sub-Depositaries without penalty up to and including **MAY 26TH, 1917**, after which date such deposits may be received only upon such terms and conditions as the Committee may prescribe.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit representing Bond Certificates, issued pursuant to the provisions of United Railroads of San Francisco Bondholders' Deposit Agreement, bearing date August 1, 1916, representing Four Per Cent. Bonds deposited thereunder and therein called Deposit Certificates, are hereby required forthwith to surrender the same, in transferable form, to the Depositary or Sub-Depositaries by whom they were issued, against the delivery of the said Bond Certificates represented thereby, without cost or charge to such holders. The attention of such holders is called to the fact that upon withdrawal their Bond Certificates may be exchanged for new Union Trust Company of San Francisco or new Equitable Trust Company Certificates, which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and also that under the terms of said Deposit Agreement they will be deemed to have assented to such amended Plan, unless within thirty days after April 26th, 1917 they withdraw from said Agreement, as therein provided.

The amended Plan of Reorganization has been adopted after careful investigation and long negotiations and the undersigned strongly recommend its acceptance by all bondholders and certificate-holders.

Dated, New York, April 26th, 1917.

JOHN HENRY HAMMOND, Chairman,
Brown Brothers & Co.

DONALD G. GEDDES,
Clark, Dodge & Co., New York.

B. HOWELL GRISWOLD, JR.,
Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore.

A. H. S. POST,
President Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company of Baltimore.

EDWARD B. SMITH,
Edward B. Smith & Co., Philadelphia.
Committee.

Counsel:
R. G. BAETJER, Esq.,
CHARLES K. BEEKMAN, Esq.

Secretary:
MORRELL W. GAINES,
39 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

Depositary:
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 80 Broadway, New York.
Sub-Depositaries:
GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Broad and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.
MERCANTILE TRUST & DEPOSIT CO. OF BALTIMORE, Baltimore.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., London.

KENNECOTT COPPER EARNS $42,916,342

Net Profits for Year Are $39,158,635, and Surplus Earnings $27,884,623.

EQUALS $14 ON EACH SHARE

Assets Valued at $19,235,111, Liabilities at $1,711,092, and Undivided Profits at $18,915,228.

The first annual report of the Kennecott Copper Corporation covering operations for the calendar year 1916, made public yesterday, shows that surplus earnings, after deduction of all charges, but before deduction of dividends, amounted to $27,884,623, or approximately $10 a share on the 2,786,679 shares outstanding.

Including the company's equity in earnings of the various corporations owned or controlled by it, its surplus available for dividends after deduction of charges, including nearly $4,000,000 for depreciation, etc., were equal to $14.05 a share.

The balance sheet of the Kennecott shows total current and working assets of $19,233,111; current liabilities, $1,711,092, and undivided profits of $18,915,228. The combined income account of the Kennecott Corporation, showing its equity in the earnings of affiliated companies, follows:

Alaskan Mines and Katalla Co.	$22,105,778
Braden Mines	6,876,307
Copper River and Northwestern Railway Co.	1,768,671
Alaska Steamship Co.	724,353
Utah Copper Co.	9,244,039
Nevada Consolidated Copper Co.	2,197,214
Total gross earnings	$42,916,342
Depreciation, depletion, and miscellaneous	3,757,707
Net earnings	$39,158,635
Dividends paid by Kennecott Corporation during 1916	15,820,288
Surplus for year	$23,888,352

There was received at the smelter during the year, after allowing for smelter deductions, 108,372,783 pounds of deliverable refined copper. The total cost of production per pound of copper was 5.10 cents. The average net selling price during the year, after deducting delivery expenses, was 25.34 cents per pound.

The list of investments of the Kennecott shows that on Dec. 31 last the company owned 434,504 shares of Utah Copper Company stock carried on the books at $33,160,788.

The Alaska Steamship Company for the year ended Dec. 31 last showed gross income of $3,816,087; operating expenses and taxes $2,449,420; net income $1,366,667; previous surplus $658,894; total surplus $2,025,561; depreciation and dividends $1,895,345; final surplus $130,216.

The Copper River and Northwestern Railway Company reported for the year ended Dec. 31 last: Gross revenues, $2,911,207; operating expenses and taxes, $1,142,536; operating income, $1,768,671.

The combined statement of the Braden Copper Mines Company and the Braden Copper Company for the year ended Dec. 31 last shows net profits of $7,590,456. The copper production for the year amounted to 42,153,270 pounds, valued at $12,648,111, the gross price being figured at 30.005 cents. The operating expenses were $5,057,655. The average net price realized by the Braden company for copper during the year was 26.35 cents per pound.

New Canadian Insurance Director.

Directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company have elected the Hon. Richard Bedford Bennett of Calgary, Canada, to succeed Sir William Mackenzie, who declined a renomination for the board. Mr. Bennett is Chairman of the National Service Commission appointed by the Canadian Government in 1916 to ascertain the man-power of the country for use at home and abroad. In this capacity he perfected a card index of every man in the Dominion between the ages of 16 and 60, giving information as to whether married or single, occupation, and willingness to change residence, to go abroad in construction work behind the lines, or to do other work which the authorities might think necessary.

Capt. Hart to Speak on Poland.

Captain E. J. Hart, on furlough from the British Army, will speak on "Poland, Past and Present" next Saturday at 3.30 o'clock, at Allerton House, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. The lecture will be under the patronage of M. and Mme. Ignace Paderewski, Countess Dzienkonska, and W. O. Gorski. A program of Polish music will be rendered by Miss Estelle Hutchinson, pupil of Jean de Reszke; Joseph Phillips, and others. A new American patriotic song, entitled "Unfurl the Flag," written and composed by Captain Hart, will be sung for the first time in public.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.05
Alta	.03	Julia	.02
Andes	.21	Justice	.05
Best & Belcher	.08	Mexican	.29
Bullion	.02	Occidental	.05
Caledonia	.18	Ophir	.15
Challenge Con.	.06	Overman	.05
Chollar	.02	Potosi	.03
Confidence	.14	Savage	.08
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.87	Sierra Nevada	.25
Exchequer	.03	Union Con.	.32
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.06	Mexican dollars	.58½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.10	Jumbo Ext.	.42
Jim Butler	.68	Jumbo Junior	.11
McNamara	.07	Kewanas	.14
Midway	.13	Silver Pick	.13
Mispah	.11	Spearhead	.10
Monarch Pitts	.12	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.03	Gold Wedge	.03
North Star	.12	Manhattan Con.	.31
Rescue	.26	Morning Glory	.17
Tonopah Ext.	3.00	Union Amal.	.21
West End	.70	White Caps	.87

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.12	Big Jim	.79
Booth	.06	Nevada Hills	.22
Daisy	.03	Packard	.40
Florence	.18	Rochester	.60½
Fraction	.06	Round Mountain	.36
Goldfield Con.	.58	United Eastern	4.87½
Goldfield Merger	.06		

OTHER DISTRICTS.

Big Jim	.79		
Nevada Hills	.22		
Packard	.40		
Rochester	.60½		
Round Mountain	.36		
United Eastern	4.87½		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Creason	6¼	6¾	Granite	54	56
Dr. Jackpot	6½	7	Isabella	13¼	13¾
Elkton	10	11	McKinney	80	81
El Paso	20	30	Portland	150	160
Fanny R.	6	6¼	Vindicator	60	70
Gold. Cycle	215	216	U. Gold M.	16	17½
Gold Sov.	4	6			

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—Forecast: N. Car. and S. Car.—Showers Thurs. Fri., probably fair; fresh s., shifting to w., winds. Ga.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle, variable winds.

Fla.—Probably fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle, variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and cooler Thurs. Fri., fair; gentle, variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and cooler Thurs. Fri., fair.

Ind. and Ohio—Fair Thurs.; cooler in s. Fri., probably fair; fresh w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Rain or snow, followed by fair, Thurs. Fri., fair; streng, shifting winds, becoming w. and n. w.

Upper Mich.—Snow Thurs. Fri., fair; strong n. e., shifting to n. w., winds.

La. and E. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ark. and Okla.—Fair Thurs.; warmer. Fri., fair.

W. Tex.—Fair Thurs.; warmer; fair in Pan Handle, Fri., fair.

Ill.—Fair Thurs., warmer in w. Fri. unsettled, probably showers in w. and s.

Mo.—Fair and warmer Thurs.; Fri. showers, cooler in w.

Wis.—Cloudy Thurs., warmer in w. and cent.; Fri. fair in n., cloudy in s.

Minn.—Fair, with warmer Thurs.; Fri. cloudy in n. e., probably showers in w. and s.

Iowa—Fair and warmer Thurs., Fri. showers.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Thurs., probably followed by showers Thurs. night or Fri in w. and s.; warmer Thurs. in e. and cent.; colder Fri. in w.

S. Dak.—Unsettled Thurs., with showers in s. w.; warmer in e. and cent. Fri., showers, cooler in w.

Neb.—Cloudy and warmer in e., probably showers in w. Thurs. Fri., showers and cooler.

Kan.—Cloudy and warmer Thurs., probably followed by showers Thurs. night or Fri.; cooler Fri.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.

A dividend of 75c per share (1½%) on the Common Stock has been declared payable May 15th, 1917, to holders of record at the close of business May 1st, 1917.

Stock transfer books will be closed.

H. E. PANCOAST, Secretary.

New York, April 25th, 1917.

ITALIANS POUR GOLD INTO WAR FUND

Contribute Personal Jewelry to Enable Government to Carry on the Conflict.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 25.—A great propoganda is going on here aiming to collect gold necessary to carry on the war. Rich and poor alike offer all kinds of jewelry. Together with these objects many patriotic letters are received. Among others noticeable is that from the Secretary of one of the Cabinet Ministers, who sent a pair of gold cuff links with the German imperial eagle designed in relief on them, and wrote:

"On the yacht Hohenzollern, where I was sent by my department, I received these from the Kaiser for services rendered. I now offer them to the State. May this drop of German gold descend in the river of riches which the Italian nation has set flowing to transform into arms against the barbarians."

Although Italy is concentrating all her energies and strength for the expected offensive at the front, she still has time to think out improvements for internal affairs, such as the idea to start an aerial post service to enable quick postal communications between Italy and her colonial possessions, especially Tripoli, which for some time past has been almost entirely cut off from the mother country.

At first this service will be carried on by airplanes, but later, when the service is more diffused and complex, by dirigibles. In the early stages the aerial post will be bi-weekly or tri-weekly, and only after much experience will there be a daily service. This plan already had been much discussed in other countries, but came to nothing owing to the outbreak of the war.

CRITICISES BRITISH FINANCE

Sir Alfred Booth Advocates Taxation in Place of Loans.

LONDON, April 25.—British war financing was criticised severely today by Sir Alfred Booth, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Cunard Steamship Company, at the annual meeting of the corporation.

"We have gone wrong from the very start," said Sir Alfred. "The methods of financing which we adopted might have been comparatively harmless for a short war, but in this long war they hang like a millstone around our necks and will surely hamper our powers of recovery after the conclusion of peace. We have borrowed where we should have taxed, and now when we have begun to tax we are taxing production and leaving consumption to run riot.

"The excess profit tax exhibits both these vices to a special degree. Moreover, this tax has the grave disadvantage that it does nothing toward solving after-war problems, for after the war there will be no war profit to tax and its place will have to be taken by new direct or indirect taxation at the worst possible time for trade to adjust itself to new burdens.

"The gravity of the food problem is due as much to financial follies as to German submarines. The paralyzing shackles of Government control of shipping, if continued long enough, will throttle our economic life."

RAILWAYS MUST BE REBUILT

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 25.—Russia made the mistake of patterning her railway transportation system after that of Europe rather than America, and after the war the new democracy will have to build several hundred thousand miles of new railway "in order to achieve the destiny in store for her," George Bury, Vice President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, said today upon his arrival here from Russia.

Mr. Bury has returned from a visit abroad, taken in connection with transportation problems at the request of the Russian and British Governments. During the recent revolution in Russia he was in that country prior to the abdication of Emperor Nicholas. He traveled from Lapland to the Caucasus, he said, and made transportation recommendations which were accepted first by the old Government and later by the new régime.

"Traffic in Russia moves vast distances in great bulk," Mr. Bury said. "If that great country is to achieve the destiny in store for her, she will have to come to the large train and large car system. Had Russia been equipped with a railway, say, such as we have in Canada, she would have played a much greater part in this war."

Mr. Bury said the trade of Russia after the war would go to those nations which studied Russia's needs as well as Russian character, just as the Germans did before the war.

STEEL TRADE READY TO SUPPLY NATION

Manufacturers Meet Today to Arrange for Distribution of Orders.

TALK OF A MILLION TONS

Intimation Heard That Government Will Be Asked to Get Concessions for Allies.

Preparations for the manufacture of Government steel are rapidly rounding into final form, and it is expected that today the various companies will be informed of the amounts they are to supply the army and navy at special prices. That the Federal purchases will be heavy during the remainder of the year is indicated by figures which are being discussed in trade circles. The Iron Age says:

"Steel manufacturers will meet on Thursday to arrange for distributing throughout the industry very considerable Government orders for vessel, navy yard, and ordnance steel which were largely put in the hands of the United States Steel Corporation.

"The Government is expected to place early contracts for fully 800,000 tons of plates, shapes, and bars, and the amount it will want this year exceeds the first estimates, being now put at 1,000,000 tons. Already Government business taken at Pittsburgh amounts to 100,000 tons of plates.

"Intimations that the Government will be asked by the Allies to aid them in securing special concessions on steel and copper are cropping up more frequently. The British Government's copper contract expires in sixty days, and the question of the still unused amount of the 200,000 gross tons bought for the first half is cutting an undue figure in the current market. All indications today are strongly against the extension of such low prices as our Government has secured on steel and copper to any of the European Governments.

"The belief is that fresh foreign buying, facilitated by the big Government loan now authorized, will come soon under the direction of Great Britain, probably even for the railroad material desired by Russia. France, with a new credit, will also be in the market. As an example, that country wants 21,000 tons more of nineteen-pound rails to lay 700 miles of portable track. A 4,000-ton order for the same purpose was recently placed at Cleveland."

The Iron Trade Review says:

"As the nation is settling down to the grim business of making war, the iron and steel industry is fitting more surely into the position of great dependence which it must fill in the conflict. Government purchases and needs for military necessities are more clearly defined. A Federal plan to build steel merchant ships in addition to the 1,000 woodcraft will call for a large steel tonnage and perhaps some readjustments in the present naval construction program. The indirect war needs are no less insistent than the direct Government requirements. Some of the leading mills are specifically recognizing the Government's precedence in the market by inserting a clause in all quotations, contracts and promises of delivery to the effect that all deliveries are subject to acts and demands of national emergency."

PLEA FOR PROHIBITION.

Bishop Lawrence Tells Episcopal Convention It Is a National Duty.

BOSTON, April 25.—A plea for wartime prohibition as a means of conserving vital forces was made today by Bishop William Lawrence in an address before the annual convention of the Massachusetts diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

"The really great work before this nation," he said, "is the conservation and concentration of all the forces, spiritual, moral, and material, and the consecration of these to the defense by arms of our liberties, and that the world may be made 'safe for democracy.' Hence I affirm that without a change in the letter of the law, it is the duty of every patriot to abstain from the use of liquors, and thus to conserve his strength and lead others to conserve their strength and money for the country."

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 25.—Forty new corporations having aggregate capitalization of $10,604,000 were chartered today. They include:

American Education Press, Inc., Manhattan, editing, printing, and publishing newspapers, books, $650,000; F. G. Smith, P. Davis, E. W. Beattie, 15 Dey St.

National Conduit and Cable Co., Inc., Hastings-on-Hudson, manufactures wires, cables, electrical conductors, electrical railway, subway, and conduit equipment, 250,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital $8,750,000; F. S. Williams, T. M. Malone, J. W. Rhoades, 530 West 113th St., Brooklyn.

Tetlow Hat Shop, Inc., Rochester, hats, hat frames, millinery and trimmings, $25,000; T. and P. N. Tetlow, and H. Stearns, Rochester.

Lowenthal & Schloss, Inc., Bronx, confectionery and kindred products, $15,000; H. Lowenthal, R. Schloss, E. Lindeman, 164 West 145st St.

Ardent Publishing Corporation, Manhattan, printing, binding, and book selling, $5,000; A. B. La Far, D. Melillo, J. W. Conrow, 11 Broadway.

Linen Supply, Inc., Manhattan, linen and other fabrics, $10,000; C. Samson, S. Goldstein, I. Schneierson, 190 Wooster St.

Pioneer Color Works, Inc., Brooklyn, colors, dyestuffs, $10,000; A. C. Zobel, A. Gaier, L. J. Schindler, 923 East 12th St.

C. C. Vanderveen, Inc., Gloversville, gloves, leather goods, wearing apparel, $25,000; H. H. Lane, W. M. Smith, C. L. Vanderen, 400 Fifth Av.

Van Keuren Auto Sales Co., Inc., Bronx, deal in automobiles, $5,000; and M. Van Keuren, R. T. Thompson, 280 East 199th St.

Becker, Fennrich & Co., Inc., Manhattan, chemicals, dyes, medicines, $20,000; M. G. Becker, H. C. Fenarich, E. Brophy, 42 Beam St.

Sovereign Specialty Co., Inc., Manhattan, hardware specialties, $75,000; J. G. Bosworth, A. Girtanner, W. C. Lavant, 344 Broadway.

The Schenectady Taxicab Co., Inc., Schenectady, auto delivery business, $6,000; G. E. Kelder, J. G. Hicks, C. W. Williams, Schenectady.

Dry Dock Furniture Co., Inc., Manhattan, office furniture, cabinets, mirrors, $5,000; M. Persin, S. Lebensfeld, S. Rosenblatt, 65 East Fourth St.

Earl C. Bacon, Inc., Manhattan, machinery tools, contracting, $5,000; S. K. Green, W. R. Young, S. F. MacPeak, 26 Cortlandt St.

Apollo Institute, Inc., Manhattan, conduct institute for physical exercise, hygienic treatment, and kindred, $10,000; C. Grufberg, S. M. Keller, B. C. Elliott, 1,400 Broadway.

Auburn Sanitary Milk Co., Inc., Auburn, dairy and farm products, ice cold storage, $50,000; G. W. Emig, M. P. and N. E. Monroe, Auburn.

The E. M. and H. K. Real Estate and Contracting Corporation, Manhattan, real estate agency, brokerage contracting, $10,000; G. Fischer, H. C. Kayser, E. Miehling, 206 Broadway.

Foreign Traffic Corporation, Manhattan, freight and express broker forwarding, $10,000; J. Boree, M. V. Mignot, A. Pecorini, 267 West 140th St.

Hughes Motor Sales Co., Inc., Utica, deal in Ford motor cars and parts, $10,000; G. W., C. A., O. E. Hughes, Utica.

The Diamond Rubber Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacturer rubber goods, $300,000; H. E. Raymond, F. C. Von Cleef, N. E. Oliver, 1,780 Broadway.

Onyx Garage, Inc., Manhattan, automobile garage, $10,000; A. Neustein, I. Witkin, L. Bernstein, 1,500 2d Av.

F. D. Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan, real estate construction, building supplies, $20,000; J. Montana, R. Markowitis, M. Grossman, 206 Broadway.

Thos. Howbottom Co., Inc., Manhattan, embroideries, laces, novelties, $10,000; J. M. Isaacs, M. Hersberg, T. Rowbottom, 300 West 54th St.

Jerome Realty and Construction Co., Inc., Manhattan, real estate construction, $30,000; C. B. Hall, G. H. Hersberg, V. C. King, 601 West 138th St.

Clyde Lighterage Co., Inc., Manhasset, transportation, lighterage, $5,000; D. W. Tyson, G. M. and W. J. Clyde, 229 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

Haug & Co., Inc., Manhattan, grocers, bakers, and confectioners' supplies, $10,000; G. E. Haugwitz, A. Liebert, H. Meyer, 12 Arden St.

Caraher & Co., Inc., Manhattan, dealing in Government, municipal, and industrial bonds and other securities, $500,000; W. Lovey, H. Winter, W. H. Thacher, 37 William St.

Allied Shipping Corp., Inc., Manhattan, groceries, dairy products, $50,000; A. A. and A. Haase, 520 West 40th St.

Sheftman Wool Stock Co., Inc., Manhattan, sort, grade, and sell woolen rags, $10,000; M. and A. Sheftman, I. Goodman, 1,640 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

The Campbell Holding Company, Inc., Manhattan, real estate and building business, $5,000; P. J. and J. W. Campbell, Vanderbilt Hotel.

Muldoon Bros., Inc., Brooklyn, trucking, contracting, deal in trucks, $5,000; E. J. and P. T. Muldoon, A. M. M. Birdsall, 132 Newton St., Brooklyn.

Capital increases: Bijur Motor Lighting Company, Manhattan, $650,000 to $2,000,000; Seiler-Rose, Inc., Manhattan, $20,000 to $30,000; Maron Wood Products and Toy Co., Inc., Manhattan, $15,000 to $50,000; Phoenix Cold Storage Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $100,000; American Steel Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $40,000; Sears-Cross Co., Manhattan, $250,000 to $350,000; Travelers Transfer Company, Manhattan, $125,000 to $250,000; Central Belting Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $50,000.

Dissolutions: Medina Canning Company, Oneida; George B. Ward Carting Co., Rochester; International Case Co., Inc., Manhattan.

Authorizations: Maritime Transportation Co., Delaware, transportation and navigation, $1,000,000. Representative, W. H. Hax, 336 West 86th St.

Wilckes-Martin-Wilckes Co., New Jersey, chemicals and chemical products, painters' inkmakers', and printers' supplies, $500,000. Representative, Felix Wilckes, 133 William St.

Aberthaw Construction Co., Massachusetts, building, contracting, mechanical, and manufacturing business, develop electricity by water power, $300,000. Representative, Maurice C. Spratt, Fidelity Building, Buffalo.

Revocations and new designations: New York American Bridge Co., New Jersey; Lester L. Sisson, 30 Church St., Diehl Mfg. Co., New Jersey; L. F. Tankard, 149 Broadway.

Withdrawals of authorization: Diamond Rubber Co., Ohio; Aberthaw-Kain Co., Maine.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 25.—Charters filed: Eaton, Brown & Simpson, Inc., Elizabeth, general contracting and construction, $100,000; H. I. Eaton, Atlantic City; R. M. Brown, Elizabeth; Charles R. Simpson, Millside.

Losey Automobile Co., Jersey City, conduct a general automobile and garage business, $15,000; J. F. Losey, H. J. Losey, R. F. Losey, Jersey City.

New Jersey Corporation, Paterson, deal in motors and machinery, $10,000; O. Jaeger, Montclair; C. Simon, Jr., T. B. McGuire, Paterson.

Federal Co-operative Association, Newark, gather and distribute news and carry on a printing and publishing business, $50,000; S. Cohen, H. D. Cohen, New York; L. Handler, Newark.

Columbia Bronze Foundry Co., Camden, manufacture, mold, and deal in brass and other metals, $10,000; W. Early, F. T. Hyde, A. J. Weeks, Camden.

Mercer Realty Co., Trenton, real estate and construction, $100,000; M. Steiner, M. Laub, Trenton; J. A. Fass, Plainfield.

Universal Delaminite Co., Inc., Newark, $20,000; J. N. Doon, A. N. Moran, Newark; O. L. Gonzales, O. G. Gonzales, East Orange.

Plaza Garage & Sales Co., Inc., Montclair, deal in automobiles and vehicles, $5,000; H. Abrams, A. Abrams, Montclair; B. Rosenbaum, East Orange.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 25.—Charters filed:

Oklahoma Queen Oil Co., carry on a general oil business, $1,000,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Morty, E. E. Longfield, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Fiber Containers Corporation, manufacture paper containers, boxes, &c., $1,000,000; L. B. Phillips, J. B. Bailey, local Dover (Del.) incorporators.

Tanner Gitman Schools, Inc., give instructions in different branches, $150,000; S. B. Howard, A. W. Britton, H. B. Davis, New York.

Wilgus, Marsh & Headley Corporation, manufacture paper and paper products of all kinds, $150,000; Wellington F. Headley, N. A. Taylor, T. F. Wilgus, New York.

E. B. Parks & Co., conduct a general mercantile and developing business, $100,000; Cornelius A. Cole, Hackensack, N. J.; A. R. Oakley, Pearl River, N. Y.; P. B. Britsch, Jersey City.

MEN of affairs show wear and tear earlier in life than others; they should take Life Insurance when they can get it.

Mellor & Allen
General Agents
149 Broadway
New York

TO THE HOLDERS OF
INDIAN REFINING COMPANY
7% Second Mortgage Notes,
DUE MAY 1ST, 1918.
Sinking Fund Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article V. of the Second Mortgage, dated May 23rd, 1913, of the Indian Refining Company to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, that notes bearing the following serial numbers have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund, and will be paid on and after May 1st, 1917, at par plus accrued interest upon presentation at the COUPON DEPARTMENT of the undersigned. After May 1st, 1917, interest on the above notes will cease. Notes should have the coupon due May 1st, 1917, and subsequent attached:

$1,000 NOTES.

1179, 1197, 1213, 1214, 1216, 1217, 1219, 1222, 1227, 1245, 1248, 1257, 1268, 1269, 1271, 1272, 1278, 1286, 1290, 1303, 1307, 1315, 1317, 1328, 1333, 1334, 1342, 1353, 1355, 1363, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1375, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1390, 1393, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1402, 1408, 1412, 1421, 1426, 1431, 1450, 1462, 1461, 1462, 1468, 1470, 1475, 1503, 1514, 1518, 1522, 1549, 1551, 1555, 1560, 1568, 1571, 1578, 1587, 1595, 1598, 1602, 1603, 1606, 1608, 1622, 1628, 1695, 1637, 1641, 1659, 1665, 1672, 1673, 1688, 1689, 1708, 1722, 1736, 1738, 1746, 1765, 1789, 1802, 1804, 1806, 1809, 1811, 1820, 1824, 1827, 1829, 1844, 1845, 1853, 1864, 1898, 1909, 1910, 1925, 1948, 1950, 1951, 1974, 1977, 1986, 2013, 2015, 2025, 2034, 2037, 2059, 2065, 2079, 2080, 2087, 2088, 2090, 2099, 2106, 2133, 2136, 2143, 2146, 2166, 2167, 2178, 2182, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2193, 2197, 2204, 2220, 2236, 2238, 2253.

$500 NOTES.

2376, 2379, 2385, 2402, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2420, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2455, 2460, 2466, 2470, 2471, 2478, 2487, 2489, 2500 each.

$100 NOTES.

2077, 2078, 2696, 2705, 2709, 2711, 2714, 2715, 2725, 2730, 2745, 2754, 2774, 2802, 2805, 2821, 2823, 2829, 2840, 2847, 2871, 2881, 2882, 2888, 2896, 2808, 2907, 2915, 2916, 2930, 2933, 2934, 2942, 2961, 2970, 2981, 2986, 2988, 3007, 3010, 3011, 3017, 3022, 3039, 3040, 3069, 3072, 3079, 3080, 3091, 3109, 3126, 3137, 3146, 3150, 3157, 3162, 3164, 3169.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
April 12, 1917.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Detroit, Mich., April 25th, 1917.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of General Motors Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Thursday, May 10th, 1917, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:

To take action upon and with reference to the following resolutions adopted by a majority of the Board of Directors of General Motors Company at the meeting thereof lawfully held April 20th, 1917, as follows, to wit:

RESOLVED, That the Board of Directors of General Motors Company does hereby declare that it is advisable for the Company to decrease its capital stock by immediately retiring its Preferred capital stock at par and accrued dividends to August 1, 1917, and to amend Article Fourth of the Certificate of Incorporation to read as follows:

Fourth—The total authorized capital stock of the Corporation is Forty Million Dollars, ($40,000,000), divided into Four Hundred Thousand (400,000) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each, which shall be Common Stock.

From time to time the capital stock of the Company may be increased or decreased according to law, and may be issued in such amounts and proportions as shall be determined by the Board of Directors and as may be permitted by law.

And further

RESOLVED, That a special meeting of the stockholders of General Motors Company, to take action thereon, be and it is hereby called to be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Thursday, the 10th day of May, A. D. 1917, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, May 4th, 1917, and will be reopened at ten o'clock in the morning of Friday, May 11th, 1917.

By order of the Board of Directors.
T. S. MERRILL, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

Notice of Fifteenth Annual Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of International Harvester Company of New Jersey will be held at the principal office of the Company, at No. 15 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Thursday, May 10, 1917, for the election of six Directors, to hold office for three years, and for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including considering and voting upon proposed changes in the by-laws and upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, by-laws, proceedings, elections and appointments by the Board of Directors since the last Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, as set forth in the minutes of the Board of Directors, which, until the meeting, will be open to examination by Stockholders of record during business hours at the Chicago office of the Corporation, Harvester Building, 606 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Dated, April 12, 1917.
By order of the Board of Direct

ENGRAVING STRIKE MAY BE CONTEMPT

Powers Company to Prosecute Men Enjoined from Calling a Walkout.

START SUIT FOR $500,000

Union's Terms Held to Violate Terms of the State's Law Against Restraint of Trade.

Thirty-five members of the New York Photo Engravers' Union No. 1, who quit work at the plant of the Powers Company, at 154 Nassau Street, on Tuesday night after the heads of the engraving company had obtained a temporary injunction restraining the union from calling a strike, would be served in contempt proceedings, lawyers for the Powers Company said yesterday. Both the union leaders and the heads of the engraving company are ready to fight to a finish legal actions growing out of the relations between the union and the Powers Company.

Ex-Judge Jeremiah T. Mahoney was retained yesterday as counsel for the union, and after a conference with the union leaders he got a copy of the complaint in the $500,000 damage suit in which conspiracy to enforce demands not relating to wages, working hours, and working conditions is alleged. He has twenty days in which to answer the allegations of the engraving company. On Monday he will appear before the Supreme Court to oppose making the injunction permanent. He said last night that the union had taken no action toward getting the engravers to quit work, and that as individuals they had the right to quit if they wished.

The question of wages and hours did not come up in the union demands, according to the papers filed by the engraving company in the Supreme Court. John M. Powers, general manager of the Powers Company, made an affidavit to the effect that representatives of the union had told him that members of the organization would work only for members of the Photo Engravers Board of Trade. He alleged further that to agree to the union demands would be to violate the Donnelly anti-trust law. The Board of Trade is being investigated by the District Attorney under the Donnelly law. A. J. Powers, head of the concern, submitted a letter from District Attorney Swann in which the District Attorney advised him to be careful about entering "any such combination."

Eight members of the Photo Engravers' Board of Trade were indicted last June by the Grand Jury on a charge of forming a combination in restraint of trade. It was charged that they agreed to raise their prices from 20 to 100 per cent. after entering into a stipulation with the Photo Engravers' Union No. 1, by which the members of the union were only to work for them. The New York Trade Press Association brought the matter to District Attorney Swann's attention.

In August Mr. Swann told the indicted men that, while there was no question in his mind but what they had violated the law, nevertheless he believed that they had not intended to do so. At that time he suggested that they might avoid prosecution by restoring competition. The defendants have not been brought to trial thus far this term.

GERMAN GAUNTLET $1,000.

The Highest Price at Austin Sale—Total to Date, $6,445.

A German locking gauntlet of the sixteenth century decorated with etched and gilded ornaments brought the highest price at the Samuel H. Austin sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to H. W. Harding for $1,000. This was from the Zschille collection. An Italian "Main Gauche," with engraved ricasso and plain guard and counter-guard, from the Faulder collection, went to the same buyer for $85.

A German wheel-lock gun of the seventeenth century, stock inlaid with ivory, went to L. J. O'Reilly for $170, and a German hunting knife of the early eighteenth century, with engraved blade, elaborate silver hilt and silver mounted scabbard, went to the same buyer for $100. A seventeenth century Italian dagger, with stiletto blade, went to R. G. Packard for $55, and a pair of Scotch pistols, the metal stocks set with cairngorms, went to Henry Symons for $67.

The returns for the afternoon were $3,855, making a grand total of $6,445. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

WAR BAN ON FIREWORKS.

Adamson Starts Move Here and Asks Other Cities to Join.

Fire Commissioner Adamson announced yesterday that he had revoked all permits for the sale of fireworks in New York City, and had asked every city in the United States with a population of more than 10,000 to take similar action. While New York City has had "safe and sane" Fourth of July celebrations for several years, some firms have been permitted to sell fireworks. In recent years these permits have been granted upon condition that no fireworks be sold for use in New York City, but it has been impossible to enforce the condition strictly.

In a letter to Mayors Commissioner Adamson wrote:

"It is highly desirable that steps be taken by every city in America to prevent the sale and display of fireworks during the continuance of the war. With this end in view, I have revoked the permits of all companies which sell fireworks at retail in this city, and it is my purpose to prevent altogether the sale of fireworks here until the close of the war. The reasons for this action are that persons with evil intent might readily make use of fireworks on occasions like the Fourth of July to start fires or explosions, and that the materials and labor which are used in the manufacture of fireworks should be diverted to other and more useful purposes."

SAFETY MEDALS AWARDED.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman Bestows Those Won by the Railroads.

The annual awards of the American Museum of Safety for efforts to safeguard factory employes and the employes and patrons of public utility corporations were made yesterday afternoon at an informal luncheon at Delmonico's. Mrs. E. H. Harriman presented medals to representatives of the Alabama Great Southern Railway, the Illinois division of the Illinois Central and the general manager of the Long Island Railroad for efficiency in maintaining safety records.

Other companies to receive medals were the Pullman Company, Scientific American award for invention; the Commonwealth Steel Company, Travelers Insurance gold medal for protection of employes; the Julius King Optical Company, Louis Livingston Seaman medal for promotion of factory hygiene; and Westinghouse Electric Company, three medals of the Anthony N. Brady Memorial for the street railway company best caring for its employes and patrons. Among those present were James Speyer, Joseph H. Choate, Arthur Williams, Thomas E. Murry, J. W. Lieb, H. H. Westinghouse, Lewis B. Gawtry, Professor Frederick R. Hutton, Miss Edith Wetmore, Dr. Allan D. Risteen and John H. Paterson.

WAR AID BY METAL TRADES.

National Association Gives Pledge, but Opposes Eight-Hour Day.

The National Metal Trades Association, at its nineteenth annual convention at the Hotel Astor yesterday, adopted resolutions pledging support to the President and assistance in mobilizing the country's resources. The association, as usual, met behind closed doors.

In his annual address, President W. H. Van Dervoort pointed out that there had been 200 strikes in the metal trades in the last year, practically all due to the eight-hour day. A great majority of the members seemed to feel that Governmental contracts should not carry the eight-hour clause. In 69 per cent. of the shops represented men want 54 or more hours a week; in 28 per cent. from 48 to 54 hours, and in 3 per cent. 48 hours.

BROKER WHO FLED GIVES UP.

E. R. Wooley, Missing Six Years, Held on Grand Larceny Charge.

Ernest R. Wooley, a former well-known curb broker, who has been a fugitive from justice since 1911, when he was indicted on a charge of grand larceny, voluntarily surrendered in the District Attorney's office yesterday. He was arraigned before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions and released in $1,000 bail for trial.

Wooley, who was President of the Nevada-Utah Mines and Smelter Company, was charged with having obtained 10,000 shares of the stock under false pretenses. He told court attendants that he had been living in Salt Lake City since his indictment and had been prosperous.

To Teach English to Foreigners.

The Neighbors' League of Yonkers, which teaches English to foreigners, met yesterday afternoon in the Broadway Tabernacle, Fifty-sixth Street and Broadway, and decided to extend its work to this city. A committee was appointed to perfect organization and consider a headquarters and will make its report at the next meeting, to be held May 9.

Sir Ernest Shackleton Will Lecture.

Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackleton will arrive in this city on Friday on his return from his antarctic explorations and will leave within a few days for England to rejoin the British Navy. He will be entertained on Friday night by the Half Moon Club, and on Sunday night will lecture at Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History and the National Geographical Society.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE TO-DAY, 2:15 P. M.
Also To-Morrow & Saturday,
At the Galleries of

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS
Cor. 25th Street 333-341 Fourth Ave.

A very Important Collection of
ANTIQUE ORIENTAL ART OBJECTS
The second consignment received this season from the renowned expert
Mr. Liu Pao,
of Peking, China.
For Absolute Sale at Public Auction under the directions of
Mr. Kano Oshima,
of New York City.
Included in the consignment are many Magnificent Specimens of
Jade of the Chien Lung Period
Agate, Rock Crystal and other Hard Stones.
An extensive Collection of CHINESE
Potteries and Bronzes
dating from the earliest known periods to Ming dynasty.
Unusual examples of
Armor and Robes in Mail
of the Chien-Lung Period.
VALUABLE
Old Chinese Porcelains
in Blue and White, Celadon and Single Colors, Ming Ivory Carvings, Tang Figurines, fine Cinnabar Lacquers.
A Large Collection of ANCIENT THIBETAN
Gilt Bronze Images,
Several Choice Specimens of ANTIQUE AND MODERN
Chinese Carpets and Rugs
And many other objects of interest.
On View Till Hour of Sale.
HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auction'r.

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338-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.
SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING.
Tel. 6911-12 Barclay.
13-15 Lispenard St. Tel. 497 Franklin.
HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer
Galleries, 924-926 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way,
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.
Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.
LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures,
Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2248.
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4290.

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We finance Manufacturers, Wholesale Merchants and Selling Agents. We discount and guarantee sales and make loans on Collateral not ordinarily acceptable to National Banks.
We Finance Imports and Exports; supervise Domestic and Foreign Collections; buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
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ADVANCES MADE ON YOUR Outstanding Accounts
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Of manufacturers and jobbers by advances on accounts and on merchandise.
WORMSER & COMPANY,
95 Fifth Ave. New York, N. Y.
ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS
Liberal Terms Co. 61 Chambers St.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

30 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BUTTONS, trimmings, and novelties; job of any description; spot cash. 1402 Franklin. Hirsh & Eckstein, 40 Lispenard St.

COATS.—Poplin; Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Penn., Mr. Lloyd, open for jobs of very cheap coats, very cheap suits, very cheap dresses, and very cheap skirts; quantity no object; spot cash. Call Thursday morning, 8:30. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

COATS.—Large children's coat house wants a good line of junior coats from reliable manufacturer; will look at snappy, stylish line. V 111 Times.

COATS.—High-class coat house is interested in smart Pile Fabric coats, for Fall. Write at once for appointment. E 164 Times.

COATS.—Jobbers ready to place orders on medium price Fall coats. Call 1,140 Broadway, corner 26th St., 3d floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at better grade Fall coats, also pile fabrics, between 2 and 4. 145 West 36th St., 9th floor.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on better grade. Standard Cloak Co., 27 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber buying better grade Fall suits and coats. 4th floor, rear elevator, 151 West 26th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples of coats; plie, fabric, and cloth. 29 West 30th St., 9th floor.

COATS.—Cloak manufacturers, what have you in coats and suits, cash? Farragut 2897.

COATS.—Will look at coats, also pile fabric, better kind, from 2 to 4:30. 145 West 30th, 11th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats all week. 29 West 25th St. Farragut 9218.

COATS.—Jobber looking snappy Fall coats all week. 16 East 33d, eighth floor.

CORDUROY.—Wanted, quantity Juilliard, 9000, white; phone price and quantity. 8266 Chelsea.

CREPE DE CHINE.—We are interested in 3 and 4 thread crepe for spot cash. Shapiro Bros., 514 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractor having 20 machines wants to connect with a reliable house making children's dresses and rompers or any other kind of work to keep our plant busy. Z 234 Times Annex.

DRESSES.—Street, evening, party, wanted for cash. 8th floor, 116 West 29th.

MIXTURES.—Will buy any quantity, light-weights and heavyweights, new or old styles; also navy and black serges, all makes; spot cash. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St. Telephone 9097 Spring.

PEAU DE CYGNE and Taffetas, all shades, wanted for cash. Novelty, 116 West 29th.

PLUSHES wanted; Arabian, Ural, lambs', seal plushes, and silk velours. Louis & Jack Brous, 115 West 30th. Mad. Sq. 7518.

POPLIN.—American poplin, navy; will pay cash. Farragut 2088.

SERGES.—Open to buy for cash all quantities French serge; mention qualities and quantities. S. A., 214 Times Downtown.

SERGE.—Open to buy lot of fine navy serge for cash; must be reasonable. Address R 380 Times Downtown.

VELOURS, Plushes, and Serges. J. Ephron, 28 West 22d St., Room 68.

WAISTS.—Open for 100 dozen silk waists, slightly soiled; also cotton waists. Behrends, 1,178 Broadway, 4th floor.

Offerings to Buyers

AMERICAN FLAG BUTTON, (stickpin,) price 1½c.; special quantity price. Progressive Button Co., 403 6th Av., N. Y.

AMOSKEAG POPLINS.—High shades; will sell cheap. Also high shade velours. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St.

APRONS.—"Cones" Bungalow in Percale and Amoskeag. N. B. Tichenor, 366 Bway.

AUTOMOBILE DUSTERS, linen and mohair, $2.50 and better. Flotkin Bros, 108 West 25th St.

BROADCLOTH.—White, wool, velour; all high shades. F 77 Times.

CAPES.—Latest styles in serge capes, silk and satin coats; prompt shipment. I. Novick & Co., 40 West 32d St.

CLOTH—Velours, gabardines and taffetas, all colors. Farragut 256.

COATS AND SUITS. — 250 coats and 250 woolen, poplin, and serge suits to dispose of; will sell at a moderate price; very good values and snappy styles. Mitchell & Cramer, 31 West 21st St.

COATS.—3,000 will be sold at a sacrifice price to make room for Fall stock; take this wonderful opportunity offered to you. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th.

COATS.—Prior to our removal, will sacrifice entire stock, consisting of velours, poplins, gabardines, jerseys, and plaids. World Cloak and Suit Co., 35 West 31st.

COATS AND SUITS, 2,000 on hand for immediate delivery; come and pick them off the rack; wonderful values. Louis Magidoff, 40 W. 22d St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Sacrifice, 50 wool velour coats, $5; 25 suits, $6.75; bargain. Original Cloak and Suit Co., 13 East 30th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—2,000, in this season's best fabrics and styles, priced for quick action. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS.—Up-to-the-minute styles; all wanted shades and cloths, to close out. Slater Bros., 1,337 Broadway.

COATS.—800 poplin, serge, and mixtures to close out; must make room for Fall stock. M. Rosenman & Co., 40 West 27th St.

COATS.—Girls' silk taffeta, poplin, and serge coats in high shades to close out. A. Tishman, 17 East 17th St.

COATS.—3,000 ladies' and children's coats, to close out; poplins, velours, serges, plaids, &c. Klepper Bros., 48 West 21st.

COATS, Suits.—Better kind, in most desirable styles and materials to clean up. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

COATS.—1,000 flapper and junior coats, to close out. Milbauer & Messinger, 145 West 30th St.

COATS to close out; velours, serges, Jerseys. Gotlieb & Laikand, 38 W. 21st St. Chelsea 9784.

COATS.—Poplins, velours, also mixtures, to close cheap. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS to close out; also taffetas. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

COATS, 800, to close out below cost; the latest materials. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS, SUITS, to close; good styles; all shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—3,000 poplin coats to ship today. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th.

COATS, all materials, all shades, to close out. Harry Gelfond, 122 West 125th.

COATS.—1,000 to close out at attractive prices. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th.

COATS.—High shade poplins and velours, to close out. Gelfond, 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—Closing out 500 poplins, serges, velours. R. Smithee Co., 31 East 31st.

COATS.—Desirable merchandise to close out cheap. Fensterstock & Rosen, 33 West 34th.

COATS.—Misses' and children's coats, close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—150, close out at a price. Wolf & Steinberg, 32 West 20th St.

COATS, suits; closing out latest models below cost. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

COATS.—200 ladies' misses' coats to close out. Reikes & Hantman, 15 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS on hand to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th St.

COATS.—Cloths and silks to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS. — Jobs to close out. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COTTON GOODS manufacturer has 5,000 yards of assorted cotton goods to close out at very low prices. R. B., 292 Times Downtown.

DRESSES. — All the new novelties; silk dresses, georgette, stripes, also whites, at special prices. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES. — 500 silks, close out for price; also cotton, for immediate delivery. Gross & Liebowitz, 154 W. 29th.

DRESSES.—We have 350 silk dresses to close out at a sacrifice price. Empire Costume Co., 7 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, crepe de chine, shantung, close out. Theodore Wolfert, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Street, evening, and graduation wear. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th.

DRESSES to close; snappy styles; all fashionable shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 B'way.

DRESSES.—300 wash dresses to close out cheap. I. & L. Chauser, 45 West 27th St.

KHAKI-KOOL printed, Meadow Brook sport satin, Mallinsons all shades, Chelsea 3110.

MILITARY CAPES for ladies and juniors; the newest styles; lowest prices; wonderful bargains in the best selling coats; immediate delivery. H. Denne, 27 West 24th.

MILITARY BUTTONS.—4,000 gross, 500,000 needles, and other jobs on hand; cheap. Hirsh & Eckstein, 40 Lispenard St.

PAISLEY SILK, tussah lining; will sacrifice; 25 pieces. Greeley 4564.

POPLINS.—American, 90610, in all shades, for sale. Farr. 3334.

SERGES.—150 pieces, Whitman's, 1210, 41½ cents; style 87, 120 pieces, 58½ cents; Botany, style 809, 42 pieces, $1.35; American, 234, 25 pieces, $1.30. Gramercy 4475.

SERGE.—American 69050 blue and black, 0036 black and gold, poiret twill, gold and mustard. Farragut 3046.

SNAP FASTENERS.—300 great gross, 00, best, spring bargain price. Also snap fastener dies for sale. R 368 Times Downtown.

SNAP FASTENERS.—American Lady; finest quality; it's got the snap. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway. Greeley 2682.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Best spring, lowest

Offerings to Buyers

SNAP FASTENERS.—2,000 great gross 00, white, black; $3.95 great gross. F 45 Times.

SUITS.—3,000 will be sold at a sacrifice price to make room for Fall stock; take this wonderful opportunity offered to you. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th.

SUITS.—Ready on our line, Silverbloom and Palm Beach suits; very good values and snappy styles; jobbers only. Mitchell & Cramer, 31 West 21st St.

SUITS.—300 silk suits on rack to close out to make room for Fall goods. L. Kovner & Co., 141 West 21st St. Chelsea 3843.

SUITS of the better grade to close out; latest models. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th.

SUITS.—Job 50 Spring suits, to close out at a sacrifice. Sol. Levine & Co., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—To close out Jerseys and serges. Gotlieb & Laikand, 38 West 21st St. Chelsea 9784.

SUITS.—Navy and black, including braided models; close out cheap. Fensterstock & Rosen, 33-39 West 34th St.

SUITS.—200 taffeta and cloth suits, to close out at a price. Miller & Karduner, 37-39 West 28th.

SUITS, 1,000 new styles, all shades; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

SUITS.—Taffetas and satins closing out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Better grade, to close out cheap. Kaplan & Alper, 12 West 18th.

SUITS.—Poplin and Palm Beach, close out. Jackter & Goldstein, 126 West 22d.

TAFFETAS—Good quality, blacks and colors to sell cheap. Call Mad. Sq. 6298.

TISSUE PAPER.—$1.15 per ream; 24x36—480. L. Hyman & Son, 121 Spring St.

WAISTS.—Georgettes, crepe de chines, and cottons, to close out at reasonable prices. 15 West 20th, sixth floor.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 4¼@4¾% per cent. for the best names
Tuesday... 4½@4¾ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

New Sport Coating.

A new cloth brought out by a local concern acting as agent for an English piece goods house resembles a fine knit corduroy. It is a woven fabric, however. This material is featured in sport shades and priced at $3.25 a yard. According to the sales manager of the firm the same goods originally sold in Paris, and the first order taken was for 5,000 yards. It may be used to equal advantage by the garment manufacturers and the clothiers.

Tendency to Wider Ribbons.

Although business as a rule is quiet in the ribbon trade, the orders coming in show a tendency toward wider goods. While the business passed a short time was mainly on 2¼-inch goods, ribbons between 3½ and 5½ inches are now being taken. Grosgrains still hold the centre of the floor. The usual Summer business on pink, blue and white satin materials is coming in. The manufacturers are working upon Fall lines.

Business on Summer Cloths.

Manufacturers and sellers of Summer fabrics for men's wear have no fault to find with the initial business they are booking for next Spring and Summer. Orders so far taken are in excess of any that have so far been placed at this time. Mohairs are doing extremely well, especially in the case of the finer weaves selling around $1.30 a yard. One of the features of the unusually active trade in Summer goods of this description is that the clothiers are substituting such cloths for woolens, which they believe will not be obtainable later on owing to operations of the Government in the piece goods market.

Male Puppets Show Styles.

Feminine puppets for displaying styles have not got everything their own way, for when it comes to showing off a silk "topper" or a natty scarf they fall flatter than if some one had pushed them over. Because of this a local display fixture concern is offering a line of strictly manly models, made of papier-mache and hand painted in oils in the most stylish facial expressions of the day. Some of them sport monocles, while others go in for "Charlie Chaplins" of varying sizes. In rarer cases a French beard is worn. They are designed especially for showing off hats, caps, collars, ties, mufflers, and other things that go to make men well dressed from the shoulders up.

New Prices Coming Out Slowly.

Not for many seasons have leading factors in the floor coverings field been so uncertain about what they are going to ask for their Fall offerings. Usually all of the big houses come into the open within forty-eight hours after the season is officially begun. The Fall, 1917, season saw its third day yesterday, however, and still several houses had not given out quotations. In one or two cases they were promised for today, but in as many more it was said that they would not be given out before Monday next, which is the day on which the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company will make prices. Yesterday the Firth Carpet Company priced its lines, however, the new figures showing advances of 75 cents to $1.50 on 9 by 12 rugs, or about 5 to 6 per cent.

They Are Not Hard Hit.

Orders that are coming to jewelry manufacturers in the Maiden Lane district, especially those who make the more expensive pieces, indicate that this industry is not being hit as hard by the cry for war-time economy as some of the others are. Even in instances where there has been something of a falling off, the decline is laid more to the present high cost of foodstuffs than to uncertainty as to what the future may bring forth. Silversmiths say that while there has been some decline in both wholesale and retail sales in the last week or so, business is still ahead of last year. Conservatism among retail jewelers, they say, appears to be more general in the West and South than in the East. Local business continues very good, all things considered.

Window Demonstrations a Help.

Window demonstrations of merchandise of various kinds do more to increase the business of a store than is generally supposed, according to the manager of one of a chain of local drug stores. Especially valuable are those in which the use of a kind of phonograph arrangement allows the demonstrator to tell his story to the onlookers in words instead of by signs. The sound of the demonstrator's voice not only draws larger crowds, but seems to stimulate a desire to buy more than printed cards do. While most of the resulting sales are of the article demonstrated, it very often happens that, once inside, a customer will buy something else in addition. The chief danger of this kind of selling lies in demonstrating some article that is unsatisfactory and which will give the store a bad name.

Say the Papers Should Help.

More than one out-of-town buyer of carpets and rugs who is now in this market making Fall selections has told of a falling off in retail business in his city as a result of the splurge being made about the need of strict economy in war times. They blame the press of the country to a large extent for the slump, and say that the newspapers ought now to do something to counteract the effects of the initial statements, especially in view of Mr. Coffin's recent optimistic remarks. Many women, it is said, have been frightened into neglecting the purchase of almost everything but the necessities of life, while others are going in for gardening or similar money-saving pursuits to such an extent that they have little time left for shopping. Jobbers also have been hit by the slump, buyers say.

Little Business in Gray Goods.

Though there was a little more inquiry for gray goods in the local market yesterday than on Tuesday, reports from various sellers indicate that sales were far from large. Both printcloths and sheetings were included in the goods disposed of, but in neither case did individual sales appear large enough to be worthy of comment. Buyers showed a little more interest in contract goods than has been the case lately, but even this failed to produce sizeable business. Spot and nearby printcloth prices were firm, but this was due much more to the fact that goods for these deliveries are scarce than to a demand for them. Nominally they closed as follows:

39-inch,	80-80s	11½c	38½-inch, 64-60s, 8¾c
39-inch,	72-76s	10½c	38½-inch, 64-56s, 8¾c
39-inch,	68-72s	9¾c	38½-inch, 60-56s, 8½c
39-inch,	56-44s	8½c	38½-inch, 60-48s, 8¼c

HELPS JAMAICA SUGAR MEN.

British Government to Back Refineries on Co-operative Plan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 25.—The Government has decided upon an extensive scheme for the development of the sugar industry, in which Government credit will be pledged to raise capital to establish central refineries in Jamaica. The profits of the venture are to be shared by the Government and the cane farmers.

Jamaica believes that imperial preference will be the empire's future policy.

CARPET AND RUG SALE.

Some of the Prices Obtained at the Auction Yesterday.

The auction sale of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company yesterday, following the announcement made on Tuesday that all catalogued lots of goods not already made up would be withdrawn, settled down to the usual routine. The company's announcement was followed yesterday by the statement that the Smith concern would today start a 50 per cent. curtailment of the output of its Yonkers mills.

Large and small rugs figured in the proceedings yesterday, the larger sizes in many instances selling at actually better prices than the smaller floor pieces, due, it was said, to the heavier quantities of the smaller rugs put under the hammer. Carpets figured in yesterday's sale for the first time and brought what were considered excellent prices, these averaging only 2 or 3 cents below the Fall list card just gotten out. The sales of rugs for the day averaged between 10 and 15 per cent. below list prices.

The day's range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.
15-4 Yonkers Axm'r, 11.3x12..	$35.00	$30.50
14-4 Yonkers Axm'r, 10.6x13.6	33.50	32.00
Z.16-4 Yonkers Axm'r, 12x18.6	39.00	33.50
16-4 Yonkers Axm'ster, 12x15.	42.00	40.50
12-4 Kirman Axminster, 9x12.	27.50	24.50
11-4 Kirman Axm'ster 8.3x10.6	24.25	21.00
10-4 Kirman Axminster, 7.6x9.	18.00	16.00
8-4 Kirman Axminster, 6x9..	16.20	14.25
12-4 Wilton velvet, 9x12.....	31.50	26.50
11-4 Wilton velvet, 8.8x10.6...	27.00	22.75
6-4 Wilton velvet, 4.6x6.6....	9.00	7.30
E. Wilton velvet, 27x54....	3.10	2.80
E. Saxony Axminster, 27x54..	2.00	1.72½
J. Saxony Axminster, 36x72..	3.50	3.10
E. Yonkers Axminster, 27x90..	2.20	1.96
J. Yonkega Axminster, 36x72.	3.60	3.05
Mat Yonkers Axminster, 18x36	1.07½	.95
Yonkers Axminster hall runners, 27x9.....	5.10	4.50
Yonkers Axminster hall runners, 27x12	6.75	6.00
Yonkers Axminster hall runners, 27x15	8.25	7.20
Yonkers Axminster hall runners, 36x9	6.45	6.85
Yonkers Axminster hall runners, 36x12	8.95	8.00
Yonkers Axminster hall runners, 36x15	10.25	9.10
E. Palisade velvet, 27x54....	1.47½	1.30
J. Palisade velvet, 36x72....	2.90	2.40
E. Colonial velvet, 27x54....	2.00	1.77½
E. Katonah velvet, 27x52....	1.10	1.00
E. Manor tapestry, 27x52....	1.05	.95
F. Palisade tapestry (carpet).	.75	.66
B. Palisade tapestry (carpet).	.87½	.78½

The day's transactions covered 13,000 rolls and pieces, the estimated auction value of which aggregated $620,000. This morning at 9 o'clock the auction will start off with Lot No. 1,264, covering Palisade velvet carpeting.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

GRAMM COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Gramm Company, distributors of automobile trucks, 1,451 Broadway, by the Sebastian Wagon Company, a creditor, for $1,760. It was alleged that the company transferred a portion of its property to creditors to prefer them and consented in writing to an order of adjudication without further notice.

HARRIS & NATHAN, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harris & Nathan, Inc., jobbers in millinery 12 West Thirty-fifth Street, by these creditors: Herman Dienstag, $963; Brownston Bros. & Co., $151, and Max Silverstein, $32. Liabilities are stated to be $20,000 and assets, $10,000. Judge Mayer appointed Henry Mayer receiver.

BERNARD WEINTRAUB.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Bernard Weinstraub, jobber in jewelry, 467 Broadway, by these creditors: Wolcott Manufacturing Co., $136; Standard Button Co., $169, and Baer & Wilde Co., $254. Judge Mayer appointed Morris B. Arnold receiver. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets considerably less. His wife told creditors that he was suffering from rheumatism, had gone to Hot Springs, Ark., and would not return until May 1 next.

MAX MEHLSACK, manager, formerly a liquor dealer, 57 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,161 and no assets. The largest creditor is the Enterprise Brewery, with a claim for $5,438.

GEORGE LANDSBERG, salesman, 1,295 Fulton Avenue, Bronx, formerly in business as the Cornell Leather Goods Co., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,275 and assets of $110 in uncollectible accounts.

OBE METZER of 556 Beck Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $6,622 and no assets. He formerly had a general store at Centerville, Sullivan County, N. Y.

FEIN & KOVLER.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed April 16 against Fein & Kovler, manufacturers of children's clothing at 467 Broadway, on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, cash.

W F. PLASS & BRO., INC., general contractors, 145 West Eighteenth Street, have made an assignment to Harry W. Lichtenstein. The company was incorporated Dec. 12, 1914, with authorized capital stock of $100,000, and M. P. Plass is President. It had a contract with Brooklyn State Hospital last year.

MODERN FURNITURE COMPANY.—Two petitions have been filed against the Modern Furniture Company by these creditors: Anna Moftez, $316; Elk Furniture Company, $72.20; Reliable Table Company, $81; Simmons Company, $50; Louis Kahnweiler and John Pirgons, $500.

A. DADDAD & BROTHER.—Albert Haddad and Raef Haddad, composing the copartnership of A. Haddad & Brother, of 438 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $3,804.83; assets, $1,628.55.

SILVERMAN BROTHERS. — Louis and Benjamin Silverman, individually and as copartners, of 1,012 Douglass Street, Brooklyn, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $4,573.45; assets, $3,310.90.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 25.—M. D. Witten, tailor and furnisher, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today with liabilities of $2,496 and assets of $1,458. New York creditors are Jacobs & Schaenen, $289; Salzer & Wolf, $211, and Mason & Hanson, $116.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 25.—The Greenleaf Stone Company of Milwaukee filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court today, giving its liabilities at $40,023.06.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Reynolds Ice Machine Co.—City of N. Y.	$771.84
Shannon Mfg. Co.—Same	878.93
Thompson Stone Textile Engraving Co.—Same	106.83
United States Jewelry Trading Co., Inc.—Same	190.39
United Patent Uniform Co.—Same	107.22
J. Marcus Woodworking Co.—Same	103.83
Junior Dress Co.—Same	319.49
La Spina Cut Stone Co.—Same	210.81
Land Reclamation Corp.—Same	878.93
L. H. L. Ignition Co.—Same	125.83
Lafayette Amusement Co.—Same	319.49
Nevins, Frank J.—Same	240.67
Nicoland Amusement Co.—Same	103.83
Queens Land and Title Co.—Same	771.84
Portland Mattress Co.—Same	107.22
Pacific Slope Development Corp.—Same	190.39
American Looking Glass Co.—Same	115.08
Clarence L. Smith Co.—Same	115.06
Champion Fireproof Door Co.—Same	210.81
Furlong & Furlong—Same	103.83
International Braiding Co.—Same	123.83
Allman, Jennie—B. Trusch	107.06
Arnold, Hastings — Renault Selling Branch, Inc.	150.40
Arnold, Hastings—W. C. Fisher	506.37
Arnold, Helen—W. C. Fisher	238.23
Allen, Wilbur F.—C. I. Craigmile	252.25
Aldeboran Co., Inc.—Okonowitz Glass Co., Inc.	187.22
Bisules, Andrew—L. Welli	147.68
Burdick, Fred M.—E. D. Hobson	119.71
Boyce, Edward C.—H. Weinmann	288.35
Bouquet, John—J. Van Til et al	288.58
Breithaupt, Wm., Sr., Wm. J. and Charlotte C. Grebenstein	1,097.62
Berenson, Isaac—J. Cohen	240.65
Bradley Auto Supply Co., Inc.—J. Martin	263.48
Berry, Harris—Swan & Finch Co	138.41
Barthel, Christaine, and Edward F. Daly—H. Baum	383.11
Coliseum Realty Co., Inc.—L. R. Feltz	1,789.78
City of New York—C. Leopold	11,557.08
Child Co.—Four Hundred and Sixty-one Eighth Avenue Co., Inc.	6,322.75
Cascan Restaurant Corp.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	473.64
Cappollino, Giuseppe—S. T. Moscahlades et al	148.26
De Martingrey, Countess Roger—F. Beck	1,500.00
Diodato, Frank, and Morris M. Tischler—People, &c.	1,500.00
Fisch, Paul—M. Mildenburg et al., costs	119.38
Filiachnick, Bernard—C. Bihler	600.00
Same—Same	600.00
Friedelson, Samuel, Isaac Friedelson, and David Stoll—M. Landsman	458.85
Flisser, Tilly—H. Mencher	475.56
Flisser, Tilly—S. Greenberg	476.41
Gerstman, Oscar—H. Trueuoid	118.91
Gavin, Joseph, and Abraham Cohn—J. Price	1,128.28
Gregory, Louis D.—F. N. Lewis, costs	112.79
Granan, Hannah—Goodwin

OIL MEN PROMISE GASOLINE FOR NAVY

Arrange for a Steady Supply to Meet Requirements of the Coast Patrol.

DIVERSE INTERESTS UNITE

Council of National Defense Is Instrumental in Enlisting the Aid of Big and Little Producers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Secretary Daniels announced today that complete co-operation between the Government and the petroleum producing and refining interests of the country, with a view to supplying the navy's needs at reasonable cost, was reached at a conference today in the office of Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, Paymaster General of the navy.

To help the nation in its war against the German Government all the interests which have at times been in conflict in the petroleum industry have joined in the agreement with the Government.

As an evidence of their desire to place themselves completely at the disposal of the Government, the various interests represented appointed, as a committee to act for them, the same committee which was appointed by the Council of National Defense to act as advisers for the Government. This committee, which is established as a subcommittee of the Committee on Raw Materials of the Council of National Defense, is made up as follows: Chairman, A. C. Bedford, President Standard Oil Company, (New Jersey); E. C. Lufkin, President the Texas Company; George S. Davison, President Gulf Refining Company; E. L. Doheny, President Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd.; John H. Markham, Jr., oil producer; John W. Van Dyke, President Atlantic Refining Company, and E. W. Sinclair, President Sinclair Oil and Refining Company.

On behalf of the petroleum committee Mr. Bedford said that the preliminary negotiations with the Navy Department had convinced the members of the committee that the department was handling its business problems with efficiency and fairness, and that if what had been done already was an augury of what might be expected in the future, the country need have no fear of the nation's effectiveness in the war.

As a result of the co-operative arrangement the Navy Department is assured of a continuous supply of gasoline for its enlarged operations, an efficient distribution and storage system, prompt and uninterrupted deliveries, and fair prices. Large and small companies, without regard to commercial trade conflicts, were represented in the following group which conferred with officers of the staff of the Paymaster General of the Navy:

J. W. Van Dyke, Atlantic Refining Company; W. D. Anderson, Atlantic Refining Company; G. E. Paddleford, Mexican Petroleum Company; R. D. Benson, Tidewater Oil Company; George Davison, Gulf Refining Company; G. H. Stansbury, Standard Oil of Kentucky; S. C. Drake, Standard Oil of Indiana; J. N. Pew, Sun Company; E. S. Gellatly, Indiana Refining Company; J. H. Markham, Jr., William R. King, Standard Oil Company of New York; E. C. Lufkin, the Texas Company; C. W. Fildmejer, Pure Oil Company; W. H. Isom, Sinclair Company; H. H. Sinclair, Sinclair Company; Donald Singluff, Export Oil Company; George C. Priestly, Crew-Levick Company; C. E. Woodbridge, the Texas Company; R. H. Stephens, Magnolia Petroleum Company; Martin Carey, Standard Oil Company of New York; A. C. Bedford, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; J. A. Moffatt, Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, and G. R. Nutty, Gulf Refining Company.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Indications that another tall apartment house on Riverside Drive in the Eighty-sixth Street center is contemplated are shown by the recent sale of the three dwellings at 144, 145 and 146 Riverside Drive, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets. The house at 144 was sold by George M. Browne and others, and the one at 145 was sold by the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, which took it over in foreclosure proceedings in 1914. Each of them has a frontage of 32 feet by 100 deep. The house at 146, fronting 23 feet, was sold by the County Holding Company, which acquired it last year. The three properties have a combined frontage of 87 feet. The plot adjoins a 25-foot house on the corner of Eighty-seventh Street owned by Edward S. Clark.

West Side Apartment Purchased for Investment.

The Mercantile Holding Company has purchased for investment from Florence Drucker the six-story elevator apartment, 206 to 210 West Ninety-ninth Street. The structure occupies a plot 62.6 by 100.11, and was held at about $150,000. Sharp & Co. and Kick & Sharrott negotiated the transaction.

Buys $75,000 Dwelling for Occupancy.

An investing client of Pease & Elliman has purchased for occupancy from Annie F. Leverich 10 East Seventy-fifth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling on a lot 19.5 by 100. The property was held at $75,000.

Broadway Lease Near Times Square Reported.

The lease on a long term of the property at the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh Street is reported to have been closed for improvement. The property includes the old five-story building on the immediate corner and the adjoining structures at 212 to 218 West Forty-seventh Street, opposite the Strand Theatre. The frontage is 48.2 on Broadway by 123.11 on Forty-seventh Street. The Mathushek Piano Company holds a lease on the corner building until May 1, 1918. The property is owned by Ella A. Gray.

Tenement Investors.

Ellen E. McQuade purchased from the City Equity Company for investment 1360 and 1367 Avenue A, two five-story tenements, occupying a front 51.2 by 100, on the southwest corner of Seventy-third Street.

The estate of Catherine Dierkes sold to Samuel Kilpatrick, 240 West Twentieth Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.

Recent Buyers.

The Allied Investors Realty Company is the buyer of the six-story flat on the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and Cathedral Parkway.

Dr. John G. Coyle is the buyer of the dwelling, 6 West Ninety-fifth Street.

Paul A. McGolrick is the lessee of the Hotel Aldine at 429 and 431 Fourth Avenue, which is to be altered into studio apartments.

Bronx Sales.

Cahn & Pittman sold for Ida A. Smith the two-story private dwelling, being on the northwest corner of Ryer Avenue and 180th Street, on a lot 25 by 100.

McLernon Bros. sold for Selma Eisenhardt the two-family house 2,132 Harrison Avenue, on plot 34 by 84, with garage in the rear, located near 181st Street, in the University Heights section, to William Evans. The same brokers resold the property for Mr. Evans to Carl Wessle for investment.

Angelo Frumento has sold for Julia Osterburg to Joseph Lima the property at 2,496 Belmont Avenue.

Brooklyn.

The Alco Building Company, associated with Realty Trust, has sold the one-family brick dwelling, on plot 23 by 100, at 2,080 Sixty-fifth Street, Mapleton Park, to W. L. Glasgow.

Buys Former Alvord Properties.

Wallace J. Hardgrove of the Queensboro Corporation has sold for the Dean Alvord Securities Company thirty-four and one-half lots on Queens Boulevard, between Heiser and Gosman Streets, Long Island City. The purchaser is the Gosman Realty Company, an investing syndicate. These comprise the last of the Alvord Securities properties.

Long Island.

Cocks & Willets sold to a New York client the Thomas L. Watt farm consisting of forty acres at Glen Head, L. I. The property is well improved and will be occupied by the owner.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Mrs. Robert Hager her estate at Syosset. It comprises about thirty acres, with a large residence, garage, stable, and gardener's cottage. It adjoins the estate of Mortimer L. Schiff.

A. M. Le Bihan sold a plot, 100 by 100, at the southeast corner of Clermont Avenue and Clinton Avenue, Springfield, to F. Fox of Brooklyn.

The Property Sales Corporation sold to E. Carhart of Manhattan twelve lots at Broadway-on-the-Hill, Flushing.

New Jersey.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company sold for Henry D. Northrop to George B. Soule the residence at 256 North Mountain Avenue, Upper Montclair. It was held at $9,000.

Charles L. Preston has sold to Fannie Morris Carteret, on the north and south sides of East Thirty-ninth Street adjoining the bay at Bayonne.

Louis Eisner has purchased the plot at 88 Van Wagenen Avenue, Jersey City, on plot 50 by 100, from Harris Schneider.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates Organization, Robert E. Farley, President, sold the J. L. Shroeder plot on Greenacres Avenue, in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale, N. Y., to the Westchester Land Exchange.

Fish & Marvin have sold for Frank Whitcomb to Mrs. Thomas Fenessy three lots adjoining her present residence at Bronxville.

Commercial Leases.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., have leased for Louis Stern to the Madison Carpet Company the third, fourth, and fifth floors of the building 3-5 West Eighteenth Street, having a gross floor area of about 15,000 square feet, for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $30,000.

The Herald Square Haberdashers, Saul Mintz, President, leased from the Robart Realty Company, for a long term of years, the store at 954 Broadway. Morris Rose and Lewis L. Rosenthal were the brokers.

Daniel Birdsall & Co., Inc., leased the store at 801 Greenwich Street, to J. Yellen, the store at 114-116 Spring Street to Feldman & Bleier, the building at 507 Greenwich Street to Charles Burkelman, and the store at 76 Greene Street to P. C. Hatch Company.

Jacob J. Tabolt has leased the store at 250 Bowery to the High Grade Merchandise Company, and the store at 143 Bleecker Street to Vincent Verratti.

Sidney L. Warsawer leased for William A. Alcock for a long term of years the store and loft building at 236 West Thirtieth Street, to F. Jay Comstock and William Elliott. When alterations have been completed it will be used as a studio.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the West Side Taxpayers Association has been called for this evening at 267 West Thirty-fourth Street.

The lease was recorded yesterday from William R. H. Martin, who died a short time ago, to Rogers, Peet & Co. of the first floor, basement, and northwest part of the second floor of the Marbridge Building at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, for nine years and eleven months from June, 1908, at $100,000 a year. The lease, therefore, expires on May 1, 1918.

At a special meeting of the Dyckman Taxpayers Association resolutions were unanimously adopted urging each member to authorize the use of his vacant property for farm gardens under the jurisdiction of Park Commissioner Cabot Ward.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

105th St, 150 W., s s, 292 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 26x100.11; 5-story flat; executor's sale, estate of Rachael Mulgrew, deceased; to John McLoughlin for $20,900.

9th Av, s w corner 211th St, 24.11x99.11; vacant; voluntary sale; knocked down for $3,500.

209th St, n s, 150 ft s w of 9th Av, 50x99.11, vacant; voluntary sale; knocked down at $3,800.

By Joseph P. Day.

59th St, 38 W, s s, 245 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100.5, 4-story building; adjourned to May 2.

By M. Morgenthau Jr. Co.

Avenue A, 1,853, n w corner 72d St, 25.8x100, 6-story tenement; Malmonides Benevolent Society against Ciryl Holding Corp, et al.; Wilber, N. K., attorneys; due, $24,347.62; taxes, &c., $175; to Stoddard & Mark for a party in interest for $3,500.

By Samuel Marx.

Cannon St, 127, w s, 140 ft s of Houston St, 20x100; 3-story building; Benj. Aufsess against Jeni Gelb et al; attorney, S. B. Lilienstern; due, $13,988.44; taxes, &c., $156.20; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bryant Av, 1,485, w s, 265 ft s of 172d St, 20x100, 3-story house; N. B. Fox against Jacob Kronenberger et al; attorney, H. W. Beebe; due, $10,005.41; taxes, &c., $1,200; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

By Arthur Sheridan.

Tyndall Av, w s, 212.5 ft s of 261st St, 62.5x95, vacant; Lawyers' Title and Trust Co. against Geo. McCormick et al; Dean, T. & M., attorneys; due, $1,818.72; taxes, &c., $206.27; to the plaintiff for $2,100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 186th St, for a two-story church, 47.10x85.83; Extension Committee of the Presbytery of New York, 156 5th Av, owner; Crow, Lewis & Wickenhoefer, 200 5th Av, architects; cost, $35,000.

117th St, 240 E, 1-sty addition for a one-story shed, 29.10x69.11; Borden's Condensed Milk Co., 108 Hudson St, owner; A. Ullrich, 371 Fulton St, architect.

224 St, s w corner of Carpenter Av, for two one-story concrete greenhouses, 100x41.87 and 20x25; William Nilsson, 560 East 233d St, owner; Lord & Burnham, 30 East 42d St, architects; cost, $8,500.

Codington Av, n s, 329 ft e of Fort Schuyler Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x28; Adolph Spashman, 1,418 Fort Schuyler Road, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

62d St, 150 East, to a four-story dwelling; F. J. Sterner, 154 East 63d St, owner and contractor; cost, $15,000.

19th St, 424 to 434 East, to a four-story shop; American Carbonate Co., premises, owner and architect; cost, $6,000.

72d St, 134 East, to a four-story dwelling; L. Von Schwanenfluegel, Lawrence, L. I., owner; S. E. Gage, 28 East 20th St, architect; cost $5,000.

West St, 45, to a four-story store; Daniel Rogers Estate, 84 William St, owner; C. W. Ladd, 52 Vanderbilt Av, contractor; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 99.11 ft s of 189th St, 25x100, foreclosure April 12, 1917; Emanuel I. Silberstein, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn $2,500

AVENUE A, s e corner of 20th St, 23x95.6; Rose Kruger, trustee and executrix, to Frederick Lohmann, 2,790 Bainbridge Av, Bronx, April 25; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $15,000

AVENUE A, s w corner 73d St, 51.10x40; City Equity to Ellen E. McQuade, 2 East 127th St, b. and s., c. a. g., Dec. 21, 1911; attorneys, Reeves & Todd, 165 Broadway.

.....$60,000

CHARLES ST, 116, s w corner of Hudson St, 74.11x11x72.6x27.7, foreclosure April 19; Milton M. Sittenfield, referee, to Charles H. Young, 31 Poplar Place, New Rochelle, N. Y., trustee, April 25; attorney, C. Baker Latkin, 37 Liberty St. $17,000

MADISON ST, 220, s s, 52.2 ft w of Jefferson St, 26.5x100, foreclosure April 18, 1917; Charles E. Heydt, referee, to Union Trust Co. of New York, 80 Broadway, April 25; attorneys, Miller, L., K. & T., 80 Broadway $12,000

PINE ST, 81, s s, 67.4 ft w of Water St, 30.9x40; Water St, 128, n w s, 40.7 ft s w of Pine St, 23x99.8; Letitia H. McKinley to Title Guarantee Building Co., 245 West 55th St, mtg $50,000, all liens, April 24; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

3D ST, 320 East, s s, 93 ft w of Av D, 19x75, foreclosure, April 24; Charles Putzel, referee, to Mary E. Fitts, 302 Riverside Drive, subject to taxes, April 24; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St. $11,000

24TH ST, 144-154 East, s s, 214 ft w of 3d Av, 107.6x156x irregular, Leicestershire Realty Co. to 39-43 East 27th Street Co., 2 Rector St, all liens; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

85TH ST, 22-24 West, s s, 206 ft w of 5th Av, 50x98.9; Arthur Frankenstein to Helen M. Brill, 550 West 158th St, mtg $350,000, April 21; Hy. Brill, 7 Beekman St. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Helen M. Brill to Arthur Frankenstein, 472 West End Av, mtg $290,000, April 23; attorney, same $100

39TH ST, s s, 600 ft w of 11th Av, 100x98.9; Patrick Donahue to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, all liens, April 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,500

40TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Madison Av, 25x98.9; County Holding Co. to John F. Alvord, Torrington, Conn., and A. Alvord, 25; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

57TH ST, s s, 160.3 ft w of Avenue A, 15.2x90; Wm. J. Brown and another, to Frederick D. Bokaw, 66 Fort Washington Av, April 25; attorneys, Greenberg & L., 55 Liberty St. $100

attorneys; due, $37,852.90; taxes, &c., $1,

85TH ST, 129 West, n s, 356 ft w of Columbus Av, 118.6x97.6; Samuel Adams to William H. Adams, 332 Lexington Av, April 18 .....$1

87TH ST, 573 East, n s, 224.10 ft e of Avenue A, 11x100.8; Herman A. Brum to Julius Hanitoch, 1,662 Avenue A, mtg $12,500, April 25; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

103D ST, 345 East, n s, 100 ft e of Av, 25x100.11; Gustav Eckert to Fanny Markowitz, 345 East 103d St, mtg $10,000, April 23; attorney, S. A. Langfar, 299 Broadway.$1

104TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; 104th St, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Charles I. and Max Weinstein to Solomon Frank, 250 Decatur St, Brooklyn, and another, quitclaim, April 23; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

112TH ST, 243 East, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Ferdinando Peragallo et al to Pellegro Pellerano, 28 West 26th St, and another, mtg $9,000, April 24; attorney Chas. Zenardi, 346 Broadway $1

113TH ST, 308 and 310 East, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100; Santo Giacini to Giovanni Attanasio, 308 East 113th St, mtg $43,500, April 18; attorney, Jacob I. Berman, 346 Broadway $1

124TH ST, 19 West, n s, 241.3 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x100.11; the Rev. James W. Power to the Christian Brothers Institute, 2,081 5th Av, mtg $14,000; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 59 Chambers St. $1

132D ST, 214 West, s s, 142.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Matilde Stiefel to Margaret V. Gannon, 517 West 50th St, April 28; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

185TH ST, 234-8 West, s s, 285.6 ft w of 7th Av, 239.6x99.11; William Goldstone to Louise Realty Co., 2 West 89th St, mtg $52,000, all liens, b. and s., April 21; attorneys, Myers & K., 299 Broadway $1

186TH ST, n s, 154.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Robert L. Wensley to Emma T. Gesswein, 116 Lenox Av, East Orange, N. J., mtg $12,500, c. a. g., all liens, Feb. 24, 1914; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Emma T. Gesswein to the Arthur D. Crane Co., 31 Clinton St., Newark, N. J., all liens, Nov. 28, 1916; attorney, same $1

141ST ST, 224 West, s s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11, foreclosure, April 17, 1917; Samuel J. Wagstaff, referee, to Frederic de P. Foster, 44 Wall St, and another $25,000

204TH ST, n e s, 250 ft s e of 10th Av, 150x99.11; 10th Av, s e s, at n e s of 204th St, 99.11x100; 9th Av, s e s, at n e s of 202d St, runs n w 190.10 to 203d St x e 169.3 to high water mark Harlem River x s w — to 202d St x n w 169.3 to beginning, with riparian rights, &c.; Nagle Av, s s, 150 ft w of Hawthorne St, runs s 139.10x e 316.4 to 161 to Sherman's Creek x s w, n e, and n w — to Nagle Av x e 436 to beginning, with all title to lands under water, wharfage, &c.; 10th Av, n w corner of Academy St, runs n w 50 to high water mark Sherman's Creek x n e and n — to w s 10th Av x s w 166 to beginning; Academy St, n s, at high water mark Sherman's Creek and at point 94 ft n w of 10th Av, runs n w 254 to high water mark of creek x e, s, and s e — to beginning, except parts taken for avenues and streets named; 9th Av, n e corner of 203d St, runs n 199.10 to s s of 204th St x e 199.7 to high water mark Harlem River x s — to 203d St x w 199.7 to beginning; 204th St, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, runs n 199.10 to s s 203th St x e 129.11 to high water mark Harlem River x s — to 204th St x w 129.11 to beginning; 205th St, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, runs n 199.10 to s s of 206th St x e 150 to high water mark Harlem River x s — to 205th St x w 150 to beginning, with riparian rights, wharfs, docks, slips, &c.; James N. Butterly, Bartholomew A. Greene, 265 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, one-half part, mtg $150,000, April 19, 1917; attorneys, York & York, 271 Broadway $1

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, e s, 307.2 ft s of Union Av, 25x100; Margaret M. Osterberg to Julius M. Osterberg, 2,481 Cambreling Av, correction deed, March 30; same, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Julius M. Osterberg to Rosalia Lima, 401 East 19th St, April 24; same attorney $1

BROOK AV, e s, 75 ft n of 144th St, 25x100; Valhalla Corp'n to Mary A. Chandler, 2,345 Tiebout Av, mtg $10,000, April 14; attorney, C. P. Wallace, 999 East 180th St. $100

CRESTON AV, s w corner of Minerva Place, 98.5x—; Chas. H. Friedrich, referee, to Land Estates, Inc., 133 Broadway, April 23; attorney, N. Y. Title & Mtg. Co., 135 Broadway $18,000

HARRISON AV, e s, 125.11 ft s of 181st St, runs s e 84.5x n 28.7x n w 79.8x s 34.7; Selma Eisenblatt to Chas. E. Nessle, 2,304 Grand Av, mtg $5,000, April 24; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 B'way .$1

HONEYWELL AV, 2,061; also 179th St, 875 and 881 East; John G. Michels Co. to Henry G. Steinmets, 1,471 Commonwealth Av, April 21; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,069 East 180th St. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry G. Steinmetz to John Michels, 881 East 179th St, April 21; same attorney $1

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, n s, 348.11 ft w of Reservoir Av, 846.7x201.4x356.11x360.1; Hy. M. Singhi to Remiu Realty Corp'n, 1 East Fordham Road, April 20; attorney, H. U. Singhi, 1 East Fordham Road $1

LOTS 174 and 176, map Jacksonville, 100x100; Minderloh Realty Co., inc., to Loretto J. Lohman and another, Yonkers, N. Y., mtg $2,000, April 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOT 132, Block 2,623, tax map; Thomas Gilleran, referee, to City of New York, April 20; attorney, Corporation Counsel $250

LOT 22, Block 2,844, tax map; J. George Metz to same, April 20; same attorney..$250

MARION AV, n w corner of 184th St, 97.8x 77.5x99.1x83.11; Mary A. Chandler to Valhalla Corp., 500 Willis Av, mtg $6,000, April 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

MORRIS AV, 2,155, w s, 50x95.5; Carl Ehlermann, Jr., referee, to Metal Realty Co., Inc., 369 East 167th St, mtg $9,500, April 24; attorney, F. L. Durland, 15 Wall St $25,800

MORRIS AV, 2,151, n w corner of 181st St, 51x irregular; same to same, mtg $9,500, April 24; same attorney $30,300

RYER AV, 2,081, n w corner of 190th St, 25x92.1; Ida A. Smith to Henry Eggert, 411 East 187th St, mtg $6,500, April 24; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

VICTOR ST, w s, 550 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Anna M. Stevens to Catherine Rochfort, 1,213 Elder Av, mtg $3,000, April 20; attorneys, Chocke, K. & R., 301 East 149th St. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Catherine E. Rochfort to Harry Stevens, 1,853 Victor St, mtg $3,000, April 24; same attorney $100

13TH ST, s s, 171.8 ft e of 2d St, 50x114; John Davidson to Colina M. Ferris, 3,737 Olinville Av, mtg $4,500, Feb. 8; attorney, Colina M. Ferris, 3,737 Olinville Av $1

146TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Julius Asmus, Jr., et al to Julius Asmus, 329 East 146th St, March 1, 1913; attorney, J. Asmus, Jr., 529 East 146th St.$1

239TH ST, 726-30 East, 75x100; Werner-Knaus Realty Co., to Lareth J. Lohman and another, Yonkers, N. Y., mtg $3,000, April 1; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, s e corner of 20th St, 23x95.6, April 25; Frederick Lohmann to Rose Kruger, 946 Bushwick Av, Brooklyn, trustee, due July 1, 1920; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $5,000

CHERRY ST, 343, s s, 22.8x50.3, April 21; Kauffman & Greene, 200 Fifth Av, to Josephine M. Crow, at Montclair, N. J., 3 years, interest as per bond, prior mtg $4,250; attorney, Max Sheinart, 309 Broadway.$2,500

2D AV, 1,970, w s, 97 ft n of 5th St, 24.3x100, April 20; Bernard Barth to Alfred Frankenthaler, 1,215 Madison Av, due and interest as per bond; address, 35 Nassau St. $1,500

3D AV, 1,254, leasehold, April 24; Samuel R. West to Harry Simons, 206 East 75th St, due as per notes, 6 p. c.; attorney, Paul Hellinger, 320 Broadway $1,900

107TH AV, 750 and 752, n e corner of 51st St, 50.5x75, April 24; Biehl Estate Corporation to Broadway Savings Bank, 128 Broadway, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Badwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St. $2,000

67TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, prior mtg $20,000; 90th St, 130 and 132 West, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.8, prior mtg $40,000, all title, April 23; Siegfried and Louisa Willerhausen to Karl Schaefer, 3 Admiral St, Middle Village, Borough of Queens, due and interest as per bond; attorney, John J. Phelan, 261 Broadway $2,615

82D ST, 155 West, n s, 123 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x94.4, April 25; Jane C. Ellis to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av, due as per bond, interest, 4½ p. c.; attorney, E. A. Sands, 46 Cedar St. $1,000

100TH ST, 58 East, s s, 123.3 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11, April 24; Harold C. Mathews to Emma D. Kenrey, Morristown, N. J., 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, $100 .....$100

125TH ST, 342 East, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x100.11, April 23; Anna M. Noll to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St. $4,500

132D ST, 46 West, s s, 460 ft w of 5th Av, 75x99.11, April 20; Bertha Schmuck to William V. Kiehnle, 1,034 Prospect Av, Bronx, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $14,000; notes, ...$1,485

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, e s, 307.2 ft s of Union Av, 25x100; Rosalia Lima to Julius M. Osterburg, 2,481 Cambreling Av, April 24, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1,550

MORRIS AV, n w corner 181st St, 51.1x 98.6x87.3x89.1; Metal Realty Co., Inc., to Ekin Holding Co., 15 Wall St, April 23, due as per bonds, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. L. Durand, 15 Wall St. $40,000

MORRIS AV, w s, 51.1 ft n of 181st St, 50x99; same to same, April 24, due as per bond; attorney, same $35,000

OLMSTEAD AV, 1,043, w s, 25x100; Gustav Killenberg to Elizabeth Helmstetter, 638 West 160th St, April 24, due July 1, 1920, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1,550

OLMSTEAD AV, 1,041, w s, 25x100; same to same, April 24, due July 1, 1920, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same $3,500

27TH ST, s w corner 5th St, 45x105, Wakefield; Mary H. Lester to Eliza H. Robert, 49 West 84th St, April 17, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 89, n w corner of Hester St, ext. for 5 years from March 1, 1917, same terms as lease of Dec. 22, 1911; Bertel Construction Co. to David Gritz, 111 East Broadway, Dec. 15, 1910; attorney, Joseph S. Rosalsky, 346 Broadway $1

BROADWAY, 1,802, 1st floor and basement; also n w part 2d floor Marbridge Building; William R. H. Martin to Rogers, Peet & Co., 842 Broadway, 9 11-12 years from June 1, 1908; attorneys, Clark, E. McC. & R., 61 Broadway $100,000

RIVINGTON St, 5, all; Elizabeth and Lena Hoehn to Sigmund Wagreich, 354 Pennsylvania Av, Brooklyn, 5 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, Benjamin Gassman, 51 Chambers St. $2,680

1ST AV, 1,510, all; Michael J. Egan to William and Roger J. Connolly, 1,510 1st Av, 10 years from April 20, 1917; attorney, M. J. Egan, 2 Rector St. $900

7TH AV, 489, s e corner of 34th St, four-story brick hotel, all; Frank L. Sparks et al. to Martin Fitzgerald, 487 7th Av, 5 years from May 1, 1917; address, F. L. Sparks, 130 Bainbridge Av, Brooklyn..$9,000

8TH AV, w s, from 33d to 34th Sts, south part of 17th floor; 461 8th Av. Co. to Railway Mail Club of N. Y., 9 11-12 years from May 1, 1916; Charles P. Thomas, Secretary, Room 828, P. O. 31st St. and 8th Av. .$6,700

8TH AV, 703, 2d floor; Joseph and Frank Goodman to Mary A. Sager, on the premises, 3 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, William Brunner, 220 Broadway; $600

42D ST, 348 West, ground loft; J. Franklin Dunseith to Matthew Burks, 55 Tomele Av, Jersey City, N. J., 4 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, Sidney L. Warsawer, 312 West 42d St. $2,040

49TH ST, 70-72 West, The Hawthorne, all; Jeremiah C. Lyons et al., exrs., &c., of Susie T. Lyons et al. to the Hotel Hawthorne Co., 70-72 West 49th St, 21 years from April 1, 1917; attorneys, Thornton & Earle, 38 Park Row, 5 p. c. on cost of alterations, taxes, &c., and $22,000

77TH ST, 451-455 East, all; William Connolly to William and Roger J. Connolly, firm William Connolly & Son, 1,510 1st Av, 10 years from April 20, 1917; M. J. Egan, 2 Rector St. $3,000

Bronx.

DALY AV, n w corner of 180th St, store and cellar; Lanzner & Kahn, Inc., to Morris Mandelbaum, 812 Broome St, 5 years from Dec. 1, 1916; attorney, Joseph S. Kulkin, 299 Broadway .....$780 to $900

WESTCHESTER AV, 781, second floor; I. & S. Co., Inc., and another to Louis Loewenthal, 824 East 161st St, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, I. Bier, 778 Howitt Av. $1,040

WHITE PLAINS AV, 4,576, all; August Lerch to Henry Schaefer, 132 West Lincoln Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., 5 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, Henry Schaefer, 4,576 White Plains Av. ....$900 and water rates

3D AV, 2,942, all; Carolina Mauer to Therese Eckhardt, 961 Whitlock Av, et al, 3 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Mrs. C. Mauer, 429 East 187th St. $2,850

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

38TH ST, 106 West; Lee Heating Co. against A1 Building Corporation et al., owners; George D. McCarthy, contractor $85.00

BOWERY, 186; Noah Felis against Aaron Cohn Estate, owner; I. Schulman & Co., Inc., contractor $37.50

Bronx.

3D AV, w s, whole block bounded by East 134th St, Harlem River, and Mott Haven Canal, —x—; Welsh Machine Works against Mott Haven Co., estate of Jordan L. Mott and John Doe, owners; Alvin R. Morrison, contractor $2,800

BURNSIDE AV, 208; Angelo di Benedetto against John and Bertha Haut, owners; John Haut, contractor $1,661.26

SATISFIELD MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

82D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av.; Empire City Gerard Co. against Samuel A. Herzog Construction Co., Inc., et al., Nov. 2, 1916 .....$6,904.50

110TH ST, 119

A. L. MORDECAI & SON
50 EAST 42nd ST.
OFFER TO RENT FROM NEXT OCTOBER A FEW DESIRABLE APARTMENTS AT

151 & 161 WEST 86st ST.
9 ROOMS & 3 BATHS $2700
7 ROOMS & 3 BATHS $2000 to $2100

119 WEST 71st ST.
6 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
POSSESSION MAY BE HAD ON ONE APARTMENT
$1650 to $1750
5 ROOMS & BATH $1150
4 ROOMS & BATH $850 to $1000

140 WEST 71st ST.
10 ROOMS & 3 BATHS, DUPLEX $3200
8 ROOMS & 3 BATHS $2300
DOCTOR'S APARTMENT
3 ROOMS $800

APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO ABOVE ADDRESS

THE MONTANA REALTY COMPANY
DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE THAT AT THEIR BUILDING
375 PARK AVENUE
SEVERAL APARTMENTS ARE NOW AVAILABLE TO RENT FROM NEXT OCTOBER. ONE MAY BE HAD IN MAY. ENQUIRE ON PREMISES OF
R. C. VOTH, MANAGER

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.
Fruit Farm!
90 acres with the best commercial apple orchards and one of the most beautiful locations in Rockland County can be purchased for $12,000. See me.
Howard Goldsmith, 110 W. 34th St.

100 Acres!
Terraced Groves; Half Mile Up; Improved. Asa F. Smith, Temple Bar, Bklyn., N. Y.

Newburgh, New York.
Plot about 2¼ acres, well built 14 room stone House, barns and other buildings; price $9,000; might exchange. J. P. PINNERAN, 200 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
Morton Building
116 Nassau Street
Strictly fireproof building. Equipped with new, modern Otis passenger and freight elevator. A few large suites of offices are for rent with excellent light. Also small offices at reasonable prices. Must be seen to be appreciated.
AGENT ON PREMISES.
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
B'way & 79th St. 'Phone 9700 Schuyler

LOFT 247-253 **W. 19th St.**
WITH FINE LIGHT. 7,500 sq. ft. to Floor.
New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Av. Modern, well-kept building, 100% sprinkler system; suitable any business.
To Lease at Reasonable Rent.
Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Service Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 782—Worth. Or your own broker.

LOFTS TO LET
17,000 Square Feet.
MONAHAN EXPRESS CO.
221-223-225 West 17th Street.

261-265 WEST 36TH ST.
Very light lofts, 50x100; low rent; great inducements; modern 12-story building; 3 elevators.
FRED'K FOX & CO.
16 West 40th St. 'Phone Vanderbilt 540.

OFFICE.
Windows 3 Sides.
36 EAST 23RD ST.
Full Janitor Service
Opposite Metropolitan Bldg.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.
Gramercy 4410. 5 East 23rd St.

OFFICE, $15.
Full Office Service.
114-116 EAST 28TH ST.
At entrance to 4th Ave. subway.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.
Gramercy 4410. 5 East 23rd St.

STUDIO.
Excellent Skylight.
114-116 EAST 28TH ST.
Full Janitor service.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc.
Gramercy 4410. 5 East 23rd St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
STUDIO APARTMENT
3 Rooms and Bath and Kitchenette.
Complete Floor, $1,500 per Annum.
Ashforth & Co., 501 5th Av.

MANHATTAN—West Side.
Near Broadway, 204 West 109th.
4 & 5 Rooms, Steam, bath, electricity, telephone, parquet floors, hardwood finish; beautiful entrance; select families.
$30 to $40
OWNER'S MANAGEMENT.

FIVE ROOMS
565 West 148th Street.
Corner Broadway.
W. D. Morgan, Agent,
3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

FIVE ROOMS
464 West 152d St.
Attractive house and select tenants.
W. D. Morgan, Agent,
3,573 Broadway, (147th.)

BRONX.
New High Class Apartments
165th St. and Woodycrest Ave.
West Bronx Heights, residential section and beautifully located; location has to be seen to be appreciated.
4-5-6 ROOMS, all improvements; convenient to 6th and 9th Av. "L" and new Lexington Av. subway.
Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apts.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
5-6 rooms, $36-42. 2-family house, 15 rooms, $70 per month.
Class of tenants restricted.

PUBLIC NOTICES.
NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE assessment rolls of real estate and personal property in The City of New York for the year 1917 have been delivered to the Receiver of Taxes and that all taxes on said assessment rolls shall be due and payable at his office in the respective boroughs of said city as follows:
All taxes upon personal property and one-half of all taxes upon real estate shall be due and payable on the FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1917, and the remaining and final one-half of taxes on real estate shall be due and payable on the FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1917.
All taxes shall be and become liens on the real estate affected thereby and shall be construed as and deemed to be charges thereon on the respective days when they become due and payable as hereinbefore provided and not earlier and shall remain such liens until paid.
The second half of the tax on real estate which is due as hereinbefore provided on the first day of November following the payment of the first half may be paid on the first day of May or at any time thereafter providing the first half shall have been paid or shall be paid at the same time, and on such payments of the second half as may be made in such manner prior to November first a discount shall be allowed from the date of payment to November first at the rate of four per centum per annum.
The offices of the Receiver of Taxes in the respective boroughs are located as follows:
Borough of Manhattan, Room 200, Municipal Building.
Borough of The Bronx, 177th st. and Arthur ave.
Borough of Brooklyn, 332 Duffield st.
Borough of Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George.
L. L. ...
Receiver of Taxes.
City of New York, April 1, 1917.

MANHATTAN—West Side.
166 W. 87th St.
One apartment of 6 rooms and 2 baths to sublet.
Apply on premises, or to
J. AXELROD,
200 West 72d St. Columbus 3957.

THE ROBERT FULTON
230 Riverside Drive N. E. Cor. 95th St.
7-8-Rooms
A charming, cozy apartment, especially well arranged; every improvement; convenient to 96th St. Subway Exp. Station, all surface cars; bus passes the door. Special inducements over the summer months. Apply on premises, or
KEMPE & CO., 57th St. & B'way. Schuyler 5610.

We have plans and full information at our office in regard to APARTMENTS FOR RENT.
Call, write or telephone
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 West 72d St. Tel. 7240 Col.

The HILLCREST
Modern Elevator Apts.
8 Large, all outside rooms, 2-3 baths.
$1,600 to $1,800.
430 W Facing Columbia University Grounds 116th St.

605 West 156th St.
directly opposite Spanish Museum Grounds
High Class Elevator Apartments.
6 ROOM Apartment
RENT REASONABLE

45 PINEHURST AVE.
4-6-7 Spacious Rooms All Facing Street.
Every modern improvement; 1 and 2 baths.
RENTS $40 TO $70 Concessions.
Louis Schlechter, Agt., 217 West 110th.

REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL new seashore bungalow, five rooms, bath; California style; all large, airy rooms, nicely finished; open brick fireplace; panelled walls, beamed ceiling, steam heat, water, gas, &c.; connecting bath with bedrooms; modern kitchen; large porch overlooking bay; fine view; one block from private bathing beach; great for all water sports; near trolley and in good neighborhood; schools, stores, churches, nearby; only 40 minutes from New York; owner will sacrifice to quick buyer for $250 down, $18 monthly. For further information write "Bungalow Owner," Box 280 Times Downtown.

SEA CLIFF, L. I.—North Shore, hour out; high elevation; 5 minutes to Long Island Sound bathing; two-story slate roof frame house, 9 rooms, bath, and laundry hot-water heat, gas, electricity; awnings, screens, storm windows; hedges, flowers, fruit, shade; about 11,000 square feet; immediate possession. Address OWNER, Z 208 Times Annex, or ask local agents.

AM COMPELLED to sacrifice my country home, good house of 6 rooms, with 10,000 square feet of fine land, on a corner; suitable for poultry raising, &c.; about 45 minutes out; 2 blocks from depot; $12 monthly and small cash payment to a good party. Nolan, Box 280 Times Downtown.

$950 FOR SMALL HOUSE, near large town, plenty of ground for chickens and farming; needs fixing up and will make good year-round home; $100 down and $10 month; call or write for information and tickets. H. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Freeport, on the shore of the Great South Bay, cottage, 7 rooms, plot 50x100; price $1,500, cash $500, balance on time; electric light, macadam road; 300 feet to water. James Hause, 33 R. R. Av., Freeport, N. Y.

This is your opportunity for $2,900 at Freeport; 8-room house, decorated, open fireplace, beam ceiling, all improvements; $200 down, balance like rent. Owner, Alfred D. Allison, Lynbrook, L. I.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT.
Bungalows and houses, $2,500 up; also building plots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices, easy terms; send for circulars. John J. Randall Co., Freeport, L. I.

Roslyn.—For sale; owner called to service; attractive Colonial house; sacrifice, $10,000. L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO., 1 West 34th St. Tel. 2295 Greeley.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots $550 up; beach rights; get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

1½ hours out, North Shore, 8 acres, 200 ft. bay front; house, 10 rooms, bath; fruit, shade. Bargain.
Stephen Yates, 248 West 34th Street.

Attractive five-room bungalow; full cellar; near station; one hour out; overlooking the Sound; price, $1,500; $100 cash, balance $12 month. Browne, Box 273 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent, buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 7c. fare; craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living rooms; hardwood trim; bedroom in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolley also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. 1588 John.

"To Live, Live in Ridgewood."
High—Dry—Healthful—Accessible.
Homes for Rent and Sale.
Illustrated Booklet—Full Information.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN,
Suburban Homes—Estates—Farms.
120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, New Jersey. Tel. 555.

$2,700 to $3,300 buys my modern homes of bungalows, six rooms, bath, gas, electricity; steam, beam ceiling; half hour out on Erie; near station and trolley; high elevation; restricted section; small payment down; balance like rent. Wm. Brady, 21 Park Row, New York.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE.
Every improvement; plot 40x150; three minutes station; half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $8,800; reasonable terms.
LONG & MILLER,
Tel. 4088 Cortlandt. 13 Park Row.

Real home, $5,500; only $500 cash required; 7 rooms, tiled bath, steam heat; handsomely finished; built by owner by day's work; large plot. Particulars, G. A. Roff, Room 520, 47 West 34th St.

NEW, attractive homes; steam, electric; gas kitchens, parquet floors, tiled baths, open fireplaces; convenient trains; $4,500 to $5,800; terms. Shaffer, 725 Main St., Hackensack.

EXTRAORDINARY Mountainside Home—13 rooms, 4 baths, 3 bedrooms, maid's room, 2-car garage, beautiful grounds. Wonderful opportunity. Rent $250 month. Frank Hughes-Taylor Co., Montclair, N. J.

PEACH, POULTRY AND TRUCK FARMS. 6 acres, buildings, near Plainfield, N. J. $2,600 5 acres and house at Whitehouse, N. J., 1,600 20 acres, large buildings..... 3,200 Easy terms. Room 25, 9 Church St., N. Y.

SMALL FARM, $300.—About half acre, good soil, hour out, easy terms. Address Immediate Cultivation, 95 Times Downtown.

New modern 6-room house at Leonia; price $4,900; easy terms. Particulars write L. G. Coover, Leonia, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—House, (8 large rooms,) barn, seventeen acres land, near New Haven; increasingly valuable property; desirable summer residence; land faces three streets; soon in demand for building lots. For particulars address Z 238 Times Annex.

CHARMING HOME on the Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound, 50 minutes from Grand Central Station; ideal for Summer residence or for all the year round; golf, tennis, and bathing at hand; restricted residence section. Executor, C 162 Times.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shore front acreage, old houses with historic ties, big fireplaces, and Dutch colonial; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

ON TWIN LAKE, CONN.
A $16,000 property in perfect condition can be bought for $9,000; two charming cottages; fine views; beautiful shore front. E. B. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

For Sale—Eight-room house for three thousand; all improvements; shade, fruit, garden, chicken house. Address G. Mamaroneck, P. O. Box 55, New York.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

FARM of 42 acres, on main road, near Cornwall, among the high priced places; 9 room house, freshly painted barn; formerly held at $6,000, can be bought for $3,500. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE, 20-ROOM VILLAGE HOUSE. In N. H. hills, near small lake; furnace heat, hardwood floors, four fireplaces, three bathrooms, running water, electric lights, barns, garden; more land if desired. Address Miss F. F. Smiley, North Sutton, N. H., or phone Mr. Hunt, Morningside 5388, City.

Real Estate Wanted.

Ten-room house, acre ground, near Tenafly; also country estate, seashore; exchange $30,000 equity apartment house near Columbia University. Curtis Biggs, 450 Audubon Av.

Your old tenements to convert into warehouses and garages. Jacob Gescheldit & Co., 142 East 43d St., New York City. Telephone Murray Hill 8752.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Exchange for city income property, Ellenville hotel, forty rooms, newly furnished; fifty acres, truck farm, orchard, natural springs, live stock; station ten minutes. Morris Weiss, 5 Beekman St.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Farm, 93 acres and concrete ice house; latest up-to-date machinery; 8-room house; 5,000 tons of ice. Wm. C. Gebhardt, 239 Washington St., Jersey City, N. J.

Exchange 2-family house, Richmond Hill, L. I., for 5 to 10 acres with house, New Jersey; preferably along Jersey Central. R 364 Times Downtown.

HOUSES TO LET.
City—Unfurnished.

A.—116 East 19th St., near Irving Place.—Four-story, high-stoop, brownstone house, 23 rooms, and bath.
Firm L. J. Carpentier, 25 Liberty St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Private office, desk space, or mailing privilege to let in one of New York's finest office buildings, to individuals or firms with references. Suite 1178, Fifth Avenue Building, 200 5th Av., N. Y. C.

OFFICE FOR RENT.
Will sublet delightful office of our suite; reasonable terms; reception room and attendant. Call or address Rental Room 902, Times Building, N. Y.

East Houston, 320.—5-story and basement factory, 30x90; two elevators; suitable for laundry; rent $7,500; long lease. Abramson, 30 Church St.

To Sublet—The fine loft occupied by me, at 141 West 36th St.; fine location for jobber of garments. L. Felsenheld, 141 West 36th St.

Double store, suitable for ice cream parlor; entrance to open air theatre; reasonable rent. Apply Crescent Theatre, 1,175 Boston Road.

Architects, engineers; small office to sublet; telephone and stenographer service. Room 1004; 15 West 38th.

Furnished divided office; telephone and stenographer's service; engineer preferred. Room 1,301, West Street Building.

10,000 square feet, suitable any manufacturing purpose; electricity. Neely, 2 Broadway, 2245 Broad.

Offices to sublet, furnished or unfurnished; low rent. Rabinowitz, 80 5th Av.

Lofts for rent, 77x44, 36th St. and 1st Av. Phone 3015 Morningside.

Large stores; near 181st St. subway; rent reasonable. 257 Audubon Av.

STORE TO RENT.
16 West 47th St., just off 5th Av.

50th, 154 West—First floor, basement to rent; suitable for restaurant.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

One corner and two adjoining stores for rent at foot of subway station, 207th St.; suitable for saloon, cigar or drug store. Apply on premises, or Frederick G. Potter, 30 East 42d St., Trustee.

Lofts, 5,500 square feet floor area, light on three sides, located northwest corner East 5th and Lewis Sts. Apply janitor or Robert M. Bush & Co., Agents, 149 Broadway. Telephone Cortlandt 3098.

For Rent.—Handsome suite offices, 3 communicating rooms, first floor, Grand Central Terminal Bldg.; possession May 1 if necessary; will also sell fine furniture now in office. Address F 60 Times or telephone Murray Hill 4407.

Pleasant light office, also desk room, telephone, stenographer; terms moderate. R 365 Times Downtown.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Will lease or buy building of 40,000 square feet in the Port Morris section of the Bronx for factory. Manufacturer, 121 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV.—Attractive two-room apartment, bath, kitchenette, service. Plaza 8793.

171st ST., 144 EAST.—To rent, furnished, four rooms and bath, with telephone, (Stuyvesant 2841.) $12 a week; references exchanged. Call by appointment.

17TH, 207 EAST.—Studio apartment, 2 large rooms, bedroom, bath, $50 per month to Oct. 1. Turner, Stuyvesant 655.

408, (Near 5th Av.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; large rooms, attractively furnished; piano; Victrola. Falco, 505 5th Av.

497TH, 21 EAST.—Two or three rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Telephone Plaza 1335.

49TH ST., 146 EAST.—Attractive elevator apartment, 3 rooms, including kitchen, bath; large, light rooms. Apply to Supt.

56TH ST., EAST.—Seven rooms, all outside, sixth floor, above adjoining houses; elevator; $180 a month; attractively furnished; this is a $150 unfurnished apartment, but occupant is going on war work. Phone Stevenson, Madison Square 1277, for appointment.

81ST ST., 75 EAST, (Corner Park Av.)—Unfurnished, 7 rooms, attractively furnished; elevator; rent moderate. Telephone agent, M. E. Alexander, Stuyvesant 3354.

APARTMENT, eight rooms, furnished by interior decorator, cool, artistic, $150 a month; six rooms, $65 and $85. Summer or longer. Telephone 723 Gramercy.

Apartments, attractively furnished; 2 rooms, bath; block from subway; $12.50 weekly up. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FALCO, 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4383.

309 FIFTH AVENUE.
Artistically furnished apartment, consisting 2 large rooms, dressing room and bath, to lease completely furnished. Janitor on premises.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
108 EAST 29TH ST.
One, two, three rooms, bath, partially furnished; southern exposure; May 1.

IRVING PLACE, 74, (Gramercy Park neighborhood.)—Unusually quaint apartment, 6 rooms, bath; mahogany furniture; large French windows; $65 monthly; references. A. B. Leonard.

PARK AV., 784, Corner 74th St.—First floor, south apartment; attractively furnished; seven rooms, two baths; four months from May 1; very reasonable. Apply F. Cunningham, 82 Lisbon St. Telephone 1842 John.

PLAZA VICINITY.—Four beautifully furnished rooms, housekeeping; Summer price concession. Columbus 3974.

Furnished—West Side.

11TH, 31 WEST.—Furnished 5-room apartment for Summer; can be seen any afternoon. Apt. 10. $110.

43D, 26 West.—Elegant 4 rooms, kitchen, bath, veranda, piano, Victrola; sublet May to Oct.; exceptional. Franken, Vanderbilt 4140.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Large furnished studio apartment. Phone Bryant 3556.

47TH, 132 WEST, (Felix Portland.)—Desirable suites, 2 rooms and bath; attractive rates; American and European plan; Spanish cuisine.

19 WEST 54TH ST.
Bachelor apartment, 2 rooms and bath, $115, with service. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. JOHN 5700.

57TH ST., 157 WEST.—Front apartment four rooms and bath to sublet; handsomely furnished; Steinway Grand. Apply Superintendent.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Seven-room studio apartment; two baths; grand piano; elegantly furnished; four months; price reasonable. Ratland.

59TH ST. AND 7TH AV., (Overlooking Central Park.)—Sublet corner apartment on tenth floor of beautiful new fireproof building; three spacious, airy rooms, bath, kitchenette; light and air on three sides; beautifully furnished complete; rental $75 per month. For inspection communicate with Mrs. M. S. Friede, Hotel St. Regis.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
Sublet neatly furnished 2 or 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; monthly or yearly.

69TH, 243, 245 WEST, (The New West End.)—One, two, three rooms, bath and kitchenette to lease, $45-$85; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary. Superintendent on premises. Open evenings.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Elegant apartment, four spacious rooms, kitchenette, bath; electricity, service.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Parlor floor; two large, newly redecorated, handsomely furnished rooms, dressing room, bath; open fireplaces; $100 monthly, including electricity; maid service.

140 WEST 71ST STREET.
Sublet attractive, cool apartment, 3 rooms and 3 baths, May to Sept. 15; 8th floor east. H. P. Gardner. Tel. Columbus 2115.

72D ST., 305 WEST.—Sublet, May to Oct., 5 rooms, 2 baths, furnished, $150 month; unfurnished $115 month. Superintendent.

75TH, 57 WEST.—Block from Central Park; to rent June 1 to Sept. 1, several exceptionally large, attractively furnished rooms; two bedrooms and living rooms facing southwest; very cool; big bargain. Apartment 31. Tel. 7737 Schuyler.

75TH, 60 WEST.—Seven light rooms, bath, elevator, completely furnished; reasonable. Arwound.

76TH, 60 WEST.—Seven rooms, attractively furnished, until October or longer; adults only; references; no dogs. Inquire Superintendent.

EIGHTIES.—Magnificently furnished seven rooms, three baths; $125 month; immediate possession. Vanderbilt 1450.

83D, 333 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Exquisite furnished apartment, 7 spacious bright rooms, southern exposure; immediate possession; $125; elevator, electricity. Telephone 3573 Schuyler. The Amidon, Apt. 15.

83D ST., 329 WEST.—Attractively furnished, 3 room, roomy apartment, second house from Riverside Drive, from May 15 or June 1, for season, $75 monthly. M. M.

85TH ST., WEST.—Must sublet unusually attractive and artistic apartments, beautifully furnished, 11 rooms, 3 baths, from May 1 to Oct. 1. West 85th St., one door from Riverside Drive. Tel. Van. 3910.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Eight rooms, four master bedrooms; completely furnished; $125 month to Oct. 1. Apt. 6W.

94TH, 2 WEST.—Choice 8-room apartment, 2 baths, overlooking Central Park West, 94th St.; immediate possession. J. A. Taylor.

94TH, 178 WEST.—Artistically furnished 5 rooms; silver, linen, electricity; cars convenient. Garrett.

100TH, 318 WEST. (Apt. 8E.)—Apartment 8 rooms and 3 baths; use of good library; Chickering piano; Oriental rugs; southern, western, and northern exposure; view of Hudson River; furnished or unfurnished; from June 1 to Sept. 20 or Oct. 1; lease can be continued for unfurnished apartment after Oct. 1.

100TH, 306 WEST. — Seven-room attractively furnished apartment; Steinway grand piano; June 1-Oct. 1; modern elevator apartment house; delightfully furnished; three rooms; facing street; big French windows; open court in rear; large rooms; fifth floor; $125 month. Apartment 19.

101ST, 205 WEST, THE JOSEPH HOTEL.
Three doors from B'way. Tel. 9575 River.
High-class, newly furnished 2-6-7 large, sunny rooms and kitchen; maid service, all-night elevator, and telephone; $25 to $45 weekly; $90 to $150 monthly.

1ST CORNER CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, AND 110TH ST.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS,
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
HOTEL CONVENIENCES, APARTMENT RATES, THE HEALTHIEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.
Must be seen to appreciate. Take Broadway subway or 6th or 9th Av. "L" to 110th St. WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS: $25, $45, $55, $85 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenettes; 5th Av. bus stops at door; references essential. Phone 615 Academy.

112TH ST., 611 WEST.—Six-room furnished apartment until Sept. 30; if desired will sublet unfurnished until Oct. 1, 1918. Apt. 3 N.W.

115TH ST., 507 WEST.—Extraordinary apartments, furnished with rare and exquisite taste, 2, 4, 5, and 6 rooms. Inquire office. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

116TH, 614 WEST.—6 rooms, all outside, June-Oct.; every convenience; reasonable. Apt. 9S.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator outside apartment; 6 rooms, bath; $55. Apt. 2B.

124TH, 520 WEST, Apartment 4S.—4 rooms and bath, immediate possession, or May 1 to Oct. 1; references. Schacht.

150TH, 559 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Unobstructed view; May to October, furnished or unfurnished; concession; one block subway station; ...

187TH, 614 ... Fourth floor ...

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—West Side.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d, Room 106.

APARTMENT LIST Mailed on request; furnished. Elite Renting Co., 25 West 42d St. Vanderbilt 4416.

CARLTON CHAMBERS,
Opposite Ritz-Carlton Hotel.
SUBLET FOR SUMMER OR YEARLY, CORNER APARTMENT, TWO VERY LARGE ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED; MAID, VALET, RESTAURANT SERVICE; RENT $200 PER MONTH. ALSO SMALLER APARTMENT AT $100; CAN BE CONNECTED. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., 403 MADISON AVE., AT 47TH ST.

CHARMINGLY FURNISHED modern 8 rooms and 3 baths; silver and grand piano; sunshine in all rooms; overlooking beautiful formal garden. Phone River 3900, 11-4 daily.

DAINTY housekeeping suite in small private English house, near Central Park West, "L," 104th; $75 monthly, includes excellent maid service, electricity, gas, telephone calls, and ice supply; references. Phone Riverside 9012.

EIGHTIES, new building, seven rooms, exquisitely furnished; sacrifice immediate tenant. Columbus 3974.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 90 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1438

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 8 ROOMS. Apartment, concession price, May first-October first, between Broadway and Riverside. 254 W. 98TH ST., APARTMENT 9.

HANDSOMELY furnished apartments; Summer concessions. Gray, Specialist, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS, fully inspected, all sizes, any period, attractive Summer rentals. EXCLUSIVE Realty Specialists, 176 West 72d. Col. 848.

HILDONA COURT.
341 West 45th St. just off Broadway.
New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

LIST of furnished apartments mailed on request, 2 to 11 rooms for rent, 3 months, or to Oct. 1. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., and 461 5th Av.

MANHATTAN AV., 215.
Completely furnished apartments, two to six rooms, elevator and non-elevator buildings. For particulars see first page New York Telephone Directory. Telephone 1647 Academy.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—5-room apartment; great concession in price. Clarke.

MUST SUBLET my apartment on 161st St. from May to October, completely furnished; the rent is $60, and I only expect to get $10 for the furniture. This is a bargain for anybody that can furnish references and who will pay $70 a month rent. Write Box F 71 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (between 115th and 118th.)—Six rooms, three baths, beautifully furnished, living room 16x25, eleventh floor, facing river, from June 1, three or four months; adults only; references necessary. Address V 78 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Six well furnished rooms, bath, and maid's toilet; May to October; references. Telephone 2842 Morning. Apt. 5S.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 720, (Corner 149th.)—Sublet 8-room apartment, furnished, unfurnished. Apartment 4A.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL,
307 West 98th St.,
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive. An apartment hotel catering to high-class tenants only.
Newly furnished suites now available. 2 rooms and bath $15 weekly, $60 monthly up. 3 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $27.50 weekly, $110 monthly.
4 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $30 weekly, $120 monthly.
New restaurant, under hotel management, now open. Phone Riverside 6100.

Sublease.—Great Northern Hotel, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs., two exceptionally large, light rooms, private hall and bath; excellently furnished; regular rent $180 month, will rent for $150; possession immediately. Call Stuyvesant 3890 for appointment.

SUMMER RATES.—Large, light apartments, with bath, $50 monthly; suites $100 up; complete hotel service; excellent restaurant. HOTEL GREGORIAN, 42 WEST 35TH ST.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 86th St., near Broadway, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, 4th and 5th Avs. bus street cars; references absolutely essential.

WEST END AV., 324.—Elegant parlor floor; private bath, kitchenette, telephone.

TOWN AND COUNTRY RENTING AGENCY specializes in furnished apartments. 200 West 72d. Columbus 5565.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 125.—Furnished, 3 rooms, modern apartment, bath, $40. V 42 Times.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82 WEST.—Completely furnished seven rooms; reasonable offer accepted, responsible party.

905 WEST END AV.
New building, northwest corner 104th St., now ready from plans 4, 5, and 6 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Full particulars from Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

WEST END, (Nineties.)—Magnificently furnished 6 rooms, 3 baths, eighth floor, $135 month; immediate possession. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

WEST END AV.—Apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, handsomely furnished, sublet May 1 to October; concession in price, small, responsible family. Phone Stuyvesant 396.

WILL sublet attractively furnished 5 rooms, near Times Square; reference. R 104 Times.

7 ROOMS.
Ground Floor Corner.
PRICE, $3,500.
601 West End Avenue.

8 ROOMS in 80s, completely furnished, for Summer; convenient to elevated and subway; possession immediately. Telephone Columbus 280.

2 ROOMS, KITCHENETTE AND BATH, $75. 11 WEST 88TH ST. LIPTON.

Brooklyn.

9TH ST., 336.—Thirty minutes from Grand Central; beautifully furnished seven-room duplex apartment; one half New York rental. Phone South 3566J.

Unfurnished—East Side.

4TH AV., 469, (Near 32d St.)—Two-room and bath apartment, $40; new building; electricity; maid service; central location; good neighborhood. Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 10 East 33d St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

27TH, 142 EAST.—Two, three, four, and five rooms; high class; elevator. Inquire superintendent.

45TH, 18 EAST.—Studio apartment, two large, light rooms and bathroom; electric light and gas; first-class neighborhood. Apply C. Berthel, 298 Fifth Av.

MADISON AV., 780, near 66th St.—Two elegant rooms and bath; elevator; fireproof building; suitable for bachelor; rental $50 monthly.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH ST., 12 WEST.—Beautiful 5 room and 2 bath apartment. Apply on premises or Cary sin & Linnekin, Inc., 221 4th Av.

21ST STREET, 234-8 WEST.
Four, five, and six rooms and bath. Elevator, &c.; $510 to $720. See supt.

70TH, 226 WEST, (Apt. 8C.)—4-room high-class apartment to sublet, furnished or unfurnished.

85TH, 330 WEST, (3d floor.)—Unusual apartment to sublet; 8 rooms and baths; continuous elevator service; attractive concession.

85TH, 330 WEST, (3d floor west.)—8 rooms and baths, well made, to sublet; attractive concessions.

113TH ST., 315 WEST, Georgsetz Court.—$35, fine 5-room apt., up to date, worth $50; elevator service, day and night, near parks, subway, elevated, cars, bus; no sign. Supt.

121ST, 419 WEST.—Light, 3-room apartment, overlooking Columbia University, electricity, $46.

141ST, (640 Riverside.)—Sublet, 4 extra large rooms, facing river; conveniences. Manager.

149TH, 450 WEST.—Two large rooms, with kitchenette; high class; $25-$38.

542 WEST 179TH ST.
4 rooms; very exclusive; beautiful rooms; abundance of sunlight; every improvement; hardwood floors, electricity; excellent service; rent $55.

ELEVATOR 5 ROOMS, $50.
Fashionable, healthy neighborhood.
509 W. 112th.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE. — Immediate occupancy; six exceptional rooms, newly decorated. $85. Y 92 Times.

NORTHERN AV., 60, (180th St.)—Three rooms, bath; southern exposure; wide courts.

RESIDENTIAL SUITES
OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY
at 116 Riverside Drive, south cor. of 84th St., 10 and 11 rooms and 8 baths; $1,800 to $3,200; concessions will be made to desirable tenants.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 160TH, 7 rooms, overlooking Hudson, $100; on West 161st, 6 rooms, $60 to $70; 75 Ft. Washington Av., corner 162d, 5 rooms, $60. Inquire 900 Riverside Drive. Office telephone 4657 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—7 large outside rooms, 2 baths, apartment to sublet; sacrifice; magnificent views; airy. Phone Audubon 9000, TB.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—NINE ROOMS, 3 BATHS, OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON; $1,700; WILL RENT ON LEASE. O'DELL, 5400 AUDUBON.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 745, corner 153d.—7 rooms, facing drive; concession; for Summer.

"THE ALBERTA."
199th, 601 West, near subway and 9th Av. "L"; express station; 5-room & 3-room apartments; $35 to $45.

SUMMER HOMES.

Country houses everywhere; all inspected. TOWN & COUNTRY RENTING AGENCY, 200 West 72d. Columbus 5565.

Furnished.

Beautiful Long Island country place, Long Island Sound, ten miles from Queensboro Bridge, consisting of six acres, handsomely improved, with abundant flowers, fruits, vegetables; house of sixteen rooms, three baths, eight bedrooms, billiard room, excellent basement and laundry, butler's pantry, large verandas; newly papered and painted throughout and handsomely furnished; garage for four or five cars; sleeping quarters for three or four men; use of Delauney Belleville brougham, Cadillac Sedan, and Ford touring cars; double bathhouses, with about 500 feet beautiful sand beach; excellent tennis court; price, $4,000 for season or year; possession June 1; no agents. L. Bodor, 85 Wall St.

Actual water front Summer home, with ¾ acre, North Shore, Long Island; desirable community, 1¼ hours New York; extensive water and land view from all rooms; three large masters' bedrooms, living room, 25x30; open fireplace; two baths; all modern conveniences; fully and artistically furnished; have larger place, and will sell great sacrifice paid $12,500; consider part trade. Room 1514, 32 Broadway. Phone 6253 Broadway.

Well furnished house, garage, all improvements; high, location; piazzas screened, rose covered; fruit, flowering shrubs, shade, garden; real country; ideal for invalids; quiet, rather isolated; 44 minutes out, 1 block from trolley, 10 minutes from station; photo studio over garage. Address V 108 Times.

3, 5 and 6 rooms furnished bungalows to rent at Oakwood Beach; Staten Island; rent $125 and upward per month; commutation $5.25; 50 minutes from Battery; also lots for sale. Address F. R. F

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Overland Used Cars.

'16 Willys Knight Touring.
'15 Packard 3-38 Phaeton.
'16 Willys Knight Limousine.
'16 Overland 7 Pass. Touring.
'16 Willys Knight Coupe.
'15 Stearns Knight Touring.
'16 Overland Roadster.
'16 Dodge Roadster.
'16 Overland 5 Pass. Touring.
'15 Paige 7 Pass. Touring.
'15 Buick Touring.

We guarantee Willys Knight and Overland Cars. Prices attractive.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
USED CAR DEPT.,
Broadway, at 50th St.
Phone Circle 1800.

PACKARD, 3-38, six cylinder phaeton or 5 passenger touring car for sale. John Macconnell, 1,631 Broadway. Circle 1300.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1913, 6-48, 7-passenger touring; run about 12,000 miles; in perfect condition; four good tires and two spares; price $1,800. Bronxville Garage, Bronxville, N. Y.

PIERCE ARROW 1912 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 W. 62d St.

PIERCE-ARROW touring, 1913-38; perfect condition; new tires. Phone Col. 9869.

REO, practically new, in A1 condition throughout; guaranteed; equipment, electric self starter, lights, etc.; $425. 150 West 55th.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 180-182 EAST 18TH ST.

SIMPLEX 1914 38
SEVEN-PASSENGER TOURING;
ABSOLUTELY PERFECT CONDITION.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
605 6TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

SPEEDWELL and Studebaker.—Party going abroad wishes to sell 7-passenger touring Speedwell car, just thoroughly overhauled and newly painted, and one 6-cylinder Studebaker runabout, also just overhauled and in fine condition; will accept reasonable price. Call evenings, 7 to 9; no dealers need apply; private owner, Muller, 1,816 Avenue H, Brooklyn.

STEARNS-KNIGHT demonstrator, 1916, 8-cylinder 7-passenger touring, all 1917 improvements; painted Brewster green and black; two extra disappearing seats facing forward; walnut paneling; Westinghouse lighting and starting; overhauled and guaranteed by Stearns Used Car Department. J. H. Troll, Mgr., 1417 West 55th St.

STEARNS 1915 two-passenger coupe. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

STUDEBAKER—Series 18, 6-cyl. landau roadster; an all-year car, ideal for physician especially; price very reasonable. Studebaker Used Car Dept., B'way & 86th St. Phone Circle 1400.

STUTZ Bulldog, 1915; practically new car throughout; dual Bosch ignition; large seats; many extras; $1,100. Hendricks, 1,777 Broadway. Columbus 6933.

STUTZ CARS—ALL MODELS.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 roadster; practically new car; dual Bosch ignition; many extras; $1,350. Hendricks, 1,777 B'way. Col. 6933.

Two 2-ton trucks suitable piano, furniture, (working daily.) Alice, 317 East 40th.

USED PIERCE-ARROW.

Lack of space makes it necessary that we immediately dispose of a few used Pierce-Arrow Limousine and Landaulet closed cars.

A direct cut of twenty-five per cent. from the former prices has made some very attractive offerings of closed cars available at less than Touring car prices.

HARROLDS MOTOR CAR CO.,
238 W. 54th St.,
N. Y. C.

USED CARS
THAT ARE GUARANTEED.
PACKARD, 1914 48, six-cylinder, seven-passenger; perfect; $1,000.
MERCER, 1913, four passenger, fully equipped; very fast; $800.
PEERLESS, 1,806 B'WAY. 8768 COLUMBUS.

WINTON, light six, 1916, touring car; exceptionally fine condition; fully equipped. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

$1,950 BUYS PACKARD TWIN "6" touring car 135; run less than 5,000 miles; cannot be told from new. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburgh Bridge, Brooklyn.

Automobiles for Rent.

BIG LIMOUSINE; city or country; reasonable; owner drives. Kleber, 258 West 65th.

PACKARD.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 177 West 89th. Riverside 5818.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; reasonable rates. C. M. G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring; $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD Landaulet for hire by month; owner drives. Micker, 216 West 76th.

PIERCE-ARROW touring; reasonable. Kushnick, 212 W. 89th. Phone 6200 Riverside.

Automobiles Wanted.

BUICK or Dodge touring, 1917, 5 passenger; state price for cash; no dealers. V 87 Times.

PACKARD wanted, limousine, late model, extra touring body. Victor Hess, 352 West 46th.

Automobile Supplies.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS, Gurney and New Departure Service Sta. THE GWILLIAM COMPANY, 232 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 335 West 56. Ladies' classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 922 W. 57th St. 1920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART Booklet I explains WHY AUTOMOBILE our course is BEST. Inspect SCHOOL our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL. Dependable Practical Instruction; Day, Aft., Eve. 231 West 50th St. | Ladies' Class. Booklet.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Have good working knowledge of principles of bookkeeping; thoroughly understand controlling accounts, credit; checking, correspondence; can take entire charge of office; salary $18-$20. C. D., 217 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Have thorough knowledge of bookkeeping; understand controlling accounts; wish position as assistant to bookkeeper in large corporation; university student. M. R., 251 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, ledger clerk; age 28; 4 years' experience; good penman; quick, accurate figurer; academic education; reliable, painstaking, conscientious; references; $12. T 260 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Dougle-entry; stenographer; 8 years' experience; books opened, closed, balanced, entanglements adjusted; $16; references permanent. S 365 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; bright beginner, not afraid work; excellent qualifications. Anna Payerle, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2993.

CARETAKER.—Married couple would care for private house during summer. C. C., Times Harlem.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, with experience as private secretary; good stenographer; thorough knowledge of French, Italian; some Spanish; experience in research work; best references. V 114 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Dresses, coats, alterations specialty; $2.50 daily; stylish. Phone Hensley, 6724 Morningside.

EXECUTIVE OR PRIVATE SECRETARY. Woman with fifteen years' experience wants position with high-class concern or individual; familiar with financial statements, corporate, legal, and tax affairs, investments, real estate, stocks and bonds; expert accountant; highest references. R 380 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, stenographer; 9 years' experience; accustomed detail; excellent references. M 332 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 2½ years' experience; good penman; accurate figures; $10. T 256 Times Downtown.

RUSSIAN CORRESPONDENT.
Young lady with two years' experience as Russian correspondent, can operate Russian and English typewriter, no stenography, is looking for suitable position. V 84 Times.

SALESWOMAN.—Wanted, opportunity to sell stockings or silk petticoats on commission basis to private individuals in Boston and vicinity. Box Z 244 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, university and business school graduate, desires responsible position; knowledge Spanish. Telephone Spring 7033 or write M 328 Times Downtown.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.—Daily Maid Service will keep your apartment clean, $8 weekly. Apartment 41, Smith, 7048 Morningside.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Six years' technical experience; good speller; high school education; knowledge bookkeeping; quick grasping ideas; age 23; references; $15. R 326 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, always satisfactory, highest references, neat appearance, well educated, seeks permanent position as executive secretary; salary $25. Z 243 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER. — LONG, VALUABLE EXPERIENCE; CAPABLE ASSUMING RESPONSIBILITY; SALARY $18. T 247 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary, Assistant Bookkeeper.—Seven years' experience; fluent correspondent; excellent grammarian; possesses initiative; academic education; absolutely reliable; age 23; $18; excellent credentials. S 326 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Age 23; high school graduate; 4 years' mechanical, mercantile experience; legible penman; painstaking, conscientious; not afraid hard work; $12; unquestionable references. S 355 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Exceptionally competent, wants permanent, congenial position; 10 years' experience; technical and commercial. Holden, 485 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, five years secretary to executive, seeks employment; good connections; highest credentials. R 369 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Young; scrupulously neat, conscientious, willing; excellent references; last position seven years; to begin $18. T 189 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid dictation; neat, accurate typist; good personality; $12. Miss R., 1606 Candler Building. Bryant 1314.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate; neat; rapid; willing worker; $10. Miss L., 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER. — Position switchboard, 1½ years' experience. Elsie Daibel, 438 East 70th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Commercial; semi-technical experience; executive ability; best references; $15. T 257 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, bookkeeping, filing; several years' experience; intelligent, capable; $18. R 379 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, desires position with downtown business house; $16. R 366 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—PART TIME.
Legal, medical, authors' manuscript. Vanderbilt 4480.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, neat, not afraid hard work; excellent qualifications. Anna Corrigan, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, (Christian,) 9 years' insurance; transportation experience; $16. Fried, 31 West 125th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of bookkeeping; competent and accurate. S 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; rapid worker; excellent references; $12. T 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, $4, one year's experience, $10 to start, wishes position. V 88 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, general office assistant; capable handling any board; $10. T 256 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Central office experience; Christian; competent. R 372 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITING, 15c. and 20c. per page; accuracy and promptness assured; shorthand; notary. Burns, 346 6th Av. Bryant 9684.

YOUNG WIDOW, refined, cultured, speaking several languages, possessing tact and extensive business ability, desires position. Address 6699 Times.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS, butlers, chefs, chambermaids; references. Augusta, 333 West 53d. Columbus 3129.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

A1 ACCOUNTANTS.—Install simple modern systems; periodical audits; financial statements giving information necessary to develop your business; mercantile, corporation, and legal accounting; write NOW, COSTUMA AUDIT COMPANY, 206 Broadway. Telephone Cortlandt 2294.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; 35 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly; 52 B'way, Room 1020. Telephone Broad 1535.

ACCOUNTANT.—Opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Telephone 2141 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, executive ability, long experience, desires position with large concern. A. B., 210 East 21st.

ABLE MAN, 40, thorough business training, desires outdoor position of trust; excellent references; no soliciting. V 66 Times.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT wants to start with agency; am thoroughly trained; have natural aptitudes; copy writing; layouts; can do stenography, typewriting; age 21; small salary. R 367 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN; American, (27;) six years best offices; technical graduate. V 109 Times.

AUTOMOBILE MAN, 10 years' business, selling, mechanical experience, desires position, with chance for advancement. Moore, 44 West 50th.

BOOKKEEPER, 24; thoroughly experienced, reliable, accurate, highly educated; trial balances, correspondent; moderate salary; permanent. S 369 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant; credits, highly recommended, wishes position with advancement. S 383 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, (19,) experienced; high school education. E. Sittinger, 171 Suffolk St.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, desires change; accurate, industrious; good knowledge of stenography. V 85 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, thoroughly experienced, capable of taking full charge. C. E., 175 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT desires position for part time. Address L. E., 157 East 47th.

BOOKKEEPER, cost accounting, controlling accounts; modern methods; seven years' experience. V 100 Times.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant cashier, (32,) desires change; salary $20. Address T 261 Times Downtown.

BUILDING MANAGER, for eight years with well-known estate firm, desires to connect with an estate, builder, or holding company. B B 114 Times.

CANADIAN man with 8 years' experience, good connection, desires to obtain agencies for American mills manufacturing ladies' cloaking blue and black serges, and satin linings, to represent them in Canada on commission basis. E. G., 101 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes first-class position; uniformed; Locomobile, Pierce, Cadillac, Stearns; excellent references; wages $25. Mechanic, 62 Manhattan Av. Riverside 8829.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, useful; very careful driver; do repairs; 8 years' experience, 2 years with last employer; absolutely sober, honest; city or country; best personal references. A. P. Carroll, 260 West 98th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, German, loyal (34,) many years' experience all cars, best references, wishes steady position; wages $25 weekly to start. William, 490 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR, American, (23,) single; 7 years' experience; do repairing; thoroughly acquainted city, country; willing to travel. V 105 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; long experience; useful; excellent city references; country preferred. V 83 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, gardener; wife general housework experience; best references. Chauffeur, 436 East 73d.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, (24,) speaks French, Slavish, German; private. Rose, 300 East 72d.

CHAUFFEUR, 5 years' experience shop and driving; references. Hayes, 209 East 106th.

CHAUFFEUR, with shop experience. Box A. H. Adler Agency, 643 Lexington Av.

CHIEF CLERK, accountant; nine years' experience; five years in responsible position requiring executive ability, and complete knowledge of accounting; age 28; can take entire charge; expert cost accountant. V 79 Times.

CLERICAL POSITION.—Man in sixties, perfect health, long experience in office management, excellent bookkeeper, correspondent, typist, will accept living wage; clean record. Buffalo, T 42 Times.

CLERK, 21, bill or ledger, good knowledge of bookkeeping; quick and accurate at figures, desires position. V 86 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE wishes position with daily newspaper or magazine. V 73 Times.

COUPLE, (German,) best references, wish position in private family; man chauffeur or second chauffeur, wife chambermaid. Ficker, 443 West 45th.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—Five years' manufacturing experience, university training, competent and experienced, to take charge department. V 84 Times.

COST CLERK and general office man; 8 years' manufacturing experience. T 254 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, 8 years on marine and stationary engine and boiler work, piping, layouts. Ross, 978 East 165th St.

EXECUTIVE-ACCOUNTANT — Wide experience buying, selling, manufacturing and accounting; 17 years' experience in sheet metal goods manufacturing; can handle and train large office staff. Address Executive, Box 25 Times Harlem.

FACTORY MANAGER.—Shirts, boys' blouses, repairs all machinery, desires position. T 245 Times Downtown.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT—American agricultural college graduate; practically trained; vegetable gardening specialty; greenhouse experience; single, (28;) splendid references; $75-$100, with room and board. V 57 Times.

GARDENER.—First-class flower and vegetable grower, outdoors and under glass; 20 years' experience; married, no children. Address Gardener, 237th St. and Riverdale Av.; care W. Warren.

MAN, (in fifties,) American, Christian, active, efficient, large business experience, good personality and address, occupation mainly. V 52 Times.

MANAGER-SECRETARY, (32,) thoroughly experienced, broad-gauged American; exceptional correspondent, stenographer, organizer; prominent corporations fifteen years. T 258 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, correspondent, expert stenographer; college graduate; 25; now employed. V 113 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

PORTER or waiter, colored man, in private house or hotel; willing; references. Vargo, 255 West 54th.

SALESMAN, office manager, or assistant; references; salary moderate; year's experience. V 80 Times.

SECRETARY or publicity man, by a high-grade newspaper man, who has had successful experience in both relations; can furnish highest recommendations and references; has wide acquaintance among public men and is man of tact and a good mixer. V 90 Times.

SECRETARY, executive assistant; Columbia graduate, 26, correspondent, stenographer, accountant; not a low-priced man; now employed. T 238 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, private, (25;) well educated, well bred; expert stenographer-typist; highest credentials furnished; personal interview requested. V 106 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, (24,) Christian, unusually qualified, desires employment in a secretarial capacity where ability and achievements are his best recommendation. V 97 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Thoroughly experienced; good executive ability; best references. R 353 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (26,) executive ability; seven years with one concern; extensive industrial and railroad experience; knowledge of bookkeeping; salary secondary. Box 255 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, English-Spanish; $25 a week. A. B. C., Box 336 Times, 2 Rector St.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man, ambitious, with two years' experience as stock clerk in paper house; can furnish references. T 241 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT OF TRANSPORTATION,

and one of the best-known horsemen and stable managers, is open for engagement; services available at once; will accept position with a large company as manager of their wagon service; also motor truck equipment; application will be indorsed by the best-known company in this city, my last employers. Superintendent, V-46 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT or landscape gardener; 20 years' experience in all branches in care of private estates; married; best of references; developments of new estates preferred. Address C. L., Box 891, Tarrytown, N. Y.

WRITER.—Experienced newspaper man and writer, 6 years on important Middle Western daily in various editorial capacities, under 30 years of age, desires editorial or writing position in or near New York. B 430 Times Annex.

YOUNG, successful banking house representative, having personal acquaintance large number well-rated concerns, seeks good proposition. T 243 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, exceptional ability, integrity, and education, desires position of trust, where faithfulness and honest endeavor count; selling experience textiles; highest references. B 429 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 23, ex-collegian, desires connection with future; pleasing personality; neat appearance; selling and executive ability. V 47 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (17,) wishes connection with reliable concern; operate switchboard, take charge files, general office work; salary $8. Louis Beyer, 232 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 21, high school graduate, 3 years' textile experience, seeks reliable connection; willing to serve on probation. M. R., 21 East 105th St.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) selling, office, and general business experience, seeks connection mercantile concern; unquestionable references. R 181 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires office work evenings; understands typewriting and stenography. T 242 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) educated, conscientious, well recommended, seeks permanent position. T 250 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21) wishes position; 3 years' office experience and is competent typist. C. B., 160 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position with reliable concern; references furnished. V 81 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, some knowledge of accounting, desires position with large concern. Robert Berman, 890 East 8th St.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) desires responsible position that will eventually lead to a future. L. B., 829 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (24;) salesmanship experience; also in real estate business. V 94 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wants employment, part or full time. T 267 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) desires position office export house. White, 224 East 76th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

A WOMAN of good address and refinement to secure subscriptions for high-class financial weekly; liberal commission and small drawing account; references. Z 232 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be quick at figures and accustomed to details, such as costs, payroll, and salesman commission; technical training not necessary. F 7 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT, INTELLIGENT, EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD AT FIGURES AND ENERGETIC. HAAS, STRAUSS & CO., 1,333 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER for wholesale dry goods concern; applications state age, experience, references, salary $25 good opportunity. B. C., 200 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and typist wanted; only one who has had experience; good position for right party. Oscar H. Geiger, Furrier, 6 West 37th St., N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; salary $15; state age, experience, and religion. Address Advertiser, 62 West 23d.

CLERK.—Young lady as junior clerk in a publishing house; hours 8:45 to 5 o'clock and 12 o'clock Saturday all year round; state qualifications, age, and salary desired. R 374 Times Downtown.

CLERKS for filing, high-class insurance office; experience unnecessary; $30-$35 month. T 262 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Wanted, May 1, by New Haven family going to Pine Orchard, (Connecticut shore,) May 15, competent cook; references required. Address Mrs. W. R. Tyler, 460 St. Ronan St., New Haven.

COOK, &c.—Girl for cooking and light housework; go to mountains for Summer; references. Mrs. W. B. Eakin, 1,255 Clinton Place, Elizabeth, N. J.

COOK, also waitress, wanted. Apply Mrs. Edward Jarvis Hunt, Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J. Phone Orange 947.

EXAMINERS ON WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S WEARING APPAREL; SALARY $14 PER WEEK FOR EXAMINERS HAVING HAD EXPERIENCE WITH MAIL ORDER HOUSE. ADDRESS R 385 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIRLS OVER 16 TO SEW LABELS ON CLOTHING; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; MODERN FACTORY BUILDING AND CONVENIENCES; PLENTY OF DAYLIGHT; STEADY WORK. C. KENYON CO., EMPLOYMENT DEPT., 364 PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN, 3 BLOCKS FROM ATLANTIC AV. SUBWAY STATION.

GIRL for stockkeeping; knowledge of bookkeeping; over 25 years old. Mary Elizabeth, 892 5th Av.

GIRL wanted to run switchboard; no experience necessary; salary $6. R 377 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER, competent, to take entire charge of apartment for two gentlemen. Apply in person, between 2 and 6 P. M., Apartment 5D, 400 Riverside Drive.

LADY wanted to attend telephone and do some office work; state references, age, and salary expected. V 110 Times.

LEDGER CLERK; able to handle 2,000 accounts and make trial balance; accurate and good penman. Call, with references 80 Broadway, Brooklyn, 4th floor, near Williamsburg Bridge.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and filing clerk, young girl, American, willing and intelligent, law department insurance company; state age, salary, qualifications. T 264 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMAN.—Real estate lot saleswoman of ability and experience wanted to spend the Summer in Maine and sell shore lots on a fine property; prices range from $250 to $1,000; salary and commission; an A1 opportunity; in replying give references and state previous experience. Opportunity, 216 Times.

SALESWOMEN.—Intelligent; selling experience; familiar clubs and hotels; commission, expenses. Call, 9-1, Initial Cigarette Co., 901 Elton Av., Bronx.

SALESLADIES, $6 and upward, according to sales. Weisbecker, 266-270 West 125th.

STENOGRAPHY.—Woman competent to take charge of stenography and typewriting department; must be of pleasing personality, with experience in handling employes. Answer, stating qualifications, experience, and salary desired. R 370 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Cheerful, willing worker, stenographic department engineering corporation; opportunity development; advancement along lines co-operative effort. Please state age, experience and salary expected. R 373 Times Downtown. A

STENOGRAPHER and Typewriter, some knowledge of bookkeeping, wanted; must be neat young lady, competent and accurate; good beginner considered; salary $10. Estate, V 101 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; must be thoroughly experienced and have good references; salary $15. Herman Klenzler, 24 Christopher St.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, with experience; young lady, 25 to 30 years old. Address Office Work, V 70 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, with one or two years' experience; state age, experience, and salary expected. F 74 Times.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission, $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4865. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER of touch typewriting, day and evening; permanent position. Alpha, 2 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

TECHNICIAN.—Woman wanted to operate X-ray laboratory in Paterson General Hospital, Paterson, N. J. Apply Superintendent of Hospital, Thos. R. Zuilch.

TYPIST IN PUBLISHER'S OFFICE. EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN DICTAPHONE OPERATING. ADDRESS, STATING AGE, SALARY DESIRED, AND EXPERIENCE, PERMANENT, R 375 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPIST.—Young lady typist, one familiar with multigraph and addressograph preferred; mention experience and salary. Stock Broker, T 269 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS for high-class insurance office; $35-$40 per month. T 263 Times Downtown.

WOMAN.—For chambermaid and waitress service in private family; apply superintendent's apt., 1,560 Amsterdam Av., between 136th and 138th Sts.

WOMAN.—Active, of good education, to fill position where application of duties means advancement; salary. Room 711, 110 W. 34th.

WOMEN TO SEW LABELS ON CLOTHING; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; MODERN FACTORY BUILDING AND CONVENIENCES; PLENTY OF DAYLIGHT; STEADY WORK. C. KENYON CO., EMPLOYMENT DEPT., 754 PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN, 3 BLOCKS FROM ATLANTIC AV. SUBWAY STATION.

YOUNG LADY wanted for general office work in office of large iron and steel jobbing house; must have high school education or equivalent and live with parents; state qualifications in detail and salary expected. M 334 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN to file letters in publishing office; part time arrangement would be considered. Apply afternoons at 11 West 32d St.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants; Americans; beginners and experienced. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St.

STENOGRAPHER, uptown, Brooklyn, $15, $6; bookkeeper, Jersey; office workers. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

Instruction.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-la-bic Shorthand. You waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. Moon's Schools, 387 West 125th St., 50 East 42d St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES, SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; Diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

FILING—SECRETARIAL COURSE, Instruction in day and evening classes; positions secured. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

$10,
this week only, day or night, pays for complete course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed; Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Juniors wanted; C. P. A. office. T 234 Times Downtown.

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, young, wanted, one familiar with mineral analysis preferred; exceptional opportunity for man apt for research work. Z 238 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT IN CREDIT DEPARTMENT OF LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE AND BE A GOOD CORRESPONDENT; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY; GIVE PARTICULARS, INCLUDING SALARY DESIRED. F 78 TIMES.

AUTO TRUCK SALESMAN wanted; one sale per month means over $2,000 in commission per year. B 429 Times Annex.

BEST & CO.,
5th Av. at 35th St., require

PORTERS,

strong, active men, about 30 years of age; good wages and opportunity for advancement.

Apply in person or by mail, Employment Office, 7th Floor, 7 West 35th St., 8:30 to 9:15 A. M.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT—Young man, with some knowledge of typewriting, about 23 years. State particulars and salary expected to M. 32, P. O. Box, Jamaica, L. I.

BOY, BRIGHT, ENERGETIC, FOR OFFICE WELL-KNOWN CONCERN; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY IN DETAIL, STATING AGE, EDUCATION, SALARY DESIRED. ADDRESS R 384 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY for office work in large silk house; must be bright, quick, and anxious to work; good chance for advancement; salary $7 to start. Reply, stating nationality, F 73 Times.

BOY wanted by importing house; must be bright, energetic, willing; prefer high school boy, age 16-17; good opportunity for advancement. T 248 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, wanted in office of big steamship company; good penman and accurate at figures; best references required. Address T 252 Times Downtown.

BOY for office work; about 16 years of age; good opportunity to acquire commercial experience; salary, $6 per week. 54 Malden Lane, Room 610, after 9 A. M.

BOY, 16-18, well educated, wanted in high-class law office. Address in own handwriting, stating age, qualifications, and salary first year. R 396 Times Downtown.

BOY for office work in wholesale woolen house; excellent opportunity to advance; state age, &c. M 329 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in a wholesale dry goods house; state age, experience, and salary wanted. R 353 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office of manufacturing concern; must have good recommendations. Write Box T 251 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted to run switchboard; no experience necessary; salary, $6. R 378 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for office and general work; state age and salary expected. T 222 Times Downtown.

BOY in law office; state age, education, and salary expected. T 249 Times Downtown.

BOY for office, dry goods commission house; chance for advancement. V 80 Times.

BUYER WANTED

for laces, embroideries, neckwear, ribbons, and kindred lines; man or woman who has had experience in large, popular-priced department store.

Give full particulars as to experience, age, married or single, and salary expected, in first letter.

Communications confidential. References will not be investigated until after interview.

THE FAIR STORE,
CINCINNATI, O.

CHAUFFEUR; all-year-round position for capable man; city experience essential; must have references from previous employers; man who has driven Stearns-Knight car preferred; state salary expected. Z 246 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR wanted, who has desire to improve himself, preferably with business inclination; must be able to talk while driving; man with ambition to progress; state age and nationality. Good Man, Z 215 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR (colored) wanted, run Ford car. H. Miller, 61 Orchard St.

CHIEF COST CLERK OF PROVED ABILITY, PREFERABLY WITH SHIPYARD EXPERIENCE; NONE BUT A FULLY COMPETENT COST MAN, WHO CAN FURNISH UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCES, WILL BE CONSIDERED. Z 267 TIMES ANNEX.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CHEMIST, junior, for metallurgical analysis in manufacturing plant; will take plain beginner, with experience; reply, stating age, nationality, training, education, wages wanted, and experience, if any. Chemist, 33 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

CHEMIST.—Analytical chemist wanted for chemical plant in suburban N. J.; permanent position and opportunity to grow. M 338 Times Downtown.

CLERK over 18 in law office; answer in own handwriting, stating age, salary expected. Room 1509, 80 Maiden Lane.

CORRESPONDENT.—One who has had experience in handling express claims; prefer man who has had express experience; state age, experience, by whom employed at present. B 370 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced pump, wanted for checking and detailing; location, Middle West; steady work, pleasant surroundings. T 224 Times Downtown.

FARMER, first class; small, desirable Long Island private estate; chickens, cows, pigs; all equipment up to date; crop half planted. Write full particulars immediately. 20th floor, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York City.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
Require the Services of Experienced
TRUNK SALESMEN.
Also,
Salesmen for Their
CLOCK DEPARTMENT.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

JAPANESE SERVANT to take entire charge of an apartment; gentlemen. Call in person between 2 and 6 P. M., Apt. 5D, 400 Riverside Drive.

MACHINIST, FIRST-CLASS, ALL-AROUND MECHANIC, ON EXPERIMENTAL WORK; ESTABLISHED BUSINESS; STEADY POSITION, WITH UNUSUAL POSSIBILITIES. WRITE EXPERIENCE, SALARY, AGE, INGENIOUS, M 333 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MANAGER AND BUYER.—Aggressive young man wanted for manager and buyer of Shoe Department; we would consider a proposition from some aggressive assistant who can show successful experience. Apply by letter, giving full particulars, to Lock Box 199, Madison Square Branch.

MANAGER.—Competent in ladies' cloak and suit store; must be good salesman; salary. Apply at 844 6th Av., between 11 and 12.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN, having good technical training; excellent opportunities to advance along engineering lines. Call 10 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
Thoroughly experienced jig and fixture draftsmen and designers, capable of designing dies for press work, familiar with factory machinery, belting, shafting, and machine tools; practical man who have operated machine tools preferred. Apply in person, Mr. Weeks, Fyrene Mfg. Co., 410 East 53d.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN ON MACHINES, TOOLS, AND SPECIAL MACHINERY. WRITE EXPERIENCE, AGE, SALARY. OPPORTUNITY. M 337 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE ASSISTANT in automobile repair shop; salary, $12 week. V 104 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—Young man wanted by large downtown corporation; must be refined and of neat appearance; also able to handle large mail; state age, experience, references, and religion; salary $25 per month. T 280 Times Downtown.

RED CROSS BASE HOSPITAL SERVICE.
Men wanted to serve in Red Cross Base Hospital Unit, as
Orderlies,
Electricians,
Carpenters and Builders,
Quartermaster's Aids,
Plumbers and Machinists.
Experience preferred, but not essential. Age limit 45. Apply Friday, April 27th, at 1 P. M., to Dr. H. Smith, Mount Sinai Hospital, 1 East 100th Street, New York City.

SALESMEN to call upon auto dealers in New York and Brooklyn with quick-selling device; experience not necessary; salary and bonus or commission; settlement daily. Apply 8 to 10 A. M. Thursday, 93 Park Place, Room 31.

SALESMEN.—A concern manufacturing an advertised article wants a few alert men for New York and vicinity; strictly commission; excellent opportunity. Zimmel, 147 West 23d St.

SALESMAN to handle popular-priced line sport and rain shirts on side; goes good on early Fall trip; commission basis. Address, with references, F. F., 267 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted on popular-priced dresses and sport suits for city and office trade; commission. F 236 Times Annex.

SALESMEN WANTED
to work direct written inquiries exclusively; great number of leads require immediate engagement of new salesmen; training, transportation, and drawing account against commission; age limit, 25-45; men are earning $50-$150 per week; sales were never so large as now; references necessary. Call at once, Encyclopaedia Britannica, 120 West 32d St., N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED. — Magazine solicitors, agency men, or friends they recommend can secure live proposition—side line;

ANTHRACITE MINERS WIN WAGE INCREASE

Pay Put Up from 11 to 35 Per Cent. Without Any Threat of a Strike by the Union.

CALLED A TRIBUTE TO UNION

Leaders of Mine Workers Declare Settlement Proves the Value of Collective Bargaining.

The 173,000 anthracite coal miners won a wage increase of approximately $30,000,000 under an agreement with the operators which was signed last night at 143 Liberty Street after a conference lasting five days. On Tuesday of last week the 250,000 bituminous coal miners in the central district obtained a wage increase of 20 per cent., approximating $35,000,000.

The increase obtained by the anthracite miners was on a sliding scale, ranging from 11 per cent. in some classes to a maximum of 35 per cent. The agreement signed was for eleven months, at the expiration of which the United Mine Workers of America reserve the right to ask for new concessions.

This is the scale of wages for anthracite miners as signed last night:

The increases granted are a permanent addition to the present wage rates (not a bonus), to remain in effect until April 1, 1918, expiring on the same date as the bituminous contract, when all contract provisions, including wage rates and conditions, will be reopened or continued, as the cost of living or industrial conditions warrant.

Monthly men, all classes, and pumpmen, 36 cents per day increase.

The following, classified below, to receive 36 cents per day increase: Engineers (all classes), firemen (all classes), carpenters and carpenters' helpers, blacksmiths and blacksmiths' helpers, teamsters and teamsters' patchers, timber yardmen and drivers, car runners, loaders, slate bankmen, car hitchers, spraggers and shed men, dumpers, electricians, trackmen, oilers (all classes), charge men (all classes), machinists and helpers, masons and helpers, watchmen, drillers, jackmen, stablemen, water boys, shovelmen, company laborers, timbermen, roadmen, drivers, top and bottom men, car pushers, runners, couplers, and helpers, door tenders, locomotive runners and helpers, stripping miners, stripping laborers.

Contract miners, contract miners' laborers, consideration miners to receive 10 per cent. advance on gross earnings, which is equivalent to 11 per cent., due to the increase being applied to gross cost of mining supplies.

The following are to receive an increase of 30 cents per day: Breaker boys and aged men, slate pickers, water boys, jig runners, spiral workers.

In percentages the increase amounts approximately to a 20 per cent. increase labor cost, ranging from 11 to 35 per cent., based upon an effort to bring the low paid man up.

In a statement he issued last night, John P. White, International President of the United Mine Workers of America, said:

"The signing of the anthracite agreement tonight, following the bituminous settlement, insures industrial peace in the basic industry of the nation, all of which has been accomplished without threat, suspension of work, strikes, or interference from any outside source, other than the recognized councils for wage adjustments provided for in the joint wage agreement. What better recommendation can the opponents of trade unionism see'k to convert them to the same policy of collective bargaining than is typified by the agreements reached by the anthracite and bituminous coal industries during our present crisis. Like the bituminous settlement last week the outcome of anthracite negotiations most forcibly emphasizes the wisdom of collective bargaining in time of peace or war."

Say French Use Rheims Cathedral.

COPENHAGEN, April 25, (via London.)—German war correspondents on the western front are again excusing the bombardment of Rheims Cathedral on the ground that the venerable structure is being used for military purposes by the French. Dispatches from German headquarters assert that artillery observers are posted on both the cathedral towers, who direct the operations of batteries stationed near the edifice. The correspondents protest that the French will be responsible for further damage to the cathedral.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Tuesday, at Strand, black beaded bag. Florence Beresford, V 98 Times.

LOST—On Broadway, about 84th St., umbrella with silver-capped handle, with owner's name engraved. Reward for return to Apt. 8E, 318 West 100th St. Telephone 8502 Riverside.

LOST—In Altman's, plain gold cardcase with chain and ring, sapphire clasp, diamond-shaped monogram, D. M. S. $25 reward, return to Theodore B. Starr, Inc., 5th Av. and 47th St.

LOST—Friday morning, diamond bar pin four inches long, possibly Healy's, 60th, or near 113 Broadway, near Belasco Theatre. Cashier, Hotel Flanders, receive suitable reward.

LOST—Monday evening, black satin beaded handbag, Pennsylvania Station or 163d St. and Broadway. Reward. Apt. 30, 600 West 163d.

LOST—Will person who took lady's black shopping bag from housedress table, second floor, Gimbels, Monday afternoon, please return contents. Address on letter in bag.

LOST—Several bills lading for shipments malt from Chicago; delivery has been stopped, but reward will be paid for return of originals. 29 Broadway, room 809.

LOST—On Amsterdam Av., 116th, 114th Sts., small purse containing diamond butterfly, four diamond rings, one ruby; liberal reward. Phone Morningside 3350.

LOST—Envelope, containing personal papers, in lavatory of Equitable Building, 30th floor; liberal reward. Return 3003, Equitable Building.

LOST—Pearl and sapphire oval pin, between 80th and 72d, on Broadway or subway, April 25, about 5 o'clock; reward. 246 West 71st.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of circle of diamonds brooch, lost Friday afternoon, Mrs. Patten, 11[illegible] Pedral Parkway.

LOST—Saturday, April 21, round black onyx pin, diamond centre, gold mounting; reward. Merriam, Apt. 53, 111 Manhattan St.

LOST—Diamond bow knot pin, flexible ends, probably Broadway car, 50th to 77th. Liberal reward. Bentley, 353 West End Av.

LIBERAL REWARD offered for return of platinum, diamond, and black onyx chain; the chain consists of 8 onyx, 4 diamonds, and platinum bars; 14k. gold thin-model watch with a Waltham Riverside movement. Apply at Blauner Bros. & Co., 1,372 B'way.

LOST—Fur black stole, Wanamaker's Auditorium, Wednesday morning. Return Clark, 291 West End. Reward.

BROOCH, with two diamonds, lost between East 45th, Broadway, and 58th; reward. Phone 4098 Columbus.

LOST—Blue enameled cross, with seven pearls. Communicate Boy Scouts Headquarters, Brooklyn. 4798 Main.

LOST—In or about Waldorf-Astoria, lady's diamond circle pin; liberal reward. Apply V 26 Times.

LOST—In or about Hotel Biltmore, lady's blue fox scarf; $25 reward. Return to Cashier, Hotel Biltmore.

LOST.—Near Hotel York, ermine neckpiece; reward. H. Clark, Hotel York.

$50 REWARD

for brooch diamond horseshoe, lost Tuesday evening, taxi from Hotel Plaza to Ritz-Carlton dining room. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$100 REWARD

for return of round brooch pin containing 6 or 7 pearls, set in diamond star; lost March 29. Mrs. W. N. Kernan, 46 East 62d St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Strayed from apartment Sunday, brown Pomeranian pup; shedding hair, front tooth broken; reward; no questions if returned immediately. Apartment 3, 120 Riverside Drive.

8,000 TO APPLY HERE FOR OFFICERS' CORPS

New York Station Adds More Than 1,300 Applications for Plattsburg.

Between 1,300 and 1,400 men applied yesterday to attend the Officers' Training Camp which will be organized at Plattsburg on May 8. At 8 o'clock last night 1,200 had filed applications, and the number still in line was between 200 and 300. It was announced that the recruiting offices on the eleventh floor at 19 West Forty-fourth Street would remain open until midnight to give all applicants a chance to file.

The physical examinations were made yesterday at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Tenth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, and the medical force examined more than 800 men, a record for such work since the campaign for recruits was begun several days ago.

At the present rate there will be on file Saturday night about 8,000 applications from New York City alone. In addition several thousand have been filed on Long Island and in other parts of the territory from which the 2,500 men to be trained at Plattsburg will be selected. Applications will be received up to within a few days of the opening of the camp, and every man who qualifies will have an even chance of being selected for the first three months' training.

PENNSYLVANIA LEADS IN ARMY RECRUITING

Supplies 238 Men of the 1,995 Who Joined the Colors on Tuesday—32,108 Since April 1.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Pennsylvania took first place in the regular army recruiting yesterday, the day's total being 238 men accepted. Illinois with 221 was second, after having maintained the lead ever since the War Department began issuing daily bulletins. 32,108 recruits obtained since April 1.

All stations reported a total of 1,995 men accepted during yesterday, making

OFFERS ESTATE FOR WAR.

Samuel K. Jacobs Tenders Use of The Oaks to U. S. Government.

The Oaks, a $750,000 estate at Bayside, L. I., owned by Samuel K. Jacobs of the firm of Walter Emmerich & Co., manufacturers of silk ribbons, has been offered gratis to the Government for whatever purposes it may use it during the war. The estate consists of 189 acres of wooded and parked land, surrounded by the Oakland Golf Club links. Mr. Jacobs in his letter to the Secretary of War said:

"This offer is prompted by the though that, owing to its proximity to the heart of Manhattan—it can be reached by trolley, Long Island Railroad, or motor car within thirty minutes—your department could possibly use it for some of its many activities, such as recruiting, hospital base, practice field work for recruits, or drill grounds. At all events, it is at the disposal of the Government."

PUSHES ROOSEVELT BILL.

Assemblyman Armstrong Wants Colonel Made a Major General.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 25. — Assemblyman Perry Armstrong of New York urged the Assembly Rules Committee today to make a favorable report on his bill authorizing the Governor to appoint Colonel Theodore Roosevelt a Major General in the National Guard of the State. At present Section 71 of the Military Law prevents Governor Whitman from making the Colonel a Major General. The section is as follows:

A Major General at the time of his appointment must be an officer in active service in the National Guard of this State of the grade of Brigadier General or Field Officer, and for seven successive years immediately preceding his appointment must have been in active service in said National Guard and a commissioned officer.

Governor Whitman said today that he expected to confer with Colonel Roosevelt in a few days on the subject of his accepting a commission in the guard.

Brooklyn Aviator Killed in Auto.

MIAMI, Fla., April 25.—C. M. Metzer of Brocklyn, N. Y., was killed near here late last night when a racing automobile he was driving turned over. Metzer was a member of the army aviation training corps.

LAW WILL PROTECT RECRUITING POSTERS

Those Who Deface Them Will Be Prosecuted by District Attorney.

NEED MORE NAVY RECRUITS

From April 30 to May 5 Women Will Work Especially to Enlist Workers "Below Decks."

District Attorney Swann announced yesterday that he would make special efforts to bring about the conviction of all persons found destroying or defacing recruiting posters According to the prosecutor the mutilation of these posters constitutes a misdemeanor under Section 1425 of the Penal Code, which prohibits malicious injury to property. The offender, if found guilty of such violation, becomes liable to a fine or imprisonment, or both.

The mutilation of posters has become so extensive in various parts of the city that the Mayor's Recruiting Committee had to invoke the aid of the authorities. A new method of abuse came to light yesterday in the form of paper slips, two by four inches, which were found pasted to the number of many thousands over navy and army recruiting posters throughout the city. On these posters were printed the words: "No conscription. * * * Thou Shalt Not Kill."

Lieut. Commander Taylor, in charge of naval recruiting in New York City, said yesterday that New York City was fifty per cent behind its allotted quota of naval recruits. By June 15 the navy expects from New York 1,000 additional seamen, 200 machinists and firemen, and forty hospital corpsmen. Boilermakers, coppersmiths, and shipfitters are needed immediately.

A meeting of the Recruiting Committee was held yesterday in conjunction with several women recruiting committees, and it was decided to declare a "Navy Recruiting Week" from April 30 to May 5, during which every effort will be made, especially along the waterfronts, to obtain the enlistment of stokers, firemen, steamfitters, machinists, and others whose trades make them fit for the kind of work that is done below deck. During "Navy Recruiting Week" women recruiting workers will be assigned to ferryboats, street cars, Fifth Avenue buses, subways, and the entrances of factories.

Recruiting for the army, navy, and marines yesterday snowed a falling off from the records established in the three previous days. Not more than eighty-one men were enlisted in the army from the New York district. By 6 P. M. the navy had a total of fifty men from Manhattan and Brooklyn. The United States Marine Corps had a total of sixteen enlistments, among them being Wilbur Harold Grifenhagen, the 18-year-old son of former Sheriff Max S. Grifenhagen. The boy will go to Philadelphia, where he will take an examination for a Lieutenancy, having had training at the New York Military Academy.

M. E. LEWIS IS ELECTED.

Legislature Chooses Him as the New Attorney General.

ALBANY, April 25.—The Legislature in joint session today elected Merton E. Lewis of Rochester as Attorney General of the State to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Egburt E. Woodbury of Jamestown. The vote was 173 to 2, the two Socialists of the Assembly casting their ballot for Morris Hillquit of New York.

Mr. Lewis's term will expire on Dec. 31, 1918. He was First Deputy Attorney General and was acting head of the law department of the State during Mr. Woodbury's illness. Mr. Lewis has long been identified with Republican politics in New York.

A JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

in a recent decision referring to Lawyers Mortgage Company, said:

"The Corporation is a great financial institution organized for the purpose of guaranteeing real estate mortgages. It is one of the two or three largest and financially strongest institutions of the kind in the city, and I believe in the country. Its GUARANTEED MORTGAGE is a legal investment for trustees, Trust Companies and Savings Banks."

LAWYERS MORTGAGE COMPANY

59 Liberty St., Manhattan—184 Montague St., B'klyn.

CARVALHO COLLECTION SOLD

Auction of Early Publications Brings a Total of $1,385.95.

The sale of David N. Carvalho's collection of incunabula at the Anderson Galleries yesterday brought a total of $1,385.95. Among the items were the following, with their catalogue numbers, prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders:

No. 16—"Fasciculus temporum," by Werner Rolewinck, Cologne, 1476; C. W. Andrews $50
No. 24—The same work, printed at Cologne in 1479; Dr. Joseph Martini 30
No. 41—"De proprietatibus rerum," by Bartholomaeus Anglicus, Strassburg, 1488; E. C. Streeter 40
No. 66—"The Nuremberg Chronicle," first Latin edition, only 238 leaves out of 326, printed by A. Koberger in 1493; E. P. Vining 35
No. 82—"De Nobilitate et rusticitate dialogus," by Felix Hemmerlin, Strassburg, circa 1497; Dr. Joseph Martini 26
No. 170—"Bibliotheca Spenceriana," by Thomas F. Dibdin, and other catalogues, London, 1814-23; C. W. Andrews. 31

ARREST AMERICAN IN CHINA.

PEKING, April 25.—Gilbert Reid, an American, editor of the Peking Post, which has been daily printing German propaganda, was arrested today by an American Consular officer and taken to Tien-Tsin. He is charged with having slandered President Wilson.

Six hundred Americans attended a mass meeting at the American Legation today. Colonel Neville, commandant of the American guard, presided, and Professor Robert McNutt McElroy of Princeton University and Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister, delivered addresses. Resolutions were adopted assuring President Wilson of the loyal support of Americans in China. A volunteer company aggregating 100 members has been organized.

CONTREXÉVILLE

SOURCE DU PAVILLON

WATER

The stress of modern life exacts its penalties in acid excess, giving rise to uric acid troubles and resultant complications. The use of

Contrexéville Water

will be of benefit.

Ask your Physician

A Palatable Natural Mineral Water of great value to the man who lives well, the man of sedentary habits and the busy man.

Get it at your Grocer or Druggist or

MORRIS & SCHRADER, Distributors, 8 Barclay Street, New York.

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R. G. SULLIVAN

On sale at all Liggett's, Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores, United Cigar Stores, and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first-class dealers.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

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"Very little for such good clothes" is the daily remark of men who see and order suits or top coats at $25.

All wool fabrics bought from selected mills with ample chance to choose from serges and unfinished worsteds in blue, black and gray; plain and fancy cheviots; popular shades and colors in plain and fancy worsteds.

To measure only—every garment strictly guaranteed for style, fit, workmanship and quality.

We make uniforms for army officers.

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TWO STORES

BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND 39 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

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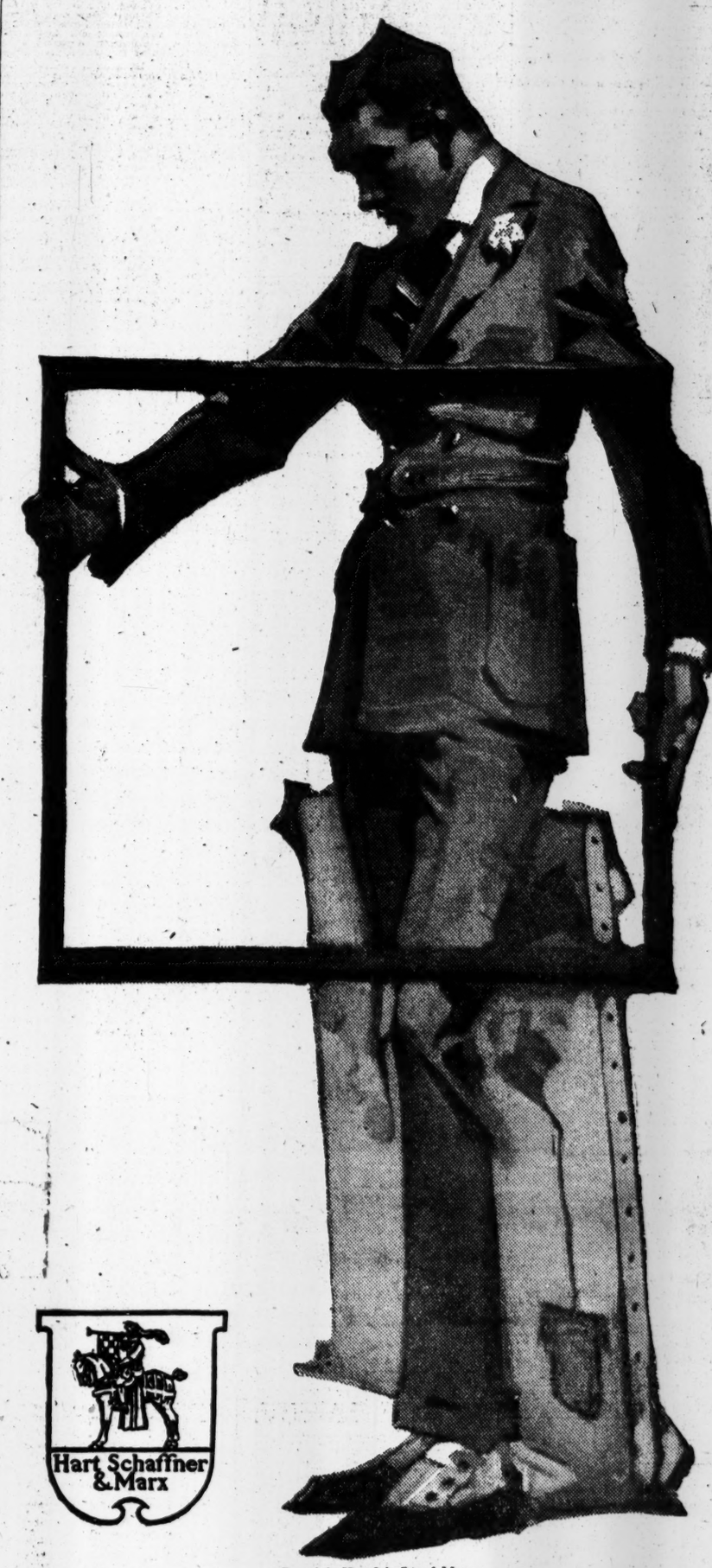

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A big thing—all wool

in Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes

Of course you want style—you see the liveliest touches in this belted suit. But without all-wool fabrics, the style would disappear; your suit would soon lose its fit. That's why we use nothing but all-wool fabrics; that's why you should always insist on all-wool.

Look for our label

That's your all-wool guarantee. See it sewed in the coat; a small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Good Clothes Makers

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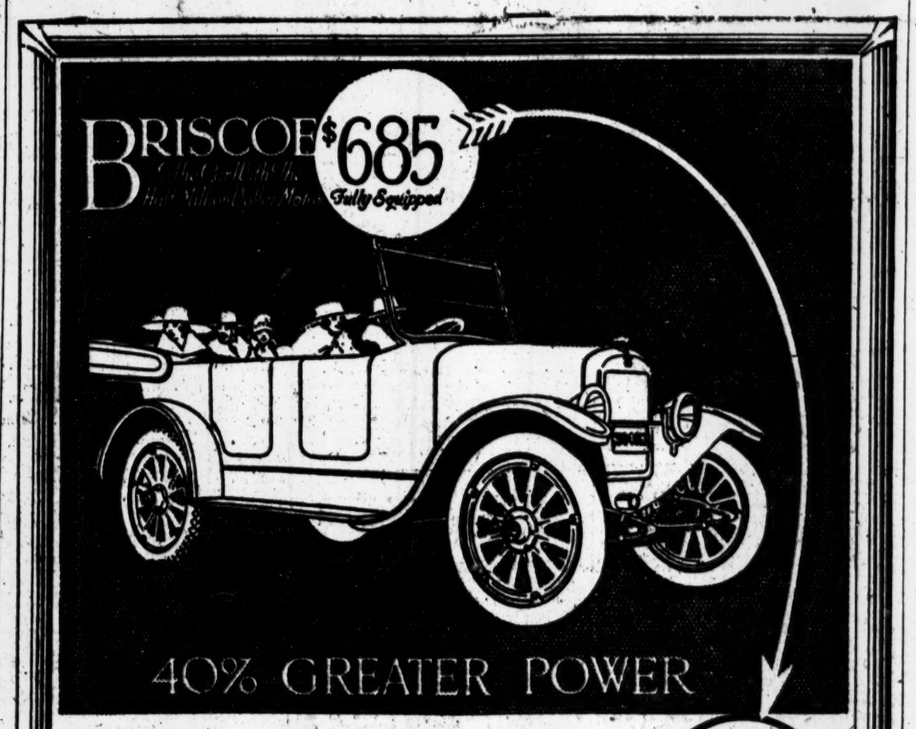
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th
Third Ave., Cor. 122d
246-248 West 125th
Open Evenings



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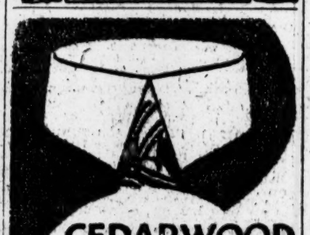

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